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Tobin Program Closely Tied To Trade Revival

Fiscal problems provide opportunity for Mayor to push 'constructive administration.'

Boston today is a city in need. Tomorrow will tell whether or not Boston is to be a city of financial distress. Cost of Boston's local government is greater than in any large city of the United States. Already its tax rate has reached "the punitive" level. Conditions indicate it will go up again next year. But currents are in motion both within and beyond Mayor Tobin's control which may prevent a crisis. The story is briefly told in two parts: A previous article gave a new appraisal of events of yesterday; and this sets the stage for today's article, a glimpse of what may happen in the near future.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Tobin's hope for a successful administration—a record of improvement in Boston's general welfare and one by which he may graduate cum laude to some higher post of public service—is based primarily on general economic recovery, secondarily upon prudent administrative policies, new taxes, and an unloading of certain city services upon the State.

This appears to be Mr. Tobin's general outlook on his next three years in office as he completes his freshman year in the Mayor's chair. It is based upon many conversations with those in a position to know something of the Mayor's interests and upon a long standing appraisal of the man himself.

Economic Recovery

Given economic recovery Mayor Tobin's regime could fall far short of administrative success and yet be financially solvent and politically defensible. To succeed without economic recovery Mr. Tobin must obtain new revenue, exercise the best of judgment in administrative matters, and possibly have the State take over some municipal services.

Maurice Tobin is aware of pitfalls that await the Mayor who has sufficient courage to invoke municipal policies that in any way upset the normal City Hall routine. Call these policies "reforms" (a term which politicians shun), "constructive" or merely "prudent." If they in any way divert City Departments from the traditional way of doing things the Mayor must be prepared to defend his program.

It now appears that the Mayor must continue these policies for at least another year and perhaps for his full term. For Boston, already having the highest tax rate of any large city in the Nation, faces a still higher tax rate next year. Some have estimated a $3 increase. Whatever the figure, there are few who believe that it will not be substantial.

This will be largely brought about by a higher State tax and greater Boston Elevated Railway deficit. (The latter would be reduced if the State should take over the "El," yet even this might be offset in later years by increased costs of political inefficiency.) Although these costs over which Boston has no control are placing additional burdens on the city, Mayor Tobin does have certain opportunities to offset them, some of which he has already taken advantage.

Opportunities for Tobin

Included in these opportunities are the aforementioned retrenchment, already under way, new taxes and "sale" to the State of some unprofitable municipal services. The Mayor's position as to new revenue is being watched with interest. Last year he led the unsuccessful drive for a sales tax for welfare and relief. As a new legislative year approaches he thus far has avoided mentioning the sale tax by name but has merely proclaimed the need of a broader tax base.

As the sales tax movement gets under way this year with Republican support, it is not beyond the observer's province to speculate that Mayor Tobin, a Democrat, will be content to sit on the side lines and let the Republican Party carry forward this politically risky task. If it succeeds, the opposition will have given Mayor Tobin the new taxes he asks, yet he will be immune to political responsibility for the measure, however much he actually believes in a sales tax. If the drive fails again, it will be the Republican legislature, not a Democratic Mayor, responsible for not giving Boston the new tax money it needs

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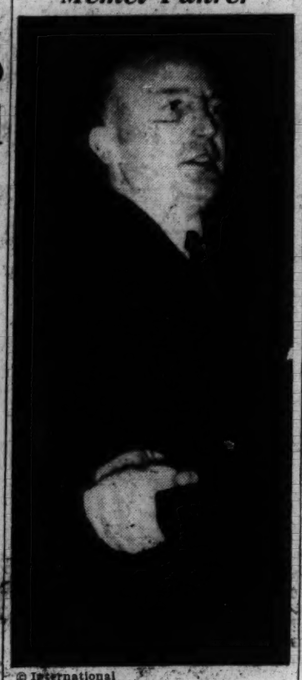

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Dr. Ernst Neumann

Demands complete autonomy for Territory in Lithuania.

Germans Limited To One-Seat Gain At Memel Polls?

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 14 (AP)—Preliminary tabulation of the Parliament election indicated today that the Germans had gained but one seat from the Lithuanians despite a strong "Back to the Reich" campaign which gave voting the flavor of a plebiscite on the question of rejoining Germany.

The first count showed German candidates won 25 out of the 29 Diet seats. They had predicted they would win 26. In the last election Lithuanians won five seats and Germans 24.

Because of the complicated electoral procedure involved, final results will not be known until next week end.

Claim Vote a Plebiscite

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—While there was speculation as to how far official Germany would proceed in supporting Memel Germans' efforts toward annexation by the Reich, the controlled press here has been emphasizing the foreign reaction to the recent elections in the semi-autonomous Lithuanian province.

The German newspapers have particularly emphasized foreign views that the election in reality was a plebiscite.

The Börsen Zeitung said the balloting was "more than the election of a Diet. It is recognized abroad as an incontestable manifestation of the people's will. This will of the people is German. It demands its uncurtailed right in every sphere and in all directions. It closes forever a chapter . . ."

Although, on the whole, the National Socialist press was careful to skirt any references of hints of anschluss, the Konigsberger Allgemeine Zeitung in East Prussia—where the issue is very much alive because of Memel's proximity—published quotations from a spokesman of Memel "Führer," Dr. Ernst Neumann, demanding return to Germany.

Reich 'Censors' Britain; Boycotts Premier's Talk

Chamberlain insists on policy of accord with dictators — Reaffirms loyalty to France.

German staff reject bid to dinner because the Premier was to deplore Berlin press attacks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—Germany's representatives in Britain, including the German Ambassador and German press representatives yesterday absented themselves from the jubilee dinner of the Foreign Press Association here. Their action was a protest against a paragraph in the speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain which criticized the recent German press attacks upon Former Prime Minister Baldwin.

It is also understood that Germany interpreted, as applying to the Reich, two passages in the address in which Mr. Chamberlain lauded individualism, and expressed doubts as to the permanence of totalitarian regimes.

The German Embassy was presented with an advance copy of the Prime Minister's speech. It contained this paragraph:

"I must deplore the present tone of the German press which in one case has not scrupled to pour out its vituperation upon a most respected of our statesmen, himself but lately Prime Minister of this country, and in few cases shows any sign of a desire to understand our point of view."

Charge of Meddling Made

The incident to which Mr. Chamberlain was referring was the German newspaper attack on Earl Baldwin for championing the cause of German Jews. "We must ask him," said one Berlin newspaper, "not to meddle with our affairs like a guttersnipe." It went on to describe Earl Baldwin's appeal as a 100 per cent expression of Anglo-Saxon exploitation of the lachrymatory gland, and Anglo-Saxon gutter humanity."

Mr. Chamberlain's words, however, were greeted with such a tremendous burst of cheering as to leave no possible doubt where lay the

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Loyalty to France Restated

Mr. Chamberlain took the opportunity to restate his loyalty to British-French understanding by saying:

"Our relations with France are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations since they are founded on an identity of interest."

In the same breath, he said: "Not many generations have passed since we were at war with the United States of America. Today such a conflict has gone far beyond the bounds of possibility."

When Mr. Chamberlain started his address in the ballroom of a London hotel, he first paid tribute to the press by saying:

"I have hardly ever known a case where my confidence has been deliberately betrayed."

He then outlined the "aims and actions" of British foreign policy since he became Prime Minister on May 28, 1937.

He said there were only two alternatives:

"One was to make up our minds that war was inevitable and to throw the whole energies of the country into preparation for it.

"The other was to make a pro-

Hungary Obeys Reich's Hint To Drop Ruthenian Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Dec. 14—The Hungarian Government has submitted to pressure from Berlin and for the present relinquished all attempts to establish a common Polish-Hungarian frontier.

Until three weeks ago Budapest expected the Hungarian Army to cross the new north border and march into Carpatho-Ukraine. Not a soldier has been demobilized, every patriotic society in Hungary was shouting, "Everything back," and the press was preparing the nation for great events. Then Germany intervened here and three weeks ago tonight Premier Bela Imredy informed his party that the Hungarian Army would not invade the tip of Czechoslovakia which, prior to its achievement of autonomy, was known as Ruthenia.

However, the press campaign continued. Premier Mussolini's generosity in offering Hungary 3,000,000 Slavs was contrasted with Germany's niggardliness in giving Hungary only 300,000. Many Hungarians even began to talk of "good old France." Many Hungarians protested against the German position.

A little over a week ago, a large delegation of journalists was taken on a trip to the new border to see what a terrible boundary Germany had drawn and how badly the Ruthenians were being treated ov the Czechs. A week ago in the Budapest Parliament a Ruthenian Deputy made a flaming speech, pointing out that Ruthenia must come back to Hungary.

Now the whole campaign has suddenly stopped. Ruthenia has almost disappeared from the press. The new Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky, has given an effusive declaration of hungary's loyalty to the Rome-Berlin axis and expressed the hope that the "little misunderstanding" with the Third Reich would be cleared up. The press again writes kindly of Germany, thus dramatically revealing how completely Germany holds Hungary in its grip.

The incident also shows how extremely serious Germany is in its plans to create an autonomous Ukraine. Ruthenia, in fact, is the general headquarters for vast enterprises which may affect all Europe.

This Changing World

Refugees—A World Problem Which Has Caused a Lot of Indignation, Talk, Fine Gestures, and Little Action—Immigration Without Competition

By H. B. Elliston

When one sifts the mountain of indignation over the refugee problem, one finds a very small residuum of concrete action. I doubt whether Myron C. Taylor has taken with him to London any comprehensive scheme. That, of course, is hardly his fault. He must have government co-operation and the statesmen of the world give the impression that they would like to call in another planet for help.

Till such aid is forthcoming, they are studying large maps for the lesser known wildernesses here below. Take British Guiana, for instance. Much of this territory, I believe, is below sea level. At any rate, I once met a man whose job it was to repair the Guianan seawall. He got so troubled with his occupation that at night he used wishfully to dream that by the time he woke up the seawall would have been overwhelmed and Guiana inundated. His matitudinal feeling of disappointment put him in bad humor for the rest of the day! The discussion of wildernesses may be helpful for mass migration. But what is further required is a definite statement from the civilized nations of their own contribution to the settlement of the refugee problem.

Now in the heyday of the liberal era there would have been no hesitation at all in making such a statement. England is traditionally a harborage. So is the United States. "The United States," Secretary John Hay declared proudly in 1902, "offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands."

* * *

It was no act of charity, either. Peter the Great used to scour the world for refugees when he was making over Russia. He was on the lookout for good human material to graft on to Russia. In modern times J. B. S. Haldane, the British scientist, talks of the influx of emigres into the University of London as "England's gain and Germany's loss."

Being men of commonsense, both realized that in the generality of cases you had to have backbone before you could be oppressed. History adds her own footnote of the worth to the host country of this material. The United States is the best example of the fruit of resettlement. Take the specific case of the Huguenots. The United States and Great Britain got wealth-creators as well as settlers, and Prussia found them invaluable in the upbuilding of modern Germany. In course of time, indeed, the French regretted the flight of their Protestant minority.

Alas! the new-fangled liberalism is decorated with locks and keys and bolts and bars. Are these appurtenances necessary for racial—shall we say, genetic—reasons? Apparently not I know, for instance, a section of New York City which is being pushed relentlessly downtown by the influx of Puerto Ricans.

The hesitation of the national doorkeepers can, I suggest, be traced to economics, not genetics. Every immigrant is regarded as a competitor. The fear has a double-barrelled origin. There is the sense of personal security which has come over the modern world. And there is the consequent economic fallacy—encouraged to some extent in the philosophy of the world's New Deals—that there is only a fixed quantum of work to go around. This is the fear behind the national growls against letting down immigration barriers.

* * *

Here, then, is one method of squaring old-time hospitality to the oppressed with this newly-created fear. I apply the suggestion to the United States, but it can be applied, other things being equal, elsewhere. It provides for a progressive restriction of would-be entrants till a list has been made which would be both small and non-competitive.

First the choice would be limited to the refugees who have already applied for visas to the United States. Refine the number further till you find out whether they have friends or relatives in the United States who would be prepared to sign affidavits pledging to support them. Select from this winnowed number only women of 55 and over and men of 60 and over. These final few should then be put on a non-quota basis of immigration.

This end-total would not be productive or (most probably) reproductive—that is, they wouldn't compete for jobs, nor in all likehood would they have children who would compete for jobs. The plan ought positively to appeal to those who think of the economic problem as one of consumption. For these entrants would be equipped with the means of buying the fruits of labor instead of competing with labor in producing those fruits.

Such a step would be a concrete contribution to the refugee problem, instead of just a fine gesture, dripping only with indignation.

Close Hook-Up Is Indicated In Glass Industry

Patent-owning company and chief producing concern shown to have exchanged ideas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Government monopoly investigators today showed a close working agreement between the two dominant glass container corporations in the country. Between 1924 and 1935, evidence showed, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, largest producing concern, received part of royalties paid the Hartford-Empire Company, the key patent-holding group.

William H. Levis, President of Owens-Illinois objected, however, when Hugh B. Cox, Government Counsel, referred to his company's share of Hartford's "divisible" income as a "rebate." He argued that Owens-Illinois had made its own patent contributions under the contract and said he thought of the payments as royalties to his company collected by Hartford.

Members of the National Temporary Economic Committee centered questioning on the ability of the Owens-Illinois and Hartford-Empire Companies between them to decide who should, and who should not, enter the glass-making industry.

Letters from the files of the two companies were introduced indicating that on at least one occasion Owens-Illinois had indicated to Hartford-Empire its belief that the industry was overproducing, and that new firms should not be granted licenses under key patents, without which operation would be difficult, if not impossible.

Favors Free Competition

Throughout testimony Mr. Levis took a position toward patent monopoly not unlike earlier testimony of Edsel Ford's, that he favored free competition, with emphasis placed on making goods and not on patent royalties and that if possible, he would make key patents available to everybody at reasonable fees. He admitted his present position was different from earlier days.

"What would you think of legislation which would permit corporations to charge only as much in royalties for their patents as they had spent in research producing those patents?" asked Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division at one point, after bringing out that, at present the Owens-Illinois royalties and research expenditures about cancel out.

Mr. Levis declined to comment, but agreed that he had changed his mind on views expressed in an office memo, written back in 1929.

On this he said in part:

"Our negotiations with Hartford-Empire Company and others, so far as our patent situation and royalty income is concerned, should be to attempt to secure a position whereby we pay no royalty on any item we produce and we attempt to force all others to pay royalty on every item they produce, we participating with anyone else in the royalties they receive."

Sharing of Royalties

Under an agreement of 1924, Owens-Illinois was to receive one half of Hartford's "divisible income" from licensed inventions. Divisible income was described as including gross royalties and certain other items, and Hartford was permitted to subtract $600,000 from the gross item. Another section provided that the Hartford company should not license anyone under Owens patents in the cross-licensing contract without Owens' consent.

In 1932 a new contract was drawn, in which Owens' share of Hartford's divisible income was cut from one half to one third, and at the same time Hartford was permitted to deduct $850,000 from the gross.

In 1935 Owens surrendered its right to receive any part of Hartford's divisible income, Roy T. Williams, counsel for Owens-Illinois said:

"In consideration of which Hartford paid $2,500,000?" Mr. Cox asked.

"Payable in installments," added Mr. Williams.

Mr. Cox introduced a schedule of payments showing that Owens-Illinois paid royalties totaling $3,962,921 under the contract and received payments of $4,815,093.

"So that the net return to you was about $800,000?" Mr. Cox asked. Mr.

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Tax Tokens Tax Patience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Sales tax tokens are a failure, at least without a law and public sentiment which will compel merchants to use them, says the State Tax Commission after a trial lasting little more than a year.

The Commission has announced that it will not invest any more money in the little copper disks that disappear so mysteriously but will lay its problem before the fourteenth legislature, meeting in January. This means that in the interim many applicants for tokens cannot be supplied and termination of the system will be accelerated.

Since September of 1937, the Commission has bought 1,760,000 five-mill tokens and 6,510,000 of the one-mill denomination. Their face value was $15,310 and they cost $21,140.35.

On Dec. 1 the Commission had only 623,942 of the tokens on hand. It is doubtful if more than 2,000,000 remain in circulation altogether. Reports come in daily of more merchants refusing to accept them in payment of sales taxes and insisting on pennies the same as before the token act was passed. The act is without "teeth" to force compliance, and people appear indifferent.

Furthermore, the Commission finds that it cannot buy and distribute tokens for 4 per cent of sales tax collections. This was ample in pre-token days, but a mistake was made in not allowing more money for administration of the new system.

Coin collectors have retired some of the tokens. More have gone into the manufacture of novelty jewelry. But most of those that vanish are mislaid through people's sheer carelessness with small things of small value.

Witness at Storm Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Ernest J. Dean

Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation.

Dever Probes Changes In Storm Repair Costs

Why did the Benjamin Foster Company, Philadelphia contractors, decide to finish its contracts with the State Department of Conservation and the Department of Mental Health for cost plus 10 per cent when they had written agreements providing for cost plus 20 per cent?

That was the question around which swirled questions today in a spirited hearing conducted by Attorney General Paul A. Dever into charges of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations that portions of the $19,500,000 voted by the special legislative session in October were being spent for purposes other than repair of hurricane damage.

The Foster Company, it developed, was awarded an $800,000 contract by Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, for work, one half tree clearance and one half road repairing, in State forests. In addition, the firm was given a $300,000 contract for repairs of buildings of the Department of Mental Health.

Commissioner Dean is a former Republican legislator from Chilmark, Mass. He was appointed to the conservation post by Former Governor James M. Curley.

Both contracts specified that all work was to be done for cost after which 20 per cent would be added for the firm.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, said his organization wants to know why, after a certain amount of this work had been done, the rate of profit to the firm was lowered to 10 per cent.

Commissioner Dean said the change came after the House Ways and Means Committee had decided, on Oct. 29, that $360,000 of the work could be done at 20 per cent but the remainder must be done at 10 per cent.

Attorney General Dever then inquired whether the contract had been changed. Robert H. Holt of the Boston law firm of Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice, and Boyd, counsel for the Foster Company, said it had not been changed. The Attorney General then asked if the Foster Company would consent to its change now to read that all work done after Oct. 29 be done at the cost-plus-10-per-cent figure.

After consultation between Benja-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Eden Visit to U. S. Expected To Bear Fruit in Many Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Anthony Eden was principally a tourist in Washington today, and experts had a chance to assess the accomplishments of his trip.

First, they feel that Mr. Eden's trip has been perceptibly helpful in improving understanding of Great Britain's post-Munich policy. Mr. Eden, known as a critic of the Chamberlain appeasement policies, has declared and reiterated that Great Britain has not "surrendered" to the dictatorships. His remarks fit aptly with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech last night, with its several criticisms of German developments and policies, its disappointment at post-Munich events.

Second, Mr. Eden's visit is felt to have brought him closer to the Chamberlain Government, for which he has done—on this trip—a useful job of work. Hence his own political future is brighter than it was before.

Third, Mr. Eden has forged one of those links of personal acquaintance between world statesmen which can be extremely helpful in tense moments. President Roosevelt also sets great store by such contacts, and once suggested that world problems could be solved if leading statesmen could meet together on some mid-Atlantic island for a complete talk. While this view may have been modified after the Munich meetings, nevertheless a personal acquaintance between British and American statesmen can certainly be useful in future, it is felt here.

Eden Looks Ahead

Fourth, Mr. Eden has taken great care to visit American housing projects and a CCC Camp, and may see other evidences of New Deal domestic policy before he leaves. His visible impressions, notably of the CCC camp, he intends to supplement with fuller written information. Thus Mr. Eden—who may one day be Prime Minister of Britain—is picking up points for his own potential domestic policy.

Britain's former Foreign Secretary was especially anxious to meet members of the Cabinet concerned with domestic affairs, and he chatted with several of them at the National Press Club luncheon. But the visit which seemed most to interest him was at CCC Camp No. 2387, at Fort Hunt, Va. There he inspected four platoons of boys, walked through dormitories, recreation halls, the mess-hall, and saw something of the work the Camp is doing.

Mr. Eden was greatly interested when told that enrollment in the CCC was voluntary. James S. McEntee, Assistant CCC Director, took him around and told him that there were 300,000 young men enrolled in the CCC throughout the country. The visitor was incredulous. "You mean 30,000, don't you?" he said, and was greatly impressed to learn the real size of the corps, and the number of years it has been in operation.

Since one of Britain's greatest problems is the morale and development of unemployed youth, it may well be that Mr. Eden was storing up good ideas for future policy.

Today he sped about many of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Britain Warns Italy Against Move in Tunis

Premier says status quo in Mediterranean accord covers Tunis, in reply to Labor questioner.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain served notice in the House of Commons today that any Italian aggression toward French Tunisia would be a "matter of grave concern" to the British Government.

He made the statement in reply to a question whether "undertakings in respect of the status quot in the Mediterranean as embodied in the British-Italian agreement applied to Tunis."

Mr. Chamberlain declared before Commons that "certainly" the status quo agreement applied to Tunisia.

"We cannot, however," Mr. Chamberlain added, "contemplate the possibility of such an attack as suggested in the question put by Mr. Arthur Henderson."

Mr. Henderson, a Laborite, had asked whether, "in view of the fact that His Majesty's Government was a signatory of the 1823 convention affecting British citizens in Tunis, and provisions of the Anglo-Italian agreement (put into force Nov. 16) in respect of the status quo in the Mediterranean, His Majesty's Government will represent to the Italian Government that aggression against Tunis will not find this country disinterested."

The statement from the Prime Minister took on added significance in view of his declaration in the House of Commons Nov. 28. At that time he declared that Britain had not committed itself to send an expeditionary force to France in case of war.

On Dec. 12, following the sudden Italian campaign for concessions in French Tunisia, Mr. Chamberlain told the House that Britain was not obligated to go to the aid of France in the event of an Italian attack on France or its colonies.

There were indications, however, emphasized by movements of diplomats both in London and Paris, that some further expression of solidarity between Britain and France would be forthcoming.

Thus more than usual attention was given to the Prime Minister's declaration before the Foreign Press Association yesterday that "our relations with France are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations since they are founded on an identity of interests." To this today's Commons declaration is the sequel.

France Will Not Yield An Inch of Territory, Minister Bonnet Says

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet announced today France had informed both Italy and Germany directly that it would never yield an inch of territory in response to fascist demands.

M. Bonnet's disclosure was made at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on Foreign Affairs where he was questioned on Italian demands for Tunisia and other Mediterranean lands.

Deputies quoted M. Bonnet as saying he had told German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of the French determination when the Nazi leader visited Paris last week to sign the French-German friendship accord.

Verdict of Guilty In Espionage Case

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Dec. 14 (AP)—Hans Heinrich Schackow, young German, was found guilty in Federal Court today of unlawfully obtaining information affecting the United States national defense.

The German Steamship Company employees, charged with taking photographs of vital Canal Zone fortifications in October with three other young Germans, will be sentenced Dec. 22 when Judge Bunk Gardner is to hear a motion by defense counsel taking exception to the verdict and asking a new trial.

Judge Gardner had instructed jury members to find the defendant guilty only if they believed Schackow had entered the Canal Zone military reservation "for the purpose of obtaining information respecting national defense with the intent or reason to believe the information to be obtained would and is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation."

The trial of Ernst Robert Edward Kuhrig was set for Jan. 4. The other defendants, Ingeborg Waltrunt Gutman, girl secretary, and Gisbert Wilhelm Gross are to be tried later.

King George Will Not Radiocast on Dec. 25

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George VI today reaffirmed his intention to refrain from a Christmas radiocast to the empire but promised to radiocast a message from Canada on Empire Day, May 24, during the royal visit there next year.

An announcement from Buckingham Palace said the King "as stated in his broadcast last year" does not intend to continue the Christmas radio tradition inaugurated by his father, George V.

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China's Cultural Resources Despoiled by Japan's Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Destruction of Chinese cultural and educational institutions has been one of the most lamentable features of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, according to a study in the Chinese Reporter, a local missionary publication.

To the Japanese, it is charged, institutions which are the center of Chinese intelligence and leadership, represent centers for anti-Japanese sentiment, and an obstacle to Japanese policy on the continent.

As a result, "about one fourth of all the educational and cultural institutions in China have been destroyed and about nine tenths of the higher educational institutions have had their buildings destroyed or occupied or, if they remain, they are more or less forced to comply with the Japanese educational policy," C. J. Lin, author of the study, declares.

On the other hand, the general results thus far have not come up to the expectations of the Japanese, Mr. Lin continues. Indiscriminate shelling and bombing of towns has helped unite China and strengthen the spirit of resistance, while simllarly in the field of education and culture the Japenese methods have, he contends, produced results the opposite of those sought.

Methods Adapted to Needs

"Chinese educators and students have greatly increased their efforts to adjust their educational program by bringing about a more rational redistribution of work in regard to location and developing curriculums and methods better adapted to meet the needs of the Chinese people," he adds.

In the past, Mr. Lin says, there has been much duplication and competition of effort and a disproportionate concentration of educational resources, particularly in the institutions of higher learning. Nearly 90 per cent of the colleges and universities have been located in the larger cities along the eastern coast. In the two areas of Peiping and Shanghai more than 50 per cent of the universities and student body were located, leaving the rest of the country with few facilities of this sort.

The tendency now is declared to be to work out curriculums "which are designed more adequately to meet the needs of the masses." In Fukien, for example, the schools are allegedly formerly to have sent out "half-educated persons who flood the large towns and the Government offices looking for fat and easy jobs . . . their chief object self-elevation as to position and salary, paying almost no attention to the crying needs of the people in the villages which are after all the backbone of the nation. . . ." But now the Government has redistributed the schools to make them more accessible, has assigned suitable numbers of students to each, and has promoted such work as agricultural improvement in order "to furnish the backward countryside with trained leadership."

Practical Service Rendered

An example is cited in the case of Fukien Christian University which on the advice of the Government was removed in about 10 days from Foochow, on the coast, to Shaowu, in the northwestern part of the Province. Not all the books and equipment could be taken, but this was more than compensated by a new attitude, an undivided attention to duties, and a chance for experimental work in laboratories and fields and practical service to the people of the vicinity.

Mr. Lin's article does not include figures on how many institutions have moved inland, but other authorities confirm a great and constant shift of schools to Szechuen and other western provinces. This without a doubt is helping to bring education to the people as never before. As Mr. Lin puts it:

"The educational value so far attained in our move has already amply justified our effort and expense. It has given better understanding both to our students and teachers into the real life of the people, the problems of our villagers the difficulties and sufferings our country folk have been undergoing for a number of years, and the defects of our existing political-economic structure. They see immediately a serious challenge to their education as well as an unprecedented opportunity for service. Their response to this new situation has been spontaneous and, dare we say, creative. . . ."

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26 Freed in Chicago Newspaper Strike

CHICAGO (AP)—Twenty-six persons were freed on bonds Dec. 13 pending disposition of cases growing out of the American Newspaper Guild's strike against the Chicago Evening American and the Herald and Examiner.

A dozen men were jailed Dec. 12 after a scuffle on the South Side. They were released on bonds as were 14 other persons previously arrested in a picket-line clash.

The Guild reported eight of those arrested were striking circulation branch managers and that the others were circulation department employees. A score of policemen guarded the building which houses the newspapers when pickets, estimated to number 200, paraded nearby.

The strike began Dec. 5. Strikers charged the management had violated a contract covering wages, hours, and working conditions.

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Wide World

Another Balkan Ruler Visits London

Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, and his wife, Princess Olga, pictured as they left the Russian Church on the Buckingham Palace-Road, after a service commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the union of Yugoslavs. The royal couple stayed at the Palace as the guests of King George and Queen Elizabeth. The Regent's visit is believed to have been concerned with economic questions.

Reich Faces 'Flight From the Land'

German agriculture feels continued draining of youth from farms to national projects.

Plea to country folk to stay on land planned; importation of foreign labor tried.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—German agriculture has had a successful season, but is faced with the problem of the supply of farm labor, it was disclosed at the Sixth Annual Congress on Agriculture, or Reichsbauerntag, held recently at Goslar, in Hanover.

Recent harvest reports were considered particularly satisfactory. Despite the fact the area plowed was 14 per cent less, the bread corn harvest equaled that of 1913, barley was 40 per cent above the average for the years 1911 to 1914, the potato crop was nearly double that of 1932, returns for sugar beet and hemp were satisfactory, and cattle returns were said to be better than for the average of the years 1928 to 1932. But some concern was expressed regarding milk production and the necessity for increasing root crops.

Need Emphasized

The Congress emphasized the necessity for facing the labor problem in German agriculture today. Walter Darré, Reich Minister for Agriculture, stated that, as compared with 1933, there were 400,000 fewer workers on the land, which represented a loss of about 20 per cent of the total number. If to these were added the number of dependents, the total would be between 700,000 and 800,000.

It is not difficult to see the reasons for this flight from the land, but the remedy is not to hand. Reichsminister Darré stated in his speech that legislation and economic measures could not, in themselves, solve this problem. In fact, he went as far as to maintain that only through an appeal to German youth to return to, or remain on the land, for idealistic reasons, could this problem be solved. But such a solution is naturally for the future. It helps little in the filling of present needs.

When National Socialism came to power, in 1933, one of its first tasks was to introduce an agricultural program. This had three objectives—to make this country independent of foreign food supplies, to build a strong and healthy peasantry, and to establish a so-called "just price" for agricultural produce.

Farmers Helped

Much was done to help the farmer and through the guarantee of a home market by the regulation of foreign trade and of foreign exchange and a regulation of prices through market control, agriculture was largely secured against heavy loss, although at the price of greatly increased state control.

Things went well for the first few years, but with the introduction of the Four-Year Plan, agriculture had to take a back seat. The first consideration was rearmament and large-scale reconstruction projects which naturally drew much labor from the countryside. Add to this the introduction of compulsory labor service and military service and it will be seen what a heavy drain upon agricultural labor has been made during the past three years.

The youth who left the countryside some years ago and has had a taste of the easier and more comfortable life in the city, shows little desire to return. This is partly explainable also by the fact that even if he does go back, in so many cases there is little prospect of his being able to build up a home of his own.

Most of the building carried out under National Socialism has not been for housing purposes but for automobile roads, large public buildings, barracks, aerodromes, etc., and until this housing deficiency is remedied the appeal to return to the countryside will largely fall on deaf ears.

Under such conditions, agriculture has been compelled to fall back upon imported labor and, as far as can be seen at present, will continue to rely upon this source. Some thousands of Italians are working here at present and it is expected arrangements will be made to bring in Slovaks from some of the poorer districts of Slovakia, and perhaps Croats and Hungarians.

In this connection, naturally, much was heard at the Congress regarding the possibilities of rationaliaztion in agriculture as a means of labor economy. Something already has been done in this connection as is shown by the fact that expenditure for agriculaural machinery was 460,000,000 marks (about $184,000,000) in the 1933-38 season, as compared with 138,000,000 marks in 1932-33.

Intensification through improved methods of agriculture and greater use of artificial manures have done much but it is no exaggeration to say this only touches the fringe of the problem of "the flight from the land," which Germany has to face.

German Recall—For Maidservants

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Dec. 14

Netherlands housewives faced an intensified servant problem today as approximately 25,000 German maidservants were ordered by a German decree to return to Germany as soon as possible.

The decree was issued because of a labor shortage in Germany.

Many of the servants have resided and worked in the Netherlands 10 years or more. Some do not want to return to the Reich. The final date for their return was not announced.

Wool Men Fight Proposed Cut

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming urged Secretary Hull to consider no reduction of the duty on raw wool in any Reciprocal Trade Agreement negotiations with Australia.

The Senator wrote to the Secretary of State yesterday that although there had been no formal announcement that such an agreement was planned, "the trade program already carried out seems to justify the assumption that such negotiations are in contemplation."

He said he had enlisted the aid of 20 Western Senators in the fight against wool duty reductions.

"The domestic situation with respect to both wool and woolen textiles remains so acute," he said, "that it had prompted him "to make most vigorous representations in behalf of the wool producing sections of the nation."

Canada Sees Trade Threat

OTTAWA, Dec. 14 (CP)—Formal notice of New Zealand's move to control imports and exports by license has come to Trade Minister W. D. Euler in cabled messages from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland.

The new trading arrangement prohibits all imports and exports except by license and with certain exemptions in the power of the Finance Minister.

So far as Canada is concerned, this move will affect a trade valued at about $20,000,000 a year, of which about two thirds is made up of exports from the Dominion to New Zealand.

Information so far received is meagre, but further details were expected momentarily, the Minister said.

While this move on the part of the New Zealand Government to meet an internal emergency might be considered a violation of the intent of the 1933 Trade Agreement with Canada, it cannot be regarded as a technical violation, since the Agreement covers only the tariff rates under which goods may be imported.

Canada's trade with New Zealand has been rapidly increasing in the last five years with Canada getting the better of the balance about three to one.

Exports to New Zealand have grown from $3,611,000 in 1933 to $16,552,000 during the year ended June 30 last.

During the same period New Zealand exports to Canada increased from $969,000 to slightly more than $5,000,000. Several conferences have been held between trade officials of the two countries seeking to bring about a more even balance of trade.

Funds for Alaska Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia — An appropriation of $25,000 to cover preliminary surveys for the proposed Alaska Highway has been approved by the British Columbia Legislature, after a sharp protest from the Conservative Opposition.

The Conservatives objected to spending any money while there was no final assurance that the road would be built. It also objected to any money being diverted to this project while existing British Columbia roads urgently needed more funds for upkeep.

To this Premier T. D. Pattullo replied that the Alaska Highway scheme would never interfere with other road work in the Province, as it would be considered a separate project to be financed not out of existing revenues but otherwise. The United States Government, he said, was ready to loan money for the purpose without interest and, he proposed to pursue the project further with the Canadian Government in Ottawa shortly.

It was considered significant that no voice was raised in the Legislature against the general idea of the United States contributing financial aid to a project which is considered largely a military road. Possibly the Province will cooperate with an International Commission in furthering the surveys.

Newspapers close to the Provincial Government state that the road, when built, probably will not follow the route originally suggested for it, from Hazelton north, but will be built further east, from Prince George down the ancient waterway route to Finlay Forks and thence north on the Finlay River. It is expected surveys of this route will be undertaken next year, if the International Commission, now being formed, can draft a program satisfactory to Washington and Ottawa.

Highway Plan Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"An act of true imaginative statesmanship."

That is how the proposed highway through Western Canada to connect the United States with Alaska is described in The (London) Times by Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas League.

This highway, Sir Evelyn says, would develop one of the greatest scenic districts in the world—a greater Switzerland and Norway combined with mountain and fjord.

Japan Hints 'Strong Policy' Against U. S. and Britain

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today that Japan, apparently convinced it was impossible to drive a wedge between the United States and Great Britain, had decided to follow a "strong" policy toward both.

The summoning home of United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson from China and the visit of Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary, to the United States were interpreted here as certain signs of open Anglo-American cooperation against Japan.

The Government failed to give the "final word" on its new China policy last Sunday as scheduled. An Imperial Conference was said to have determined this policy two weeks ago and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye had been scheduled to make it public in a broadcast from Osaka. The broadcast was cancelled at the eleventh hour, and now has been postponed indefinitely.

It was believed Japan was watching Anglo-American developments, particularly any moves Washington might make after Mr. Johnson's return.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said:

"The United States would like to exert some influence on Japan, but is loath to relinquish the traditional role of isolation. However, it is quite likely American and British expressions of views on Japan's China policy will be made in close co-operation.

"Thus the link between the United States and Great Britain has grown so formidable that Japan no longer can hope to cut it by diplomatic means. Japan no longer will take a strong attitude toward Great Britain and a conciliatory one toward America."

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda told special committees of the House of Representatives that national bond issues during the current fiscal year would total 5,628,000,000 yen (about $1,500,000,000) as a result of the undeclared war in China.

Explaining the 1939 budget, Mr. Ikeda painted a bright picture of Japan's present financial condition, declaring that Government bonds were being marketed satisfactorily, gold production was increasing, and December was showing a favorable trade balance. He warned, however, that a general increase in taxes would be necessary in 1939.

The Government has retrenched sharply in formulating the new budget, he said, but added that expenses caused an increase of 180,000,000 yen over last year's budget.

The new budget, already approved by the Cabinet, totals 3,694,752,000 yen and is the largest in the history of the Empire. This does not include China war expenditures, for which there will be supplementary appropriations.

New items included 2,000,000 yen for aviation expansion and about 23,000,000 yen for assisting emigration to Manchukuo.

Tokyo Envoy Leaves Paris

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, will leave tonight en route to Tokyo for what Japanese officials said were "reasons of health."

The Paris newspaper L'Orde said, however, that the Ambassador had been engaged in a controversy with Tokyo over the Government's policies concerning the anti-Comintern past with Germany and Italy and the Japanese invasion of China.

"Sugimura placed himself openly in opposition to foreign policies followed by his Government," the paper said, adding that he had tried to ease relations between France and Japan by seeking a solution to the dispute over whether France was sending supplies into China by the Yunnan Railroad through French Indo-China.

Rail Merger Study Urged on Employees Of Canadian Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In a letter to employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Edward Beatty, president, and Chairman, said that if provision is to be made for the protection of labor under possible future unification of the two Canadian railways, the initiative must come from the employees. His reason for urging the workers to study the question of unification was that "the financial strain on the National treasury has reached a point where public opinion will unquestionably demand a solution of the problem. My own solution, the only one which I can see, is unified management of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways."

He suggested that there should be statutory provision for protection of the interests of labor confirming any agreement reached by negotiations between the employees and the railway companies at the time of unification.

Christmas Paroles For 602 Convicts

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Of more than 7,000 Alabama convicts, 602 that have been judged "most worthy" by guards and wardens, will get two weeks' Christmas paroles starting Dec. 17, Hamp Draper, Chief of the State Convict Department, has announced.

The men and women, the largest number since the system was started 12 years ago, are under a "man-to-man" agreement with their wardens and Gov. Bibb Graves to return at the end of their holiday "vacations."

Only 14 of the 544 prisoners released last year failed to return on time. All but one of these were caught, and he sent word he would return as soon as a leg he injured jumping a freight train healed.

Some have declined the chance to leave during the holiday "because there's nobody out there now; I'd be better off here."

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State Scholarships for Negroes Urged to Meet Court Ruling

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14 (AP)—A suggestion that states provide scholarships for Negro students was offered yesterday by a Negro educator as one solution of the problem raised in the South by the United States Supreme Court ruling equality of educational privileges must be accorded white and Negro students.

The Supreme Court itself disregarded a scholarship plan for outside instruction for Negroes provided by Missouri in passing on a case from that State in which a Negro sought to gain entrance into the University of Missouri Law School.

Varying views were expressed by southern educators regarding the best method of meeting the situation.

The Negro educator, J. B. Watson, President of Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College for Negroes at Pine Bluff, said he believed the problem could best be solved by state scholarships in institutions that admit Negroes to membership.

Among those questioned, only John Hugh Reynolds, President of Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., suggested Negroes be admitted to white colleges.

"Separate schools are now maintained in Arkansas for courses in which the Negroes are largely interested," Mr. Reynolds said. "If any Negroes wished to study law or medicine or such—and there would be a few desiring this—they should be admitted to the regular classes at the university. There probably would be trouble at first, but in a year or two we would get used to it."

T. H. Harris, Louisiana State Superintendent of Education, said public sentiment in the South "is decidedly against Negro and white students attending school together. . . . It would be unpleasant for both. It is not sensible."

A Virginia state official, who declined to permit use of his name, said the Supreme Court decision might make mandatory widespread revisions in Virginia's segregated schooling. A department head suggested as a partial solution that a separate medical school for Negroes be established as a unit of the Medical College of Virginia and that the present State College for Negroes at Petersburg be enlarged to include most postgraduate work. Gov. James H. Price said he was studying the situation resulting from the Supreme Court decision.

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British Tumulus Yields Pottery From Bronze Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Eng.—Finds which may "alter the books of history" were outlined here recently when excavations on a Bronze Age tumulus, or artificial mound, at North Deighton by the Harrogate group of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society were described by Mr. B. W. J. Kent, Director of Excavations.

Mr. Kent explained that the tumulus was about seven feet high and stood on a narrow limestone ridge overlooking the Crimple Valley. About 100 tons of soil have been removed. Six graves, urns, food vessels, a flint knife and other Bronze Age implements were discovered.

About 500 shards of pottery have been removed from the tumulus, 170 of them being decorated.

Much of the pottery showed the influence of Neolithic B people who came to this country from the Baltic regions about 2,000 B. C.

Mr. James R. Ogden, President of the group, pointed out that some of the finds dated back to 1450 B. C.

Ecuador President Dissolves Assembly

QUITO, Ecuador, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Mosquera Narvaez today dissolved the National Constituent Assembly in a dispute over power to promote an army officer.

Several Leftist Deputies were placed in custody and the Army was held in readiness for any disorders that might result. There were unconfirmed reports the Assembly President, Dr. Arizaga Luque, had fled the country.

The President, announcing he acted with Cabinet approval, said new Assembly elections would be called immediately.

The dissolution order came after the Assembly last night voted 31 to 17 to reject a presidential message which declared unconstitutional the Assembly's action in promoting Col. Luis Larrea Alva to the rank of General.

N. C. Furniture Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina was second only to New York State in the manufacture of furniture in 1937, with the year's output valued at $56,000,000, it was announced by J. T. Anderson, Director of the Commerce and Industry Division of the Department of Conservation and Development. New York's total value was $59,000,000. Fourteen years ago, Michigan manufactured furniture annually worth $65,000,000 and North Carolina's output was $38,000,000.

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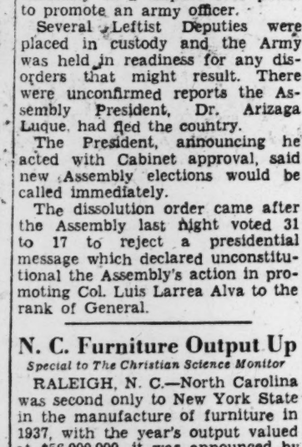

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Meditation

Prize Photograph Study by Carrol I. Burtanger, Dayton, Ohio

Stems of sea oats lean like music against an autumn sky, and a Dayton business man with an eye that is quick to see, and a hand that is skilled with a camera, captures a National Eastman Amateur Kodak prize.

He looks about him on holidays and Sundays and lines his office walls, to cheer his working days, with artistic photographs of moss dripping from the ancestral oaks of a southern plantation, of clouds over island palm trees, of Negro patriarchs, of snow trails in a forest, and many other subjects whose beauty has found in him a deep response.

He is Carrol I. Burtanger, Advertising Manager for the firm of The Rike-Kumler Company, a Dayton department store, and his hobby, needless to explain, is photography. The maiden whose likeness is reproduced above is a member of the "Dunkard" sect, officially known as "German Baptist Brethren," believers in triple immersion and objectors to oaths and military service. She reads her Bible every evening, after her household tasks are done. She always wears her little cap, even when she goes to bed.

Continental Defense: Debate in Latin-American Press

Excerpts from editorials on this major subject before the Lima Conference.

El Dia, Montevideo, Uruguay: The Roosevelt proposal will take nobody by surprise. Only such an act of solidarity can be sufficient definitely to repel the menace to our people of international piratical undertakings similar to those we have witnessed and are witnessing in Asia, Africa, and even in Europe.

A Noite, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Pan American policy should be based on the genuine co-operation of all within the limits of complete equality and sovereignty. Brazil should not depend on other countries, despite the fact that the co-operation of the United States is becoming more important and decisive than that of other countries. The Monroe Doctrine imposes equal and permanent obligations on each American nation, according to the power of each.

El Imparcial, Santiago, Chile: We believe that it is neither opportune nor useful to bring such a project before the great assembly of Lima, for it is destined to create deep differences between the participating countries, many of whom are adverse to the promotion of an arms race, just to prepare themselves on the grand scale to repel hypothetical aggression from European and Asiatic nations with whom they are living in absolute peace and with commercial interchange growing daily more important.

El Especiador, Bogota, Colombia: It is impossible to say how far the idea of an American common democratic front, as something more than a simple abstract declaration of solidarity, can be effectively debated in the Lima Conference. What is true is that this idea corresponds to the deep feelings of the peoples of the Americas, and, even if eluded at Lima, will continue vigorously to agitate the continental conscience.

El Mundo, Buenos Aires, Argentina—The actual state of the world and the reactions of this continent are explained by economic reasons. The situation is transitory as also are the factors that determine it. The possibility of aggression appears remote and does not justify the immediate concentration of plans to impede it. The American conscience contains a vigorous community of interests and ideals, giving birth to the vision of a common destiny, which would be sufficient, if the occasion ever arose, for the spiritual solidarity to be translated into a unanimous reaction before any attempt at vassalage.

La Mañana, Montevideo, Uruguay—America can and should feel united before any kind of foreign peril and in this respect the co-operation of the United States would be of great value. But America also wishes to feel defended against any return to the policy of absorption practiced by other North American statesmen, which, however—it must be recognized—has changed fundamentally in recent years under a democratic government.

El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile—The adoption of a plan of continental defense would oblige subscribing powers to subject themselves to definite armament programs. This prospect would not be alluring for the economic and progressive development of American nations. It does not appear to be acceptable. It is not meet that these young and conglomerate peoples, in the full stride of production and many with insufficient human elements to develop their economies, should expend their best energies and allot the greater part of their moderate capital and revenue, to the dead loss of armaments. Competition along these lines would be ruinous. Each country, acting according to its resources and measuring its responsibilities, must determine its own defense requirements.

O Jornal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—We believe in the solidarity of continental defense as put forward by President Roosevelt and with the safeguard that the defenses of each country constitute a domestic problem. It is clear that the words of President Roosevelt indicate no intention of exercising tutelage or interfering in the internal affairs of any nation. Inter-American solidarity demands mutual obligations and there is nothing in this proposed alliance, based on common material and moral interests, which can clash with the internal policies of any American nation.

La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina—The plan, were it realized, would mean a fundamental change in the traditional concepts of Pan-American policy. But, prior to defense unity, it would be better to secure unity of ideals. In their study of the plan American countries should take into account: (1) that Pan Americanism did not have its origin in fear or defense objects; (2) that there is no immediate existing peril; (3) that continental defense will signify increased armaments; and (4) that continental defense, in the supposed case of being entrusted to the United States, would rehabilitate the Monroe Doctrine. The existence of aggression perils must be proved and it is essential not to confuse the defense conveniences of the United States with the defense of the American continent. Will that country increase its armaments because it considers these necessary for itself or only to take charge of American peace?

Lima Studies Nonrecognition Of Lands Seized by Force

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 14 (AP)—A declaration against recognition of territory taken by aggression, of keen interest to the United States, came before the Pan-American Conference Peace Committee today.

The plan under consideration would co-ordinate several existing agreements, and be a declaration against recognition of territory conquered by force, undue pressure, or by the threat of force.

It was of special interest since the United States has not recognized Italian conquest of Ethiopia or Japanese conquest of Manchoukuo, and the question now is arising whether to recognize the Japanese-sponsored Governments in territory taken from China since the oriental war began in 1937.

One United States delegate suggested that the new agreement might be made applicable only to the Western Hemisphere, thus freeing the United States to pursue a policy of political expediency in other parts of the world.

Other Committee Proposals

The committee, meeting under the chairmanship of Alfranio de Mello Franco, Former Foreign Minister of Brazil, also reviewed the proposals before it under three other headings:

1. Perfecting and co-ordinating inter-American peace instruments;
2. Creating an inter-American Court of International Justice;
3. Creating a League of American nations.

Mello Franco named Ernesto Barros Japra, of Chile, general spokesman for the committee, and directed organization of sub-committees to consider each separate subject.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night made a radiocast address which in large part duplicated his opening speech to the Conference. There were, however, these passages which reflected Mr. Hull's satisfaction at the progress of the Conference thus far:

"Let me express first the clear impression I already have gained from my conversations with my colleagues of other countries—that there exists between us a measure of moral and spiritual unity far greater than ever before.

"I sense much less rivalry, whether between countries or individuals, than at previous conferences, and a much greater sense of common interest and desire. The general spirit of harmony reveals itself in all our preliminary work. A keener and more informed interest than heretofore in the fundamental conditions and problems both in this hemisphere and the outside world gives a greater vitality to our meetings than ever before.

Political Invasion

A feeling that European political as opposed to military invasion is the greatest threat to the Americas, meanwhile, gained increasing acceptance among the Latin American delegates.

While the United States has in mind some form of continental defense co-ordination and several defensive and aggression plans are being considered, most of the delegates concur with the Cuban Foreign Minister, Juan J. Remos, that there is slight danger of armed invasion.

Señor Remos in a speech last night paid tribute to the Monroe Doctrine backed by the United States for 115 years. Latin American delegates, though some held the Doctrine to be a subterfuge for United States predominance in the Americas, nevertheless conceded that they regarded it as a protection from European military might.

Man, of the delegates, however, were much concerned with projects to ward off an infiltration of political propaganda and especially from the totalitarian states—Germany, Italy, and Japan.

A new type of dollar diplomacy, this time with public instead of private money, in Latin America: Financial Page.

Junior Colleges Fitting for Jobs Advised in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Recommendations for changes in the public school system of North Carolina have been submitted to Governor Hoey, for transmission to the Legislature, which meets here next month, by a special Commission, appointed two years ago.

The Commission, charged with the duty of making a survey of the public schools of the State and advising improvements, urges addition of a twelfth grade, and increasing the age for compulsory attendance from 14 to 16. It recommends that more attention be given to vocational courses in the public schools, and it asks the Legislature to consider State-supported junior colleges for the purpose.

Further, it asks for a retirement fund for public school employees, and it advises that "practices indicating partisan politics and favoritism in employing teachers be stopped." It also recommends that "a halt be called in the multiplying of school administrative units" and that the present State setup be consolidated. At the same time, it disapproves consolidation of schools having three or more teachers.

Finally, requests that a legal limit be put on the number of school children transported in buses.

A section of the report is devoted to adult education, and larger State appropriations are asked for. Looking ahead, the report proposes a Governor's committee, to work with school officials for an expanding system of public education.

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THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Rockefellers and Roosevelts Dine As Washington Social Season Opens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Rockefellers dined with Roosevelts last night at a brilliant White House party opening the Capital's social season.

The occasion was the annual Cabinet Dinner, attended by persons of wealth like Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by political leaders, and by newspaper reporters.

Secretary and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., were the ranking guests. But many eyes turned toward Secretary Harold L. Ickes and his wife, who was attending her first official function as a Cabinet wife.

"It's very exciting," Mrs. Ickes said, chic in a shimmering green lame with an old-fashioned cameo at her throat and her red hair done up in braids.

Youngest and most picturesque guest was Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, lone debutante present. Mrs. Roosevelt's niece was down from Boston, wearing a demure black-velvet frock, with an off-the-shoulder neckline, and hoop skirt.

After dinner in the State Dining Room, gleaming with gold service bought in President Monroe's time, women retired to the Green Room and the men talked with the President.

Climax of the entertainment, for which additional guests were invited to the East Room after dinner, was introduction by one of Mrs. Roosevelt's dance proteges of the new "Eleanor Glide."

Mayris Chaney and her partner, Edward Fox, showed the company how the polka, mazurka, and old-fashioned barn dances Mrs. Roosevelt likes can be used in modern ballroom dancing. They glided, skipped, hopped, circled, and tiptoed in the four parts of the "glide" Miss Chaney has dedicated to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mack Harrell, baritone and soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and Miss Stell Anderson, pianist, shared in the honors.

Mr. Harrell sang eight numbers: "In de Fremde" and "Den Grunen Zeigern," by Robert Schumann; "Ein Sonnet" and "Meine Liebe Ist Grun," by Johannes Brahms; "Japanese Death Song" by Earn Cranston Sharp; "Sunset At Sea" by Eugene Bonner; "The Daisies" by Samuel Barber and "Waiata Maoiri," arranged by Alfred Hill.

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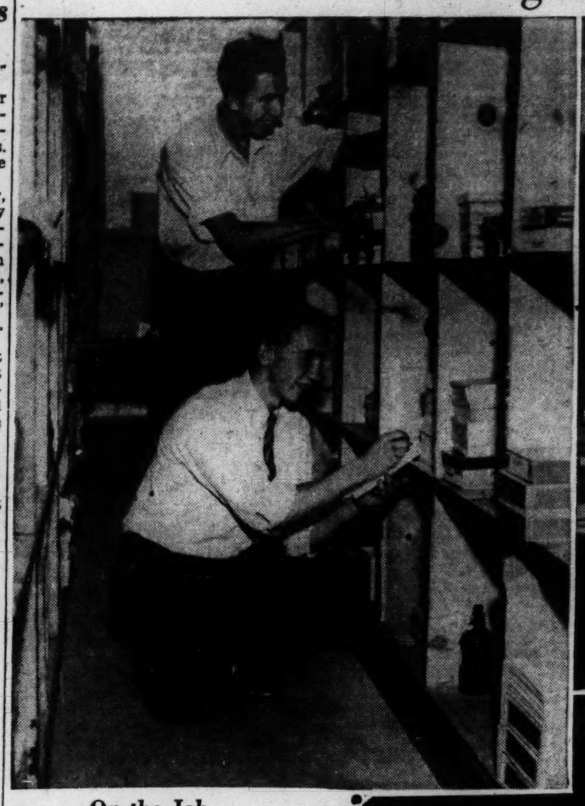
'Town-Gown' Rift Ends in Cambridge

Further signs of an "appeasement" between Harvard University and the City of Cambridge were evident today in indorsement by the Cambridge City Council of a plan, sponsored by Harvard students, to bring South American youths to the University on scholarships.

The sweeping extent of the good-will move was indicated in the fact it was sponsored by Councillor Michael A. Sullivan, who a few weeks ago was denouncing Harvard undergraduates after a personal encounter with several in a Cambridge street.

Frst signs of the "peace with honor" between embattled "town and gown" came when University authorities circularized out-of-state students regarding their motor cars at the request of Cambridge police.

Training for Jobs in Private Industry



On the Job
These youths are stockroom workers on an NYA project.

Good Workers
The instructor smiles proudly as these ambitious boys learn shop-work technique.

Trained Worker
This smiling girl is thoroughly trained in mimeograph and assembly and wire stitching.

Practical Course
Here is a mimeograph operator ready for a job in private industry.

Sikorsky Praises Aviation in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Igor Sikorsky, aircraft designer and manufacturer, returned Dec. 13 after a three-months survey of aviation developments in England, Germany, France, and Italy.

"In reference to airplane quality," he said, "the United States compares favorably with any of the European countries."

Mr. Sikorsky, whose company has submitted designs to Pan American Airways for a giant trans-Atlantic Clipper, said he was not familiar with the latest developments in the plan for a trans-Atlantic flight service.

New Bedford Highway Program to Be Pushed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, of New Bedford, Mass., after a conference with Public Works officials yesterday, said he expected the city's $350,000 street improvement program would proceed without difficulty.

Mr. Carney said there was "a slight matter to be adjusted and I believe we will be able to go ahead." He said he had arranged a conference for today with Aubrey Williams, Assistant Works Progress Administrator, in an effort to maintain New Bedford's WPA employment quota.

NYA Aids Illinois Youth In State-Wide Job Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An open season on jobs, with no barriers recognized, has been declared by the National Youth Administration of Illinois. This organization is conducting a state-wide job hunt to help many trained young men and women find steady employment in private industry.

The hunt is already underway in Chicago, headquarters for the movement. Indications that the catch will be bountiful were seen with the report that 92 jobs were found in the first two days of the hunt. Officials hope that this drive, with the aid of employers and businessmen, will be successful in obtaining steady jobs in private industry for young people now on the relief pay roll in Illinois. The job seekers are NYA work students who have been given special training in various fields in order to better fit them for regular jobs.

Appeals are being made to employers by newspapers and radio. Special neighborhood field staffs are visiting employers and leaders of business and community organizations to arrange group meetings in the interests of the drive. Later it is planned to hold three mass meetings in the city, one for each section in order to crystallize and co-ordinate neighborhood activities. From these meetings three special organizations will be formed to direct sectional job hunts for the remainder of the drive, which will continue through Nov. 30. The job hunt is being conducted throughout the State with special committees in each county to work with employers, youths, and citizens.

Appeals have also been made to youths themselves to seek employment through their own efforts. Among the first 92 jobs found, 27 NYA trained youths secured them on their own initiative. Almost every type of business was included in these first jobs. The demand for young men exceeded slightly that for girls and types of work included everything from a theater barker to a language translator. Some of the requests to headquarters were for bookkeepers, factory workers, shipping clerks, salesmen, typists, stenographers, cashiers, housemaids, waitresses, bellhops, mimeograph operators, messengers, and office clerks.

Each person who goes out for an interview takes with him a booklet outlying the work of the NYA, which advises the prospective employer that instead of young people having lost their skill and will to work through enforced idleness they have been well trained in those work habits which will make them efficient employees.

During the past 12 months the Federal Government has expended a total of $1,965,387 on wages for Illinois youth of which $616,563 was paid to 6,417 in Chicago and $1,348,824 to 15,450 outside of the city.

In Chicago young men and women have been assigned to the main library and various branches to mount and file pictures in the art rooms, shelve books, arrange exhibit material, type book records, and collect overdue books. Other occupations have included various types of clerical and stenographical work, roadside improvements, trails, and footpaths, remodeling and repair of public buildings, construction of recreational facilities, attendants in nursery schools, agricultural demonstration, sewing, handicraft, furniture repair and construction, and home-making.

Practical information on job possibilities in industry, qualificatons needed, wage expectancy, and future prospects has been given them in Job Information classes. Monographs on 29 vocational subjects such as restaurant work, machinists, stores, hotels, laundry and clerical occupations and the diesel, radio, automotive, aviation, and air conditioning industries have been distrbuted.

Pre-employment classes have been conducted so that the students might brush up in shorthand and typing, radio repair, telephone and switchboard operating, use of office machines, business English, and in office receptionist techniques.

William J. Campbell, state NYA director who organized the movement in commenting on the job hunt states "Employers have a sympathetic attitude towards youth. Organizations and employers who aid the National Youth in this program to move our 'work students' into private industry are aiding both the youth and society, while at the same time obtaining well-trained employees."

Food for Hungry In Loyalist Spain Sought by Prieto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—An appeal to Americans, irrespective of religious or political affiliations, to join in helping the underfed civil population of Loyalist Spain was voiced by Indalecio Prieto, one-time Defense Minister, in an interview here.

"This winter—the third of the war—will be much harder than those before," Señor Prieto said. "Hunger and cold have already begun to take their toll of these millions of destitute beings. Food is scarce, there is almost no coal to be had, and electricity is very limited, because the principal hydro-electric plants are in the hands of the Rebels. What little current there is goes almost entirely to war industries.

"Those who are suffering these innumerable privations are not atoning for any crime. They are peaceful people who did not want to submit to tyranny, and among them—I want to insist—are many children, old people, and women who are obviously totally innocent.

"Spain today lacks products which in many countries are thrown away, burned or wasted, because of excessive production," Señor Prieto continued. "Men of good-will, without regarding political ideals, should join together to relieve the great misfortune of Spain. It is within their power to perform an act of mercy."

Señor Prieto noted that food resources had diminished, because many men had left the farms to go to the front. He pointed out that great difficulties were caused, too, when Loyalist territory was cut in two last April by the Fascists pushing through to the Mediterranean coast. In the southern area, he explained, are the Levantine, Castilian and Andalusian provinces, predominantly agricultural; while in the northern area is the Catalan region, whose population, the densest in Spain in normal times, has been increased by men, women and children who have fled from regions occupied by the Rebels.

"This partition of territory," he said, "makes transportation difficult, almost impossible, and thus the productive part of Loyalist territory cannot send its produce to the consumer."

Señor Prieto is on his way to Chile, where he will attend the induction of the new Chilean President, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, on Dec. 24, and will carry on his work of mobilizing support for the Spanish Government.

Efforts to 'Fetter' Newspapers Scored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Scoring what he termed as efforts that were being made to fetter American newspapers, James Geddes Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and publisher of the Nashville Banner, told the Southern States Industrial Council, in session in Atlanta, Ga., for one day recently, that "the American press never will submit to censorship by legislative enactment, executive fiat, the jingle of tainted money, nor bullets from the dark."

The Council, made up of southern manufacturers, bankers, industrialists, utility operators, and businessmen from 15 southern states, met for a one-day study here of labor problems, agriculture, chemurgic problems, the railroad situation and the relation of education to industry.

Taber Points Out Ten-Lane Road To U. S. Prosperity

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 14 (AP)—Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, last night advanced a 10-point program for national prosperity, but warned any success would depend upon the "steady warmth of confidence, cooperation and continued team-work" of agriculture and business.

Mr. Taber told the 66th annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

"As a boy on the farm I early learned the setting hen would hatch no chicks unless permitted to attend to her own business. Barking dogs and meddlesome boys around the chicken house cut down the number of eggs and chicken supply; so it is with prosperity and recovery."

His ten-point program:

1. Give to agriculture a larger share of the nation's income.
2. Give the American market to the American farmer.
3. Broaden American markets by finding new uses, new crops, new plants and at the same time maintain at least a share of foreign trade.
4. Maintain a monetary policy that will give an "honest dollar" and a measure of value reasonably constant in debt paying and purchasing power.
5. Continue a sound credit program that gives to agriculture the lowest interest rates consistent with earning power and good business methods.
6. Hasten re-employment in private industry as the greatest step toward national recovery.
7. Balance the budget and remove the threat of excessive taxation.
8. Continue sound soil conservation program with emphasis on a long-time land program.
9. Develop co-operative marketing and reduce the cost of distribution.
10. Continue education and research as the greatest aid to agriculture.

Women Described As Best Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Women are natural politicians, Dr. T. V. Smith of the University of Chicago and recently elected Representative-at-Large from Illinois, told the Georgia League of Women Voters at their sixteenth convention here.

"Women are natural politicians," said Dr. Smith. "They are better than men, for one reason, and that is that they never think they have compromised themselves, while a man will worry for days if he has compromised himself in a particular issue.

"Women are adroit. They are more peaceful than men, while peace is possible, but more deadly when peace with self-respect proves impracticable."

Dr. Smith described a politician as "a person who can compromise an issue without compromising himself" and added "To be democratic one must admit that those on the other side are as honest as those on this side."

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A World Traveler Returns Again to His Own Land

Author! Author!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seeing Louis Bromfield is something like catching onto a merry-go-round as it swings past. Even then your difficulties will not be ended. For you will have to put your questions above noise and the confusion of other people coming and going.

It would take several columns to tell how I finally caught the merry-go-round, and only a short story would do justice to the irrelevant material I collected in the midst of telephone calls, other visitors, and telegrams.

Mr. Bromfield regards his new home in Ohio as "heaven," compared with Europe where he and his family have been spending the last few years. He thinks Americans are happier and far more fortunate than they know. He has already started his next novel against a Bombay setting. He has put off writing four books on Ohio and the Western Reserve, because he is certain that the public "is fed up with historical American novels."

These few facts I managed to glean between Mr. Bromfield's accounts of events during the days which preceded the signing of the Munich pact. Along with other Americans in Paris, Mr. Bromfield responded to the call to help evacuate aliens. He set up his desk and took charge of interviewing travelers who were suddenly overwhelved by their desire to be outside the possible war zone.

Undoubtedly he accomplished a lot of serious work. But the incidents he remembers have to do with a young Southern girl who wanted to know where she could buy "a good perfume" and an older woman who wanted a gas mask for a souvenir. Then there was the night when the people who had departed surreptitiously from Paris to sail on the Europa were turned back halfway to Cherbourg because the German Government had canceled the sailing. The quiet departure became a public return attended by drooping orchids and ruffled coiffures. Which led Mr. Bromfield, already burdened with his committeeships, to set up another one gaily, "for the benefit of the Europa refugees."

Mr. Bromfield is now spending a fortnight in New York City, juggling with two lectures at Columbia University, a radio speech, talks with his publishers, Harpers, the committee to repatriate members of the international brigade who have been fighting in Spain, and the committee for the settlement of Jewish refugees. He has tossed off a brochure on England's part in the Munich pact, and he is toying with plans for more travel, the most likely being a visit to North Africa on the French railways and a trip down the Nile from Alexandria to Kenya and across the Belgian Congo to the Gold Coast. He wants, too, to return to India, all of which makes the Ohio farm appear a place in which the head of the family will stay but briefly.

* * *

Miss Emma Mills was trying out a new idea in the way of speech-making the other day, at one of her successful series of book and play luncheons, an idea designed to give the floor to the greatest number of celebrities in the shortest time. Her speakers, announced Miss Mills, would ask one another questions.

Frank case, author of "Tales of a Wayward Inn" (Stokes), with just the right amount of deliberation asked Gertrude Atherton about her new book "Can Women Be Gentlemen?" (Houghton Mifflin) and Robert Nathan shot a question at Day Tuttle, director of the Westport Playhouse and Mt. Kisco theater, confessing incidentally that, at the production of one of his own works this past summer, he disliked the audience so much that he could not enjoy the play.

The questions seemed to be spontaneous. Everything was going exceedingly well when suddenly a gentleman, asked to frame a question, said that he would prefer to state one than to answer one, and then launched into a fairly longish speech at the end of which he confessed that he had forgotten what he was to say.

"I know that I was to query Nathalie Sedgwick Colby," he said naïvely, "but what was it, Miss Mills, that you told me to ask her?"

Truly the path of a toastmaster has its thorns. But the original idea was a good one, just the same.

* * *

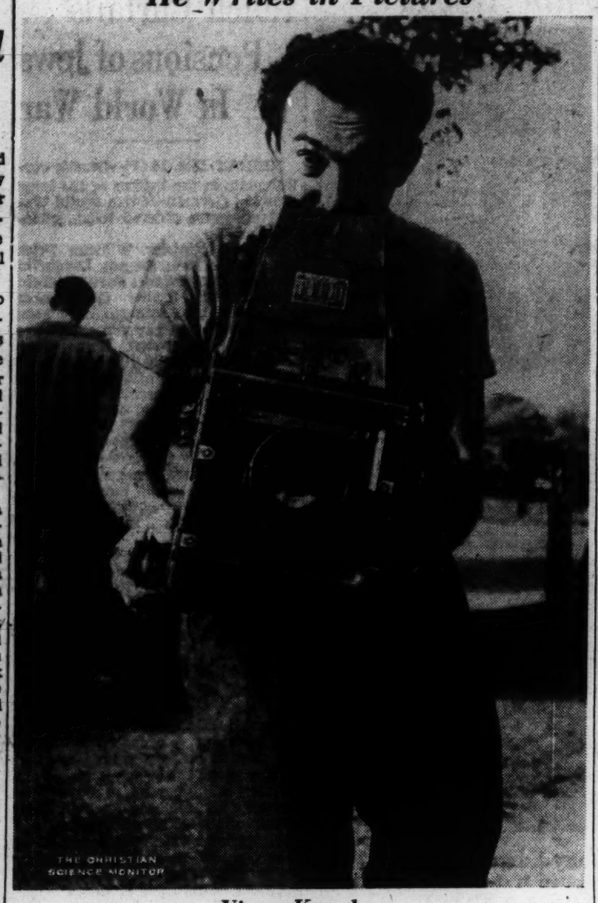
Victor Keppler has climbed out on steel girders, and hung out of buses, boats, trains and airplanes to get some of the photographs about which he tells in "The Eighth Art: A Life of Color Photography" (Morrow). But his most difficult pictures deal with temperamental strawberries, with spinach and silver which photograph black, cake icings which drip under the warmth of 50 10,000 watt lights, sausages which have to be oiled so that they will not curl up, and ice cubes which are just blank on a film unless hard coal is put behind their glass container.

Mr. Keppler has been a camera enthusiast ever since he took his first photograph when he was nine years old. Pennies were rare in the Keppler home and the small boy did all kinds of jobs to earn the money for his first camera purchased in a pawn shop. While he was still in school, he organized some 40 groups in the National Camera Clubs of America. The Metropolitan Museum of Art exhibited some of the work of the youngsters and Mr. Keppler's two offerings won first and third prizes. Later he won a $1,000 prize with a picture taken with a home-made camera with a pinhole for lens.

All of which is the reason why, although Mr. Keppler satisfied his family's ambitions by training for the law, he just naturally has made commercial photography his profession.

Marjorie Shuler

He Writes in Pictures



Victor Keppler
Author of "The Eighth Art: A Life of Color Photography."

Sharpest Republican Gains Show in East and Midwest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A countrywide compilation showed today that Democrats polled 49 per cent of the vote for Members of the House of Representatives in the Nov. 8 election. Republicans received 47.8 per cent, and minor party candidates 3.2 per cent.

The Democratic figure fell from 60.2 per cent of the Party's presidential vote in 1936 and 53.4 per cent of the vote for Representatives in 1934.

The tabulation, compiled principally from officially-certified returns, showed the 1938 vote for Representatives aggregated 35,815,720. This was the largest ever recorded in an off-year election. Democratic candidates received 17,559,081 votes, Republicans 17,129,557, and other candidates 1,127,082.

Republicans achieved their greatest gains in the East and Midwest, polling 51 per cent of the vote in both sections. In 1936 they received only 40.4 per cent of the presidential vote in the East, and in 1934 they polled 43.3 per cent of the vote for Representatives. In the Midwest, the Party received only 38.4 per cent of the 1936 vote and 43.3 per cent of the 1934 vote.

Democrats maintained pluralities in the West, with 51.9 per cent of the total vote, and in the South, with 77.3 per cent.

In 1936 the Democrats received 66.0 per cent of the Western vote against 54 per cent in 1934. The Party's 1938 percentage in the South compared with 75.4 per cent in 1936 and 77 per cent in 1934. The latter figures reflected the usual Republican voting decline in the South in off-years.

The tabulation showed that Republicans outvoted Democrats in the Congressional races of 22 States having 268—or a majority—of the 531 electoral votes. Democrats polled the largest vote in 26 states having 263 electoral ballots.

This comparison does not hold, however, if races other than those for the House are considered. In New York, for instance, Democrats won the Governorship and two Senate seats but received only 47.4 per cent of the vote for Representatives in that State. Republicans polled 48.2 per cent of the latter vote.

In addition, the popular vote comparison does not jibe with Party representation in Congress. Democrats elected 262 Representatives, or 60.2 per cent of the House membership. Republicans won 170 seats, or 39.1 per cent of the total, and minor parties took three seats, or 0.7 per cent.

Minor parties were shown by the tabulation to have suffered a four-year drop in their percentage of the mass vote. These parties received 5.6 per cent of the total vote in 1934 and 3.3 per cent in 1936, compared with 3.2 per cent this year.

The total vote for Representatives does not reflect the aggregate number of ballots cast in the November election, because in many States the vote in Senatorial and Gubernatorial races exceeded that for representatives.

In the tabulation, the 1936 Presidential Vote was compared with the vote for Representatives in 1938 and 1934 because it more accurately represented national trends. The 1936 Presidential Vote was greater than that cast in the same year for Representatives.

New York to Supply White House Yule Tree

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The White House Christmas tree will again come from eastern New York's Grafton Mountains.

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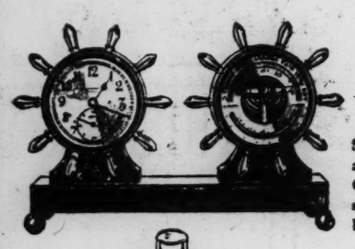

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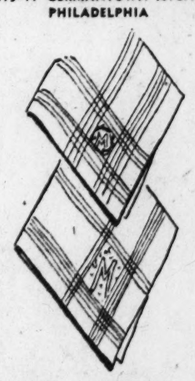
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German Officials in London 'Boycott' Chamberlain Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

sympathies of representatives of 35 nations, of which 23 were European, assembled for the occasion.

So late was the cancellation of the German acceptance of the Foreign Press Association's inviations that waiters lacked sufficient notice to rearrange the dinner places to fill up the gaps. There was a vacant chair at Mr. Chamberlain's town table where Ambassador Herbert von Dirksen was to have sat.

Another of the vacant chairs was that assigned to Gottfried Aschmann, head of the German Foreign Office Press Department whom Reichsführer Hitler had sent to London to hear Mr. Chamberlain's address. Other German guests were to have included members of the Embassy staff and journalists.

"Regrets" Sent by Embassy

The German Embassy, shortly before the dinner, announced.

"The German Ambassador and members of the Embassy staff and German journalists sincerely regret that because of certain sentences in the Prime Minister's speech they should not attend the Foreign Press Association's dinner in London tonight."

Nearly 500 other guests attended the dinner, however, including the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi. Invitations also were accepted by the Ambassadors of Belgium, Brazil, France, Poland, and the Soviet Union. (United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was en route home.)

Mr. Chamberlain made only one change in his prepared speech, however. He referred to Germany and Italy as "dictator" states which in the advance copy had been referred to as "authoritarian."

The Italian Embassy, too, learned of the action of the German Embassy in boycotting the dinner, but did not follow suit.

The German absence from the function had the further effect of emphasizing the difference between the way the audience received Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Munich agreement and the Anglo-American trade treaty.

The first was allowed to pass in chilly silence, the second was attended with loud cheers. Had the Germans been there, 50 stalwart pairs of hands would have made the contrast less noticeable. A few Italians started to give Munich a hand, but quickly desisted when nobody supported them.

Listeners throughout Britain and America who heard the speech probably did not realize that it was last-minute action of the Germans which caused both the silence and the cheering.

The Italians later learned that their country also was not particularly popular at this gathering, for when Mr. Chamberlain said, "Our relations with France are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations," the cheering went on for several minutes. It was clearly apparent that Count Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador to London, recognized this obvious reference to Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons the previous day that if France were at war with Italy, Britain had no legal obligation to join in.

Policy Toward France

Thus with one brief sentence Prime Minister Chamberlain demolished the splendid house of cards Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist editor, built yesterday when he referred to the Prime Minister's Commons statement that Britain was not bound by treaty to aid France in case of an Italian attack as a reason why the French should heed Italian territorial demands.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement, Signor Gayda had said, was a "tacit invitation to France to control more severely her intention and reactions and to meet the problems with a spirit of franker reconciliation and more lucid comprehension." But the wisdom of this observation has depreciated in the light of the Prime Minister's new gesture to France.

Another point of international significance which an observant guest noted was that when Count Edward Raczynski, the Polish Ambassador to Britain, noticed that the absence of the Germans had left vacant the chair beside Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to Britain, he went over and sat in it for a while. A few weeks ago such Polish-Russian fraternization would have been most unlikely.

General repercussions to Mr. Chamberlain's speech stress the fact that he is determined not to waver from the path he has mapped out for himself of doing the utmost to reach agreement with the dictators. But it was noticed that he never once used the word appeasement which was frequently in his mouth few weeks back. It was also remarked that he expressly shouldered the whole burden of Britain's present foreign policy and declared he does not intend to saddle anyone else with this responsibility.

Italy Hopeful

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP)—Premier Chamberlain's assertion he would continue his policy of European appeasement, in his foreign policy speech last night, was received in Rome today as an indication that Italy would get something from forthcoming conferences.

Mr. Chamberlain is to come here next month, and Il Popolo di Roma asserted today that the British Premier's address "implicitly confirmed the necessity of reviewing and correcting all the injustices of Versailles."

Shopping on Fifth Avenue

Wide World

Mrs. Anthony Eden

Wife of Britain's Former Foreign Secretary is shown as she went shopping in one of New York's Fifth Avenue stores.

Benefits Seen in Eden Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington's spots of interest, unaccompanied by the fanfare that went with him yesterday. He lunched with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, at his estate at Oxon Hill, Md., and was to dine with a representative Washingtonian gathering at the British Embassy tonight. Tomorrow he drives over to Denton, Md. (believed to be a shortening of Edenton), where some of the roots of the Colonial Edens in America were fixed; and to Annapolis, where Sir Robert Eden is buried, and to Baltimore.

Anthony Eden's full name is Robert Anthony Eden, for the last Colonial Governor of Maryland, an Englishman who returned to the United States to spend his last days despite the Revolutionary War. And Denton, Md., where he visits tomorrow, is the same little Eastern Sho' town where President Roosevelt made his "purge" speech in opposition to Senator Millard F. Tydings (D). Farther down the coast, on the shores of Albemarle Sound, is Edenton, N. C.—which Mr. Eden will be unable to visit—but which perpetuates the family name in most fitting form. Edenton is a lovely little colonial town, and without ever having been restored or formally beautified, retains many of the features now acquired by Williamsburg. It was the colonial capital of North Carolina for a considerable time.

Reactions to Premier's Speech: Press Generally Approves

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—In their reactions to Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech before the Foreign Press Association, a majority of British newspapers approved his determination to continue a policy of appeasement which he coupled with a warning against aggression and a declaration that the nation was ready to defend its Empire and its allies, particularly France.

The Telegraph and Morning Post, however, declared, "It is high time that other parties to the Munich agreement made some positive contribution to the effort to remove causes of war, instead of persisting in new demands and provocations."

The Daily Herald summed Labor opinion in an editorial that said, "It seems reasonable to the Nazis that they should be free to string together almost every known epithet of abuse in their attacks upon others. Yet at the same time they are so touchy that the most restrained expression of what everyone in this country feels is to them an intolerable insult."

That section of the British press which adheres firmly to the Empire-first policy gave critical attention, meanwhile, to a speech before the Constitutional (Conservative) Club last night by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions and Colonial Minister.

He declared the Empire might "crumble and fall to pieces" in the lifetime of the present generation, but he believed it would endure through "many crises."

The British Daily Mail expressed "amazed bewilderment" at the "astonishing speech."

Mr. MacDonald told the Club the Dominions were so anxious that their national freedom not be compromised that they might want to break away from Britain.

Silent on Colonies

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain declined yesterday to give the specific assurance that he would get the approval of the House of Commons before opening any negotiations with Germany over the return of former German colonies.

Asked by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Conservative, for such assurance, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "No, I do not think I can undertake it."

The Prime Minister then referred to a previous Government pledge made by Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and Dominions that any colonial agreement would be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

Mr. MacDonald also told the House of Commons last week that the colonial question was not one of practical politics now and was not being considered.

Mr. Chamberlain said Germany had made no formal demand for its former colonies.

The Marquis of Londonderry, once a leading advocate of British-German friendship but recently a critic of anti-Jewish violence in Germany, declared before the Overseas League that the British Government should state quickly and fully its stand on colonies.

"We are determined not to sacrifice one individual or one inch of territory and we will accept with its full implications any challenge to that policy," he said.

"I believe this should be said in no uncertain terms, but I am not thinking that it will be necessary to take any drastic steps in relation to it."

Italo 'Dialogue on Thames'

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Popolo d'Italia reported in a Prague dispatch yesterday that Italy had protested officially to Czechoslovakia against the failure of Czechoslovak newspapers to reprint a piece of fictitious dialogue which the Duce himself is believed to have written.

The article, entitled "Dialogue on the Thames," appeared in Popolo d'Italia Dec. 8, and depicted Former President Benes of Czechoslovakia and the defeated Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia as lamenting the fact they had been ruined because they relied on assistance of the democratic powers against the totalitarian states.

The dispatch yesterday said:

"It is obvious that an organized boycott of the most authoritative voice of the Fascist regime could not go without immediate correction.

"In fact our Minister (Francesco) Franzoni went to the Czech Foreign Office where he protested energetically against the censorship orders.

"He was told that it was the result of a mistake by too zealous officials. The future will show whether this explanation may be considered sound."

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, reported that after the Italian Minister had made a second protest to the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, assurance was given that widest publication of the article in the Czechoslovak press would be ordered.

King George Observes Quiet Anniversary

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George VI observed his forty-third birthday today with a quiet family celebration. Greetings from his family and from the heads of other nations poured in, but the Empire will not hold its official birthday observance until next June 9.

The official celebration, with a trooping of the colors and other ceremonies, is customarily held in June so that it will not be marred by inclement weather. A private party at Buckingham Palace tonight will mark the occasion.

Berlin 'Astonished'

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy address left German Foreign Office officials surprised today but confident that it would not upset the appeasement course of Mr. Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler.

The few morning papers to comment were more critical, but did not mention that the German Ambassador and German press representatives did not attend the London Foreign Press Association dinner at which Mr. Chamberlain spoke.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that "we are" frankly astonished. We have always regarded Mr. Chamberlain as a man of practical politics who has been working for rapprochement and appeasement.

"It isn't quite clear what led him suddenly to go into the realm of philosophy and start an argument."

Charleston Wage Scale For Utility Projects?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The general wage scale prevailing in Charleston has been adopted by the South Carolina Public Service Authority for the $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation development, rather than the TVA scale of remuneration.

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, Chairman of the Authority, indicated the wage scale would be submitted to Washington authorities for approval. Charleston's minimum wage scale is 40 cents an hour. The TVA minimum is 47½ cents.

Paris Reassured

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in London last night declaring French-British relations were so close they went beyond the bounds of purely legal obligations, caused evident satisfaction in Paris official quarters.

Some concern had been manifested after Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons Monday that Britain was not bound by treaty to aid France in case of Italian aggression.

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, brought Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet assurances yesterday, however, and was understood to have informed the French Minister that even without a written promise Britain would recognize its own interests in helping France fight if necessary to keep Italy out of Tunisia.

Reich Curtails Pensions of Jews In World War

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (AP)—Drastic curtailments in the income of the large group of German-Jewish World War veterans were ordered today, effective Jan. 1.

Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick and Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party, decreed that Jewish former Government employees, who hitherto have been kept on the full pay roll even after they were removed from office, should receive only the pensions to which they are entitled under the general German pension law.

When the National Socialists came to power Jan. 30, 1933, they ejected Jews from public office. Men who had served in the trenches during the World War, however, were held to be entitled to full pay because of their war service and because they lost their jobs on racial, not personal, grounds.

That policy now has been changed and the veterans placed on the level of all other Jews. After Jan. 1 they will receive only the ordinary pension based on the number of years they worked for the Government.

World Bank to Help

BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 14 (AP)—The bank for International Settlements, it was said in informed quarters yesterday, is prepared to aid the emigration of Jews from Germany.

The President of the Bank, Dr. G. W. Beyen, has gone to London to confer with Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, on means of permitting Jews to leave Germany without losing their property.

Temple for Turkish Jews

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (AP)—National Socialist authorities agreed today to rebuild one of the 20 synagogues they destroyed in the outburst against Jews last month. They will restore at their own expense a temple used by Turkish Jews, the authorities said. Jewish circles interpreted this as an effort to court the favor of Turkey. Religious services for other Jews is forbidden.

Jewish Refugees in China

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)—Five hundred and sixty-two Jewish refugees are expected to arrive here Monday from Germany, increasing to more than 1,000 the number who have sought new homes in Shanghai in recent months.

Duke University Marks Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The fourteenth anniversary of the founding of Duke University, successor to Trinity College, was observed Dec. 10.

It was on Dec. 11, 1924, that James B. Duke affixed his signature to papers that meant millions for this institution. The fact that the fourteenth anniversary occurred on Sunday led to its formal observance the previous day.

Taking part were representatives of the various agencies aided by the Duke Endowment, officials of the University here in Durham, students and alumni.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. Neil Carothers, Professor of Economics and Dean of the School of Business Administration, Lehigh University.

The program was presided over by Col. John F. Bruton, of Wilson, N. C., Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees.

Appeasement Policy Affirmed In Chamberlain's Press Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

longed and determined effort to eradicate possible causes of war and to try out methods of personal contact and discussion, while at the same time proceeding steadily with such rearmament as was necessary to restore the power of defense which we had voluntarily abandoned for a period of many years."

Modern Warfare Pictured

He gave this picture of modern warfare:

"War today differs fundamentally from all wars of the past inasmuch as today its first and most numerous victims are not professional fighters but the civilian population, the workman and the clerk, the housewife and, most horrible of all, the children."

He explained that the ruthless technique of modern warfare and his belief that war only "sows the dragon's teeth of fresh injustices and fresh conflicts" led him to choose a policy of appeasement.

He said he was "astonished at the pessimism which seems to possess some of our critics" and was determined to "persist in a policy which has given us such remarkable results."

The results he claimed for his policy were these five accords made in the past year: The British-Irish, British-Italian, British-German, French-German and British-American agreements.

Reviews Munich Decisions

"Of course," he said, "I am well aware that in some quarters the Munich agreement has been described not as an example of cooperation but as a defeat for democracies.

"It seems to me curious that that description should come from men who are proud to call themselves Democrats. I cannot help feeling that such pronouncements do no service to democracies nor to the cause of international co-operation. For, in my view, we should not seek to assess the results of such meetings in terms of victory or defeat; we should rather remember what was the alternative which was averted by the Munich agreement.

"That alternative would have been an attempt to revise the Versailles Treaty by force instead of by discussion, an attempt which, whatever its result, would have produced a condition of affairs very different from the atmosphere in which we are peacefully dining tonight."

The Prime Minister disclaimed any personal preference for Naziism or Fascism.

"I find it difficult to raise much excitement over different systems of government apart, that is, from the actions of governments which may or may not necessarily be inherent in the system," he continued.

"But I am told that in some quarters it is suggested that because I advocate an understanding, a better understanding with dictator countries, I must necessarily favor the system of Naziism or Fascism.

Declines to Judge Systems

"If that means that I favor such a system for my own country, I think that the country is against me.

"To me, and as I believe, to the vast majority of my countrymen, the subordination of individual independence to something which is called the State, but which really means only those who for the time being rule the State, is insupportable because it runs counter to all our most fundamental conceptions of the proper framework of human society. But, of course, I recognize that these ideas are not universally held, and it seems to me to be neither useful nor desirable to criticize others because they prefer systems which certainly do not suit us, but which do suit them."

Warns Against Domination

In that portion of his speech in which he declared that attemps at domination never have brought happiness to the nation attempting it, Mr. Chamberlain declared that "there is an innate resistant force which arises out of the fear of loss of liberty and the passionate desire for self-expression which renders domination precarious and uncertain.

"And, so it seems to me," he added, "that happiness of nations must be sought in other directions. Something no doubt depends upon the material conditions, upon our ability to command that standard of comfort which each one sets for himself, but even more, are we dependent for our happiness upon our menal conditions, upon our freedom from apprehension, upon our possession of that peace of mind without which no material comfort can bring satisfaction.

"And it is the absence of that peace of mind which weighs upon the world today, and in turn, by destroying confidence prevents us from reaping those material advantages which human progress in mastering the forces of nature should entitle us to enjoy.

"And so I would conclude by appealing through you to all the nations whom you represent to realize that our aim ought to be the happiness of all our peoples, and that that happiness can only be attained if we are willing to lay aside our suspicions and our prejudices, to cease looking for points of difference, and to search instead for points of agreement."

Earlier in his speech referring to a recent German attack on former Prime Minister Baldwin in the German press (Earl Baldwin was called a "guttersnipe"), Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I must deplore the present tone of the German press which in one case has not scrupled to pour out its vituperation upon a most respected of our statesmen, himself but lately Prime Minister of this country, and in few cases shows any sign of a desire to understand our point of view."

[The German attack followed a speech Earl Baldwin gave Dec. 8, which opened an appeal for contributions to a refugee fund and in which he said he spoke as "an ordinary Englishman shocked and distressed."]

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Mortgage Basis For FHA Extended By $1,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Popularity of Federal Housing Administration credit has led President Roosevelt to authorize an increase in the total mortgages it can insure from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

With FHA mortgage insuring operations running more than double the rate of a year ago, Stewart H. MacDonald, FHA Administrator, appealed to the President to raise the aggregate amount of principal obligations, in accordance with authority granted him by Congress.

At the present time the FHA is insuring each week mortgages totaling about $20,000,000, compared with about $8,000,000 a year ago. Oil put in the machinery was the action of the last Congress reducing from 20 to 10 per cent the minimum permissible down payment on FHA mortgaged houses.

Friendly attitudes toward the FHA was evident at conventions of both the American Bankers Association and the Mortgage Bankers Association this year.

In his letter to the President, Mr. MacDonald also said:

"It seems apparent now that, largely because of the effectiveness of the amended Act, 1938 will be the most prosperous home building year since 1929. Nevertheless, decent housing facilities in the United States are still grossly inadequate. An enormous task lies ahead in promoting sufficient construction to meet the country's needs. . . .

In each of the 48 States, the Federal Housing Administration has established construction standards to eliminate jerry building. Through its land planning activities, the Federal Housing Administration is assisting in setting up effective barriers against neighborhood blight and the development of future slums. Accordingly, the demand for the services of the FHA is constantly increasing. FHA mortgage insuring operations are running more than double the rate of a year ago. . . .

"If residential construction is to go forward, I believe it will require continuation of the financing facilities now available."

Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-Wow

Harold Lambert

"Well, Well, So This Is Paris"

All Cats Are Not Persian, Nor Alley Either

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Late fall and winter is Cat Show time in the United States and England. All the lords and ladies of the cat world will be out in fine feather, and probably not a few Cinderellas and Tom Nobodies as well, because most of the Cat Clubs have got the hang of offering at least two or three prizes for specimens without a pedigree to their names.

Miss Gertrude Kinsey of New York told Princess Alexandra Kropatkin when they got together and talked about cats not long ago that she would like to see a stop put to the use of the term alley cat, which is what this pedigree-less lot usually boils down to, in common parlance. She says, does Miss Kinsey, that the cat is the world's last truly independent animal and that, in a day when freedom has a special value, even cats whose habitat is the less polished areas of the world, ought not to be disrespectfully labeled.

During the cat shows some great tales will be told of the cats that compete for prizes in the pedigreeless classes. There always have been such tales told, wherever cat fanciers gathered together, and there always will be.

Not long ago in California a hair-raising tale was told of some people who went on an automobile trip down to Georgia and who stayed long enough in the region to befriend—though not adopt—a stray young cat which almost any casual observer would call an alley cat. That is to say, they used to feed it now and again when it appeared, and talk to it pleasantly and pick burrs out of its fur. Maybe they overlooked the degree of the little cat's attachment to them. Maybe they thought it had a home. But eventually—and without seeing the cat in the last two or three days of their stay—they left to drive back to the coast.

The Cat Came Back

They don't explain it. They just tell it. That after they reached their home in California, the little cat turned up on their doorstep. Tired, gaunt, hungry, but alive, and purring faintly—and so glad to see them.

A scrap of a white kitten appeared one day on the doorstep of Tiny Ruffner, the special announcer for Al Jolson's radio hour. It looked as if it was meant to have the long fur of a Persian, but you could hardly tell because if ever there was a cat-waif, this bit of animated white was it.

The Ruffners took it in and gave it some milk and a bath—which activity horrified the little thing unendurably. The Ruffners have a Scottie named Scrappy, and Scrappy looked astounded. Rhoda, the cook, had a warm heart and you could almost see the kitten grow fatter by the minute. As it grew in breadth it grew in length. The thickness of the fur and its length took on more than a rumor of the Persian, and a calm and happy light stole into the distraught little golden-green eyes. They got the kitten a license tag, and took to calling her Duchess. When Duchess got to the leggy stage, Scrappy was more amazed than ever—but philosophical. One puts up with a lot in this world.

In spite of her long fur and the good looks she developed with care and a home and attention, you could say that Duchess was well on the road to being an alley cat when she turned up at the Ruffners'. But she's an alley cat no longer. She has friends and standing in the community. There is a great silver tabby, a Persian, named Mike, who comes around at dusk to call on Duchess. . . . And there is another silver tabby, not quite so big as Mike, but with a surprising likeness of coloring and marking, who comes to look on wistfully from a little distance away. Duchess has learned to play a modest game of cat-croquet on a neighbor's lawn, and to go to the edge of the Ruffner's swimming pool to look by the hour for the fish that will never be there. . . . An alley cat who turned into a Duchess. . . .

Fierce But He Got Ribbon

At one of the New York cat shows last year there was a wild cat named Napoleon, with a lowering brow and a bold, swaggering manner. And when the judges passed the cage where Napoleon crouched disdainfully, as one who should have been gone long since to the wars, the judges had to laugh at his fierce look, especially in view of his four ridiculous white paws which gave him a comical look of a clown. And when they went away they left a big blue ribbon for him but Napoleon yawned in their faces and began to take a bath.

There is a grocery store in Eighth Street in New York which never seems to be without kittens. The manager is a big, red faced, genial man, who likes to chortle to his long time customers, when he has finished putting the last of their orders in basket or sack:

"And now how'd you like a nice kitten to top it off?" whereupon he reaches down under the counter and hoists into view one or another of the current batch, wild-eyed and struggling, but somehow friendly and very appealing. One day an elderly gentlewoman who lives in an old house on Washington Square and who still makes a virtue of doing her own marketing, surprised him by saying: "Why I'd like it very much, thank you—mind that package of butter, and push the cream down a little further—as I guess the kitten can wait till we get home for that!"

Alley Cats in Demand

A man who keeps a pet store said the other day that the cats he stocked to sell were always pedigreed, fine stock, and never fetched less than $25. "But you'd be surprised how many people would buy just plain alley cats if I ever kept any in the store to sell. A man rushed in here the other day and said I'd have to find him a tiger kitten, 'just an alley cat,' about three months old, in an hour. He looked mighty upset. I said I didn't have any such cat and didn't know just where to put my hands on one."

The man said, "Find me one, man, find me one! I'll give you $25. I just came up from Florida. My kid had a kitten down there that would be three months old. He made me promise to bring the thing north with me when I came. The kitten disappeared, and I couldn't find it. I've been worrying all the way north. You've got to help me."

The pet store man said he'd like to, but— and just then he happened to think. That morning he'd met the engineer of a neighboring office building. "Our cat never lets me get rid of the kittens," he said, "and you ought to see my engine room. A mother cat and nine striped kittens! Cute little jiggers, but nine kittens! But every time the old lady cat looks at me, I think of Kingdom Come. If I stole any of her kittens I wouldn't know what she'd do."

The pet store man said, "Wait a minute," and hurried out. Pretty soon he came back with a striped kitten. "The engineer said he'd take a chance. I gave him $5. Here's your kitten. Think it'll do?"

The man grabbed the kitten. "Will it! Will it! Man, you've rolled 10 years off my shoulders. And here's $30—the $25 I said, and the $5 you gave the engineer."

"Keep your money," the pet store man told him. "Who ever heard of $25 for a ninth kitten anyway! Take home this alley cat to your youngster. Tell him his name's Dusty—unless he knows a better one!"

Television Patents Steadily Merging

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Behind the lines" of television's development, a patent consolidation is steadily going on.

Latest phase of patent development is the sale by the Don Lee Broadcasting System of television synchronization patents to the Radio Corporation of America. The sale, announced by Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, covers patents of Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television for the California network, which includes rights in the United States, Canada, Germany, and Great Britain. The Don Lee group reserved the right to make, use, or sell equipment embodying the principles of these patents in several countries.

Broad Basic Claims

The synchronization patents were taken out by Mr. Lubcke in 1930 during the early days of the Don Lee experiment and have broad and basic claims. In fact, in order to test the synchronization value of the Lubcke patents a cathode-ray television receiver, designed by Mr. Lubcke, was taken aloft in a transport plane in 1932 and images were received on board. Previously a common power connection has been used to accomplish the synchronization. Reception in the air indisputably proved that synchronization could be achieved through the signal.

These synchronization patents have nothing to do, of course, with the reception of voice and picture at the same time. In television reception of voice and picture at the same time. In television reception this voice and picture unison are accomplished automatically without any special apparatus.

The Don Lee transmitter, W6XAO, has been on the air daily except Sundays and holidays, since 1931. Ten and one half million feet of motion picture film have been televised. Now, on a power of one kilowatt, both live performer and film transmissions are done on regular schedule.

Station Designs Set

WQXR, one of the few "high fidelity" stations in the United States in New York City, besides pioneering on its particular wavelength above the normal broadcast band, is also developing a radio set which will receive its wide-range signal to the fullest advantage. Such a set will, of course, improve reception of regular radio stations.

The "WQXR High Fidelity Radio" has been designed by John V. L. Hogan, and R. M. Wilmotte, of WXQXR's engineering staff. A limited number of sets are expected to be available before Christmas at the station's headquarters, 730 Fifth Avenue, or at the Ansley Radio Corporation, the manufacturer's showrooms, at 128 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The cabinet of the high fidelity radio will be available in walnut or mahogany with all dials and controls concealed under the top lid.

News in Radio

There is space for a record turntable permitting the high fidelity amplifier to be used for records. There will be no table models in this line since tone quality is incompatible with small size though the cabinets will be about a yard square by 17 inches deep.

The set circuit will be one designed to give tone quality and will tune from 540 to 1800 kilocycles, ample to include the frequency of 1550 kilocycles upon which WQXR is located. The sets contain 11 tubes and may be operated on either alternating or direct current. For the price, which is under $150 and includes installation, goes a year guarantee on the set and a six-month guarantee on all parts except tubes. For not more than $35 additional a record player may be added while an automatic record panel is available at slightly extra cost.

Now G. E. Shortwaver

General Electric's new short wave station, W6XBE, located on the site of the San Francisco World Fair, is expected to go into service next February. A companion station to W2XAD and W2XAF, General Electric stations in Schenectady, N. Y., the new transmitter is expected to improve South American and Far Eastern reception of American radio programs.

At the Fair site, chosen in preference to Belmont, Calif., stated in the original application, W6XBE will relay programs on frequencies of 9,530 kilocycles (31.48 meters), and 15,330 kilocycles (19.56 meters) through directional antennas concentrated toward South America and the Orient. This, it is claimed, will increase the effective signal strength of these stations ten times in those areas.

Chief value of the West Coast location will be in the fact that signals toward the east and south will not pass through the polar regions and will not, therefore, be subject to the extreme variations in strength caused either by magnetic distrubances or to the distribution of darkness and daylight which has an important effect upon reception of short wave signals.

"Cardioid" Mike

A new directional microphone, known as the "Cardioid," which picks up sound reaching it from the front but picks up hardly any sound from the rear has been announced by the Western Electric Company. Known as the "cardioid" because the patterns of response are heart-sharped, the new microphone has a number of applications in radio, theater and commercial use. Its selective characteristics permit it to pick up groups of certain desired instruments from an orchestra and suppress the instruments which are not needed or which do not need to be stressed.

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Easy Chair (shown left). The favorite style for most men because it is so easy to relax in. The pillow back is filled with down and feathers. The legs are elegantly carved. Deep spring seat—soft, resilient, yet long lasting. $35.

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$35

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The Inside Story: Down underneath the beauty of these covers is a construction that's well worthy of the surface glory. Expert upholsterers have carefully tied the springs by hand and tied them 8 ways so they won't slip. These workmen have had fine materials given them to use in these chairs. And all the way through they have worked to create a frame and an inner upholstery that will give both comfort and long life.

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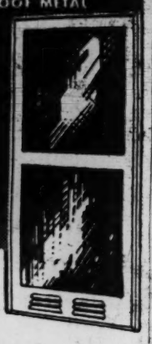

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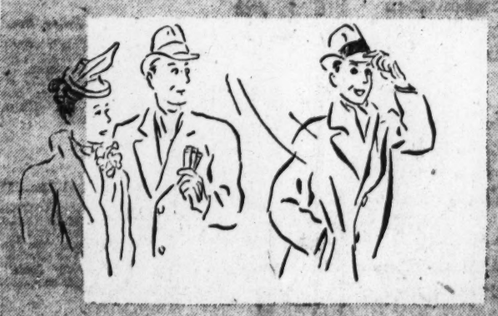

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All Britain Enlisted in Drive Against Smog

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain as a whole—and this city in particular—has opened a campaign against folk and smog.

Yes, folk and smog. For this statement is no spoonerism, and to speak of a campaign against smoke and fog might be equally correct but it would not be half as explicit.

Not so explicit because "smog" is a new word, coined by the National Smoke Abatement Society to signify fog caused by dirty smoke.

And the folk of the "folk and smog" are the ordinary householders who burn ordinary coal.

Smog Must Go

At the opening of this campaign to banish smoke-fog (or smog) the householder was declared "Public Enemy Number One," for 68 per cent of smog (or smoke-fog) is caused by the dark plumes of chemical-charged coal-smoke (not to be confused with coke) which rise from household chimney-pots.

A "Clear the Air" exhibition has been opened in London, to impress upon ordinary citizens the fact that chimney-pot smoke causes more damage every year in England than industrial smoke. Out of a total bill of £50,000,000 annually, charged to dirty smoke, domestic fires are held responsible for as much as £30,000,000.

This "Clear the Air" exhibition is to tour the country, going from town to town on its absorbing mission. It is hoped that the public will absorb sufficient knowledge from its statistics to make legislation unnecessary.

But the Smoke Abatement Society looks forward to a national law prohibiting the burning of soft coal and causing everyone to burn smokeless fuel, or else to use gas or electricity.

Ban on Soft Coal

In Manchester, burning of soft coal by industrial firms in the central area is already forbidden.

In London, Mr. Herbert Morrison, chairman of the London County Council, is considering introducing legislation to transform London into a smokeless city.

The coal industry is conducting research with the object of devising an open grate which would burn soft coal and yet be smokeless.

Until these schemes come to fruition, the National Smoke Abatement Society is to continue and intensify its campaign against the every-day folk who cause every-day smog (or smoke fog), causing 240 tons of soot to fall on every square mile of London each year, eating into Government buildings at an annual cost of £3,000,000.

All those who, fumbling blindly through a London fog, have ever mistakenly tried to post a letter through the mouth of a deceptively portly bystander, will wish the anti-smog (or smoke-fog) campaigners a cress (or clear success).

Italy Boosts Military Funds

ROME, Dec. 14 (AP)—Italy today announced an increase of 2,475,700,000 lire (about $129,000,000) in appropriations for the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the fiscal year 1939-1940.

This represents an increase of about 44 per cent over the original 1938-39 appropriations for these departments, which totalled 5,799,126,947 lire.

It was announced that military expenses by other Ministries would bring the total 1939-40 outlay for war preparations to 10,000,000,000 lire.

These appropriations were approved at a Cabinet meeting presided over by Premier Mussolini. The Cabinet adopted a total budget of 29,316,008,926 lire, an increase of 4,280,902,000 lire over the current budget.

The deficit is estimated at 4,755,600,701 lire, more than half of which is accounted for by increased military expenditures.

A Cabinet Communiqué said the speeding up of the arms program was an "unavoidable necessity in view of the situation."

Actual military expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the original appropriation by 1,224,728,000 lire, or more than 15 per cent, as a consequence of military precautions taken during September.

An increase of nearly 1,000,000,000 lire in Ministry of Finance appropriations reflected the steadily mounting public debt.

Egyptian Arms Approved

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Egyptian Defense Council today approved a five-year plan for reorganizing the nation's land, sea, and air defenses at a cost of $88,500,000.

The program calls for increasing Egypt's Army from 18,000 to 100,000 men by the end of 1941, adding 1,000 planes to the Air Force, and construction of 36 ships for the Egyptian fleet in British shipyards within two years.

Behind the Smog Stands London

By a Staff Artist

'Ethyl Must Have Started the Fire at Home'

Nine Masonic Lodges Dissolved in Poland

WARSAW, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Government announced last night it had dissolved nine Polish Masonic Lodges after making "certain searches" and that special steps would be taken to make certain that the lodges would not be able to resume activity.

A Presidential Decree last November prohibited Free Masonry in Poland.

Whipping of Libyan Native Troops to End

TRIPOLI, Dec. 14 (AP)—Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, yesterday abolished whipping and imprisonment in irons as punishment for native troops in Italian Libya. The move was made in connection with granting of limited citizenship to natives.

Football Pool Deplored for Cost to Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rising tide of opinion against football pool gambling, which now has a "take" of about £1,000,000 weekly, is evidenced here.

Football pool betting is a form of pari-mutuel gambling, in which an individual backs his forecast of match-results, win, lose, or draw, against the forecasts of other individuals, the winners taking the pool. Pools promoters are merely "organizers" who take a percentage of the pool for their work.

Stress of opposition to pools has now shifted from the purely ethical angle to the belief that the vast proportions of this gambling craze are proving a menace to industry. It is said that damage is done to business by the diversion from productive sources of £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 a year of working and middle-class spending money.

One of Britain's foremost architects, who is closely associated in his work with this country's biggest catering firm, expressed his opinion that football pools are doing increasing damage to large-scale caterers and many industries specializing in inexpensive products. He added that a number of firms of his acquaintance have had "to pull in their belts" in recent months at a time when they would normally expect to do increasing business.

This opinion has been backed in a public statement by W. Buchanan Taylor, President of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants, writing in the official journal of the Hire Purchase Trade Association. Mr. Taylor demands Government regulation of pools, which he characterizes as "a menace to trade," since commerce, which depends on the steady flow of the people's money, is now being denied a huge sum each week.

Small traders, too, declare that they are feeling the pinch. Writing in the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, a London newspaper which has been to the fore in attacking pools, a small retailer declared: "It is my considered opinion that the pools are having a considerable adverse effect on retail trading. Purchasing power is seriously depleted when pool accounts rank as a regular item in family budgets." This same correspondent asks, "How long we shall have a wait before public conscience is sufficiently stirred to compel an apathetic and mercenary Government to take action?"

The proprietor of a suburban grocery store, when asked if he felt any direct effect from pools answered: "I reckon I lose a couple of pounds a week." He added that while two pounds may not seem much, "it is a tidy bit off the weekly trade of a small shopkeeper."

Many millions of "small men" also fill in their pools coupons each week, spending as little as a shilling, which they count as part of their running expenses, in the hope that they will win a big prize up to £30,000 some day. It has been estimated that half the adult population of the country goes in for pool gambling.

Many people believe that little harm is done by pool gambling, since the amount spent is usually small and the posting of many millions of coupons and postal orders each week brings big revenues to the Post Office, besides causing employment for additional clerks.

It is for this reason that opponents of this form of gambling are stressing the business side of the question, pointing out that many persons are rendered idle on account of the pools.

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Wanamaker's Music Festival

The first and most glorious of all Christmas music was never recorded! It was a strange, quiet, small music—the animal-rustle of bedding sheep, the stirring of manger hay, the sleep-sounds of the Babe, the whispers of shepherds and Wise Men in a Bethlehem stable. But the centuries have added and recorded their own *interpretations* of that first star-lit Christmas music that was rustle and whimper and whispers. Wanamaker's selects from the music of the centuries a magnificent program of Christmas song—sends it crashing and swelling and echoing through the Rotunda from the bursting young throats of the Grace Church Choir, the Schola Cantorum Choir, the thunderous Don Cossacks. We bring you the centuries-old "O Magnum Mysterium," "And the Glory of the Lord" from the Messiah, the haunting "Minuit Chretien," Gounod's breathtaking paean, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo"! From now until Christmas Eve Wanamaker's will be thronged with hundreds of thousands of people who have come to hear the foremost choirs of our times. Gather in our Rotunda every night before 6. Stay for the Community Carols at 8:45.

Friday, Dec. 16th, 6 p. m.
First Presbyterian Church Choir, Willard I. Nevins, Director and Organist. The choir sings ten especially arranged Christmas portions from Handel's "Messiah." Elwyn Carter, baritone solo.

Tuesday, Dec. 20th, 6 p. m.
The Westminster Choir of Princeton directed by Dr. John Finley Williamson, one of America's greatest chorusmasters. Hear this magnificent chorus on RCA Victor Red Seal records.

Wed., Dec. 21st, 6 p. m.
Schola Cantorum Choir, Hugh Ross, Director. A remarkable choir whose program includes "Patapan," "Silent Night, Holy Night" and "The Three Kings." George L. Headley, baritone solo.

Thursday, Dec. 22d, 6 p. m.
Lehman Engel Singers directed by Lehman Engel. A small, perfectly trained group which starts its program with "O Mangum Mysterium," by the Spaniard, Tomas Luis De Vittoria.

Sat., Dec. 17th, 12 noon
The Mannesingers from the David Mannes School directed by Peter J. Wilhousky. Don't miss the Mannesingers' rendition of "Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones," traditional 18th Century melody.

Community Carols Nightly at Wanamaker's at 8:50
Harry Barnhart, beloved "sing" leader of Washington Square, will lead the assembled multitude in song. Trumpeters and the Everette Orgatron will add encouraging fanfares. And Wanamaker's will present, with the compliments of the season, a book of Christmas carols to every man, woman and child present. No, don't write, don't telephone. You must be here *in person* to get a carol book for keeps. *Rotunda, Fashion Store.*

Friday, Dec. 23rd, 6 p. m.
New York Federation of Music Clubs Christmas Choir, directed by Grace Leeds Darnell. A choir selected from seven churches, in a program of ancient and modern Christmas melodies.

Monday, Dec. 19th, 6 p. m.
The Don Cossacks, directed by Serge Jaroff. The world-famous chorus of 36 voices singing hymns and nostalgic songs of the fatherland, including "Behind the Ural, Behind the River."

Sat., Dec. 24th, 4:45 p. m.
Grace Church Choir, under the direction of Dr. Ernest Mitchell, in a splendid Christmas Eve program. Ten-year-old Alfred Leis, soloist, sings Dickinson's haunting "Away in a Manger."

John Wanamaker open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Exception Saturday, December 17—10 a. m. to 6 p. m. NEW YORK *Broadway to 4th Avenue, 8th to 10th Streets*

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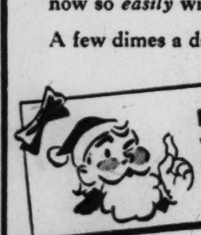

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1938 ☆☆ R

Court Is Urged To Save Trees For Fellsway

Two towns seek injunction against hewing of Malden poplars as unnecessary.

As the Metropolitan District Commission continues to fell many more of the beautiful Carolina poplars on the Fellsway than crashed before the September hurricane, a storm of protest is rising from Malden and Medford citizens. City Solicitors of both of these communities bordering on the famous parkway have filed bills in equity in Middlesex Superior Court seeking injunctions to restrain the Commission from destroying any more of the trees. Barnard Kaplan, City Solicitor of Malden, filed his bill today. George E. Constantino of Medford took similar action yesterday.

Mayor John C. Carr of Medford said yesterday that he had received hundreds of complaints and that in consequence he had decided to instruct the City Solicitor to take court action. In Malden a special meeting of the Council was held last night and Mr. Kaplan was instructed to file his bill in equity. The injunctions sought would restrain the Commission from further tree cutting on the Fellsway until public hearings on the subject can be held.

Particularly incensed at this human assault on trees which succeeded in withstanding the hurricane, are residents who purchased homes along the Fellsway largely because of the beauty of these shade trees—which has won the praise of a number of notable visitors in the past, including President Taft.

The trees were planted by the old Metropolitan Park Commission in 1893 and 1894. At that time their life—it is admitted by their admirers—was expected to be about 25 years—though some foresters contended that they would last much longer.

Today, Malden's City Forester Watson B. Gould reported that in his opinion the poplars would last another quarter-century if properly cared for. Observers point out that as the power-saws whizz through the trunks the great majority of them are shown to be "sound as a nut."

Metropolitan District Commission officials, however, insist that the shade trees are being destroyed for the protection of the public. There were 18 bids for the work of felling the trees and removing the lumber. They ranged from $13,700 to $77,000. The lowest bidder—to whom the contract was awarded—was J. J. Callahan of Boston.

The Commission did not consult with any local officials before deciding to despoil the Fellsway of its shade trees, according to Malden's Councilman F. H. Chambers, who telegraphed a protest to Eugene Hultman, chairman of the Commission, soon after the trees began to disappear last week.

Councilman Chambers sent another telegram to Acting Governor Kelley in the State House, reading: "Metropolitan District Commission is cutting down every tree on Fellsway, Malden. Absolutely unwarranted. No intelligent survey made. Malden citizens have protested to Commission without results. Can you aid us in preventing slaughter of these beautiful trees?"

Dartmouth Gets Building For Telescope Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 14—A building is being constructed to house Dartmouth's new telescopic unit.

John Lovely of the class of '37 has given the College the telescope which he built himself. He built the instrument, which has an eight-inch reflector, with the machine shop equipment of the Jones and Lampson Tool Company of Springfield, Vt., of which his father is Vice-President. The mirror itself was ground by hand.

Mr. Lovely's father, a structural engineer, designed the building which will house the telescope. It is 14 feet by 20 feet and has a sliding roof that may be completely removed. The roof runs out onto a track system which extends beyond the end of the building.

The base of the telescope set in the middle of an elevated platform, does away with the need for a rising platform.

Highway Safety Rising Despite Steady Mileage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14—Evidence that highway safety efforts throughout the United States are bringing good results came today in announcement by the Travelers Insurance Company that automobile fatalities for 1938 are expected to show a decrease of about 20 per cent under 1937, while total motor car mileage remains static.

These facts, based on reports from 47 States, are highly significant, the Company states, in view of the fact that in previous years the automobile fatality rate has risen or fallen in fairly direct proportion to the amount of travel, whereas this year there is no such relationship.

The Company also states that registrations of motor vehicles in the United States dropped slightly this year from the all-time high of 1937. Reports show a drop in registration from 30,095,000 in 1937 to 29,880,000 this year, or a decrease of seven tenths of one per cent. Gasoline consumption increased by three tenths of one per cent, from 20,011,500,000 gallons to 20,071,000,000 gallons. Registrations of commercial vehicles increased slightly.

New England states suffered the greatest declines both in registration and gasoline consumption.

Fair 'Sale Value' Assessment Asked For Quincy Realty

Charging existence of excessive property assessments, City Councilor Aldo Della Chiesa of Quincy, Mass., today requested the Board of Assessors to reassess property at a "fair sale value" in 1939.

He declared taxpayers were more afraid of high valuations than the tax rate and criticized sales of land taken for tax title by the City at prices far below assessed valuations.

An avalanche of tax-abatement appeals by property owners was attributed to the increasing evidence that in almost every case abatements will be granted because the City realizes property is "generally overestimated" in value. Reassessing was the only means of halting tax-abatement appeals, Mr. Chiesa declared.

Choral Societies Preserve Handel Tradition

From "Handel," by C. F. Abdy Williams, Courtesy E. P. Dutton and Company

Photograph of Portion of Original Manuscript of the "Messiah" and Composer

Christians Linked by Singing of 'Messiah'

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Handel's "Messiah" is the universal news of the month.

From Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 a chain of harmony—stretching around the world from hamlet to metropolis from church and concert hall to radio broadcasting station—binds performers and audiences in a world-wide mutuality of exaltation as the great oratorio, which for nearly 200 years has been an inspiration to Christian peoples everywhere, again makes its important contribution to the Christmas season.

Topping the American singing societies, in point of view of maintaining an unbroken tradition of conscientious renditions of the work, is the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston which this season gives two performances of the "Messiah" (Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18 and Monday evening, Dec. 19) with Mme. Margaret Matzenauer appearing as contralto soloist, Boston Symphony players comprising the orchestra, and Dr. Thompson Stone conducting.

Notable among the British and European societies which make the Christmas season an occasion for the singing of the "Messiah" are:

The London Philharmonic Orchestra with the Royal Opera Choir is performing the "Messiah" Dec. 17 and the Halle Chorus in Manchester Dec. 19.

Notable Concerts

In and about New York City, in addition to the "Messiah" radiocasts, and the hundreds of church choirs which are doing at least portions of the work this month, the concerts by the Oratorio Society of Flushing (Dec. 10) and the Oratorio Society of New York (Dec. 20 in Carnegie Hall) are emphasized, the occasion being the latter organization's sixty-fourth annual performance of the work.

In the Nation's capital the Washington Missionary College Oratorio Society already has presented the "Messiah" this month, while the Foundary Methodist Church choir prepares to present the work on Christmas Day.

Every year since 1871, the Apollo Club of Chicago has sung the oratorio and this year is no exception, its concert being scheduled for Dec. 27. The Swedish Choral Club of Chicago sings the "Messiah" on Dec. 18 for the twentieth annual time. Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wheaton, Ill.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Dubuque, Iowa, all report "Messiah" concerts for this month by local organizations; while from the West Coast and the Deep South and other sections of the United States come other reports—far too numerous to include in this story—of groups large and small which are lifting their voices this month in Handel's greatest oratorio work.

Christmas season without the "Messiah" has come to be unthinkable to tens of thousands throughout the world. Its strains add to the ontent of many mentalities an ever-recurring source of inspiration and encouragement. In times of stress there may come through the halls of memory the tenor air, "Comfort Ye My People." In times of thanksgiving, "O Thou That Tellest Glad Tidings," brings recollection of a contralto solo and chorus leading to mountains of vision. In times of quiet adoration, the tranquil theme which Bethlehem shepherds once sang and which Handel credited to their successors, the Calabrian pifferi, re-echoes in the strains of the Pastoral Symphony. Or, warm with gratitude, thought may soar on the wings of "Glory to God in the Highest"; or, seeking spiritual sustenance and supply, one may recall "He Shall Feed His Flock," or "Come Unto Him." Thus through the prophecies and fulfilments of Scripture the oratorio goes on to the Master's passion and final triumph, climaxing in the familiar Hallelujah Chorus and concluding in the oft-repeated Amen.

Presented to Ireland

Many authorities attribute the selection of the Scriptural verses comprising the text of the "Messiah" to Charles Jennens, Handel's most intimate friend, but some writers declare the selection was actually made by Pooley, Jennins, chaplain. Whatever the case, it is known that Charles Jennens gave Handel the words for the oratorio sometime in 1741.

Responding to an invitation of the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to visit Dublin, Handel resolved to favor that "generous and polite nation" with the first performance of the oratorio, on which he was working. So the work, which was begun on Aug. 22, 1741, was completed on Sept. 14—in 22 days, to be exact. Arriving in Dublin on Nov. 18, the composer immediately set about assembling choir singers for the Messiah choruses, but it was not until March 27, 1742, that the following notice appeared in a Dublin journal:

"For the relief of the prisoners in the several gaols, and for the support of Mercer's Hospital, and the Charitable Infirmary, on Monday the 12th of April will be performed at the Musick Hall in Fishamble Street, Mr. Handel's grand new oratorio, called "Messiah," in which the gentlemen of the choirs of both cathedrals will assist, with some concertos on the organ by Mr. Handel . . ."

Charities Benefit

Another interesting feature of the first "Messiah" concert was the request that ladies come without hoops, thus permitting a greater seating capacity. It is reported, in fact, that 700 attended, that the receipts were about £400 and most of this was divided between the three "great and pius charities."

The oratorio was an immediate success in Ireland, and later in London its popularity was continuous. Handel himself gave no less than 11 performances of the work for the Foundling Hospital, the hospital benefiting from this charity by some £6,935.

That Handel looked on this oratorio as transcending mere entertainment is evidenced by his remark to Lord Kinnoul who referred to the "Messiah," after its first London rendition, as "noble entertainment." Said Handel: "I should be sorry, my lord, if I have only succeeded in entertaining them; I wished to make them better."

This can be understood when Handel's other remark regarding the circumstances under which the Hallelujah Chorus was written, is considered: "I did think,"—the composer is reported to have said, in commenting on his emotion—"I did think I did see all heaven before me—and the great God Himself."

Tradition Continues

The first performance of the work in London, March 23, 1743, established the tradition still respected when audiences stand with the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus, for on this occasion at Covent Garden the King set the example by involuntarily rising in homage to the nobility of the music.

In America, this tradition, together with the traditional method of singing the oratorio, has been

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Marine Trade Marks Upturn With Business

More ships with foreign goods arrive at Boston and Cape Cod Canal Traffic increases.

Improvement in business and industry is reflected in the increasing volume of ocean traffic through the Cape Cod Canal, and in arrival at the Port of Boston of vessels engaged in overseas trade.

The first increase in the number of vessels passing through the Cape Cod Canal to be recorded for any one month this year—a definite turn for the better—was disclosed today by the United States Army Engineers. During November, 942 vessels passed through the toll-free waterway, a gain of 42 vessels over the corresponding month a year ago and 82 more than used the Canal in October of this year.

The total traffic in the Canal in 11 months of 1938,—12,003 boats—is still less than for the similar period last year by 328 vessels, but those that are using the Canal this year are larger than a year ago. Total net tonnage of the 12,003 vessels using the Canal for the first 11 months of this year was 9,290,735, against 8,990,996 tons for the 12,331 boats in the corresponding period a year ago.

Engineers' records disclose that the Netherland freighter Weltevreden, of 9,245 gross tons, used the Canal on Nov. 19, 1938, the largest vessel yet passing through the waterway. This vessel is 513 feet long.

Vessels arriving at the Port of Boston from overseas, in November, totaled 132, a gain of two over the 130 arriving in November of last year. Vessels in the domestic trade, however, numbered 437 in November, a drop of five as compared with the same month a year ago. But the number of motor vessels, as distinguished from steamers, tugs, barges, and sailing craft, arriving in November from domestic trips, gained 18 over a year ago, with 100 motor vessels arriving in November.

Schryver Slated As GOP Chairman

Election of George W. Schryver of Williamstown as Chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed Carroll L. Meins was expected this afternoon as the Committee meets to name the new Chairman.

Mr. Meins resigned from the position following his appointment as Chief Secretary to Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Schryver is a close political and personal friend of John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936. He has been a member of the State Committee for several years. Selection of a Haigis man to head the Committee is considered indicative of the present unity of the Republican party.

Bay State Grange Gives Saltonstall an Ovation

Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall in a surprise appearance before the Massachusetts State Grange this morning at the Hotel Bradford was given an ovation that old-time Grange members declared was the greatest in the history of this organization with the single exception of Calvin Coolidge.

The governor-to-be had not made known his definite intention of appearing before the Grange at its annual three-day conference which has brought nearly 2,000 persons to the Hotel Bradford. But when he came in escorted by 60 deputies of the Grange in colorful regalia, the assembled delegates rose to their feet, wildly cheering and stamping their feet.

For 20 minutes Mr. Saltonstall addressed the Grange while all other activities were temporarily halted. He commended the Grange for its constant stand for law and order declaring that its powers of education were more important than legislation in accomplishing many things necessary to good government.

He complimented the Grange on its stand for law enforcement and highway safety, and in his matter-of-fact way that pleased the many Grange members who had never before seen the governor-elect, he declared his intention of doing everything possible on Beacon Hill to promote good government.

The Governor-elect also told the delegates that this country should be counting its blessings rather than criticizing its officials, in view of the revalution of chaotic conditions across the ocean in Europe. He referred to the Grange as one of the most effective instruments for keeping America free of foreign doctrines.

Before he left, Mr. Saltonstall was told by Everett W. Stone, Master of the State Grange, that he seemed to have every qualification for a 100 per cent American, excepting one . . . membership in the Grange.

"Probably that is because I have never been asked," Mr. Saltonstall replied.

Whereupon a woman in the audience arose, proceeded to the platform and presented a Grange membership application which the Governor-Elect readily signed.

The Grange sessions will continue through tomorrow night, during which the Resolutions Committee will report upon such issues as the sales tax, a possible referendum on pari-mutuel gambling, the graduated income tax, un-American activities, international highway to Alaska and the encouragement of farm-to-market roads and farm co-operatives.

Mercury Plans Another Plunge

Just to prove that winter is really here, the mercury will take a plunge to 12 or 15 degrees above during the night, the Weather Bureau announced at noon today.

Light rains are expected late this afternoon, turning to snow flurries by tonight, according to the forecast of Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes, but followed by clearing and much lower temperatures.

The outlook for Thursday is "fair and colder, fresh to strong southwest-to-northwest winds."

Skiing and winter sports, the weather map disclosed, are restricted almost entirely to the White Mountains area.

Fire in El Mundo Hold Extinguished

Fire which developed in the No. 3 hold of the Southern Pacific freighter El Mundo, which sailed from Boston one week ago with 500 tons of New England products, has been extinguished, it was learned today from Key West, Fla., where the vessel put into port. No damage to the cargo was reported. The El Mundo, which carried no passengers, was bound for Galveston and Houston and had made a call at New York on its southbound journey.

NLRB Elections Are Announced

Dr. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, has announced consent elections affecting 6,500 workers in four manufacturing plants in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine, and a hearing on discrimination charges in a manufacturing company in Everett, Mass.

Dr. Myers today extended the time allowed the employees of the Farr Alpaca Co., Inc., of Holyoke, Mass., to hold an election for determination of representatives until Jan. 9, 1939. The contest is between the Federal local union affiliated with American Federation of Labor and the Textile Workers Organization Committee of the C. I. O. It is also to be determined whether the employees do not desire to have either of these groups to represent them.

Involving about 2,000 employees, this is said to be the second largest election in New England between these two labor organizations.

An election also will be held at the Atlantic Mills division of the A. D. Juilliard Co., Inc., in Providence, R. I., where the textile workers of the C. I. O. and an A. F. of L. union are also locked in combat. Approximately 2,000 workers are employed at this mill also.

In Bath, Maine, there will be an election by the employees of the Bath Iron Workers Corporation, and in Woonsocket, R. I., by the Lafayette Worsted Spinning Company.

At Bath the voting will determine whether the production and maintenance employees will be represented by a unit of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O. Ballots will total about 2,000. The election will be held on Dec. 21.

The election at Woonsocket will determine whether the employees wish to be represented in collective bargaining by the Independent Textile Union of America. It will be held on Dec. 29. Approximately 300 employees are eligible to vote.

Dr. Myers announced that he would hold a hearing next Monday in the Federal Building in Boston on a complaint charging the Eagle Shoe Manufacturing Company of Everett with discriminating by discharging and refusing to reinstate three of its employees in order to discourage union activity. The company is also charged with refusing to bargain collectively with the United Shoe Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O.

The plant has been shut down since Dec. 1 when a strike was called by the union.

Lydon and Hopkins Plead Not Guilty

Joseph F. Lydon, of Needham, a former Boston stock broker, and Warren R. Hopkins, of Brookline, pleaded not guilty today before a United States Commissioner to a charge of conspiracy with the late gangster, David "Beano" Breen, to receive, steal and possess securities stolen from a post office special delivery messenger in New York City two years ago.

They denied charges, being prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Jackson J. Holtz, that on Jan. 15, 1937, Breen gave the shares, now valued at about $3,800, to Mr. Hopkins, who gave them the same day to Mr. Lydon, and that Mr. Lydon had the shares in his possession on Aug. 25, 1938.

The United States Commissioner, Harry N. Guterman, released the men in their personal recognizance. Mr. Lydon previously had put up $3,000 bail on a charge of possessing the securities and Mr. Hopkins must put up a similar amount by Saturday.

Broker Indicted On $120,000 Charge

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today returned a secret indictment against a Boston broker charging him with the larceny of $120,000 from stock market investors. The case has been under investigation by the Attorney General's office for 10 days.

Secret indictments are returned in cases where secrecy is believed to be a necessary agent for speedy justice.

Felled Timber Owners Balk At Federal Marketing Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 14—Failure of New Hampshire owners of hurricane-felled timber to join the Government in bringing about an orderly liquidation of the unusual supply, may lead to a depressed market the next few years. For many owners have decided to go along alone, finding the Federal plan unattractive and hoping for better prices.

But lumbermen point out to them that figures on the timber include a considerable amount that will never be harvested and marketed, such as that in small tracts and some in large tracts where logging would be too expensive to permit a profit.

Finance Changes

Changes in the financing of a couple of State Departments are looked for. The Fish and Game Department, which has been dependent upon license fees, may ask the Legislature to allow it on an annual appropriation, with receipts from licenses turned over to the State Treasury. The Department has found its revenue uncertain, especially in the last few months, when the effects of the hurricane have discouraged the activities of sportsmen.

Then, the State Police Department may be forced to make a change in consequence of the recently approved State Amendment, which prevents diversion of gasoline taxes.

Federal-Aid Roads

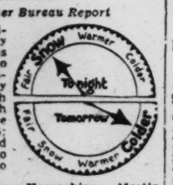
For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, New Hampshire will receive $658,000 for Federal-aid highway construction. For the current fiscal year the allotment is $975,000. At present, 11 miles of Federal-aid highway are under construction, under contract, or approved for construction in New Hampshire at a total estimated cost of $973,137. Of this amount, $544,998 will be paid by the Federal Government.

Shoe Manufacture

New Hampshire produced 1.6 per cent more shoes in the first 10 months of 1938 than in the same period of 1937, in spite of a 11.2 per cent decrease for the country as a whole, according to the United States Department of Commerce. A slight decrease in shoe production for New Hampshire for October as compared with September was noted by the Department. September's production was 3,557,258 pairs, while 3,100,244 pairs were produced in October. Decreases for the first 10 months of this year as compared with 1937 were noted by many States, while Maine made a gain of 4.8 per cent, surpassing New Hampshire.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably light rain late this afternoon turning to snow flurries by tonight followed by clearing and much colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 12 to 15. Thursday fair and colder; fresh to strong southwest to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, snow flurries near the coast tonight followed by fair Thursday, much colder tonight and in south portion Thursday.

Vermont: Snow flurries with a moderate cold wave. Thursday generally fair, colder in extreme south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain turning to snow flurries tonight followed by fair Thursday, much colder late tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest shifting to northwest winds. Light rain turning to snow flurries tonight followed by clearing Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	29	Minneapolis	6	6
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	26	24	New York	30	28
Denver	10	8	Norfolk	36	34
Kansas City	26	24	Philadelphia	30	28
Los Angeles	64	64	St. Louis	28	28
Miami	58	52	San Francisco	48	48
			Washington	26	24

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 14.
B—Minimum, Dec. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:03 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Thursday, 5:38 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet

Light all vehicles by 4:41 p. m.

Sonja—Grown Up, Poised; But Still a Dresden Doll

Sonja Henie is provocative of complimentary adjectives. Snuggled back in a deep lounge at Boston Garden Sporting Club, receiving her "court," the press, the tiny Norwegian queen of the ice looked for all the world like an expensive doll all ready to rise and walk and talk if only the crush around her would stand back.

She appeared ver small indeed against the wall of the vast room where fully 150 writers and photographers and others paid their respects and welcomed her to the Boston engagement which opens tonight. It was a mass interview, given to quick fencing in conversation, a maze of topics, uncompleted answers as newcomers pressed forward asking Miss Henie's opinion on everything from "school figures" and "free-skating" to beauty hints, eight hours for sleep and Hollywood routine on the set.

Sonja was equal to the test. Still shy, she has gained poise in the year that has passed since she met Boston interviewers. She has learned how to fence in the interview and how to meet the half-serious, half-joking query with a flashing smile and a direct answer—if she felt an answer could not be conveyed by the smile. The interview went more smoothly than former ones of pre-Hollywood days when there was frozen silence and a bewildered look on the tiny skater's countenance.

A mass interview is a strain. Flash bulbs twinkle incessantly, and any celebrity knows that news photos must be right. Happily Sonja's dimples and smile are constant. They are there through the banalities of "How do you like Boston?" and "Aren't you tired with all this?" and whether she prefers skating to acting in the cinema.

Of course she likes Boston. It would have been news if she had scowled and snapped out an acid "No!" And she was not tired—nor did she look fatigued—despite a report of only two hours sleep the night before after a grand climax to the engagement in Montreal which ended with packing at 3 a. m., and a hurried plane trip over yesterday forenoon.

She was equally definite and positive that Hollywood rumors to the contrary, she has no romance impending, and also that skating is still her art.

Throughout the interview, Sonja sat wrapped in her regal mink coat, alternately merry, then grave, an elfin quality to her lustrous eyes as she parried a too personal query on, say, Robert Taylor. She never tried to catch the camera deliberately. Her smiles were genuine; the demure "take" was demure. She has gained poise without nonchalance and has the quality of making interviewers feel they are really heading somewhere with their people-want-to-know questions.

She did draw the line, or rather sidestep, if that is the correct skating term, serious discussion of skating technique, of how, in a word, or rapid sketch, she executes the figures which bring a 10,000 house to its feet.

"That is too, too technical." Pressed on some word as to how the hundreds of young people who would like to be future Sonjas should proceed, she gave a clipped, "Six, seven . . . eight years."

"Doing what?"

"Practice, practice, practice."

Sonja has lost much of the trace of accent, but not the throaty quality, which marked her speech last year. She had no explanation as to why her accent apparently is minimized in the talkies—but honest comment that she really is prettier than the films present her, drew a bantering answer—but no contradiction.

A vote of Walter A. Brown's guests at the reception would have been unanimous for Sonja in person, in the club lounge or at her technical best under the spotlight in a hushed ice palace reproducing some of the magic of a Hans Christian Andersen tale.

E. B. T.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Merchant of Yonkers," farce by Thornton Wilder, starring Jane Cowl. Presented by Herman Shumlin in the American Theater Society Subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Dus Groise Gevins" ("200,000"), by Sholem Aleichem. Presented by the Federal Theatre's Yiddish Players. 8:30. Through Dec. 18.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Blockheads," featuring Laurel and Hardy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Girls on Probation," with Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan and Anthony Averill.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Danger on the Air." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
Henry Arthur and Joan Valerie in "Road Demon." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. Tomorrow: Charles Bickford and Nan Grey in "The Storm." Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Heart of the North," with Dick Foran, Gale Page and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Angels with Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family.

Keith Memorial—
Last day of "Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Next Time I Marry," featuring James Ellison and Lucille Ball. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Previews tonight of "Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack. 7 and 10. Also "Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray, Eddie Quillan, Kathryn Kane and Ted Weems.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft and Slim Summerville. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympe Bradna. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," featuring Frances Farmer, Leif Erickson and Akim Tamiroff.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Service de Luxe," with Constance Bennett and Charles Ruggles. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10:50. Tomorrow: "Valley of the Giants," featuring Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor and Charles Bickford. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner.

Repertory—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Alice Fay, Don Ameche and Tyrone Power. Also "There Goes My Girl," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Costa Rica." "White Magic." "The City of Little Men." "Toyland Casino," latest newsreel and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Gangster's Boy," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:05, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus. Also "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Gene Lockhart.

Strand—
"City Streets," with Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Also "Blonde Cheat," featuring Joan Fontaine.

Tremont—
Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Judge Hardy's Children." 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, short features, "Washington Parade," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Athletic Oddities." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., 6 to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Service de Luxe," featuring Constance Bennett. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Men With Wings," with Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." 2:46, 6, 9:20. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: "Service de Luxe," with the Constance Bennett, Vincent Price and Charles Ruggles. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: John Barrymore, Marjorie Weaver and George Murphy in "Hold That Co-ed." Also Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling."

Music

Hotel Vendome—
Concert by Olga Averino, soprano. Alexei Hsieff, accompanist. 8:30.

Fogg Museum Art—
Bach's Christmas Oratorio (first four cantatas) presented by the Bach Cantata Club and the Longy School of Music. Yves Chardon, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
8:30. Through Sunday evening. Sonja Henie's Hollywood Ice Revue.

John Hancock Hall—
Armand Denis, noted explorer, will lecture on his recent expedition into the Congo. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Nation-wide broadcast of music by the New England Conservatory of Music over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company. Public welcome, no tickets necessary. Doors closed at 8:55. 9-9:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Jewelry II by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

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Rabhor Robes

Pure Wool FLANNEL $4.95, $5.95, $7.95

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Another Suggestion in Tomorrow's Monitor

Charles David

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GIVE Electrical GIFTS!

Constant Reminders of your Thoughtfulness

BEAUTY in Simple Dress

Outwardly, this GE Kitchen Clock displays a most refreshing modern design in ivory or green. Inwardly, it defies the passing years with a sturdy and always-accurate General Electric movement. And the price! . . .

ONLY $5.25

ANY COOK IS A BETTER COOK

with this Westinghouse Automeal Roaster. It fries, stews, bakes, broils, boils, roasts, toasts – everything but set the table! Simple to use. Complete with broiler and 5-piece glass-bake dish set.

$29.90

CONVENIENT TERMS (to Edison Service Customers)

SHOP EARLY! MAIL EARLY!

AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

New England Christmas Shoppers

may obtain many suggestions for Christmas giving in today's Monitor.

Be Sure to Mention You Are a Monitor Reader.

Dever Questions Changes in Costs For Storm Repairs

(Continued from Page 1)

min Foster, head of the concern, and William H. Frantz, General Manager, it was agreed the change could be made and a recess was taken in the hearing to allow this to be done.

When the hearing resumed, Mr. Dean, under the questions of Mr. Dever, many of them prompted by Mr. MacDonald, gave his side of the story regarding the Foster contract.

He explained that damage was so widespread it required a large firm to handle it. He said his attention was called to the Foster Company which is building the large earth-fill dam at the Quabbin water project near Enfield, Mass.

The firm was on the ground, the Commissioner said, near the locale of much of the storm damage.

Only Alternative

No exact estimate of the damage could be made and there was no time for careful surveys to see just what should be done and how. The only alternative, he said, was to grant the cost-plus contract.

He said he had hoped to get a lower figure than 20 per cent, but did not hesitate to pay the difference between 10 and 20 per cent in order to get the work started quickly.

Mr. Dever broke in to ask whether the Commissioner had consulted other contractors or had asked for advice whether such a contract was the proper way to handle the situation.

"I assumed that responsibility," Mr. Dean replied. "I have no defense to make for my actions," he said. "The first night I slept after the hurricane was when the contract with the Benjamin Foster Company was signed. If I were in the same position again, I would do the same thing."

The Attorney General then asked whether Mr. Dean knew that somebody on the House Ways and Means Committee had phoned the Foster Company relative to the contract.

Telephone Call

Commissioner Dean said he did not, on the night of Oct. 29 after the Legislature had adjourned, he sent a letter to the Foster Company advising it of the 10 per cent stipulation. He said that all bills paid after that date had been on the cost-plus 10-per-cent basis.

Mr. Dever persisted along his line by saying, "I am still curious to know, Mr. Commissioner, the details of negotiation by which the Foster Company agreed to take 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent."

"I don't know," Mr. Dean replied, "except for the mandate of the Legislature."

Frank E. Winsor, Chief Engineer for the Metropolitan District Commission, told the Attorney General the Foster Company had had a $2,300,000 contract on the Quabbin job since 1936 and had done satisfactory work.

Relied on Manager

Dr. Clifton Perkins, head of the Department of Mental Health, said he had relied upon his Business Manager, Gen. William I. Rose, for guidance in the repairs.

General Rose then took the witness chair and related that he had presented his problem to two large contractors who had refused to accept a contract He then talked with Commissioner Dean, he said, and the Foster concern was recommended to him.

He said he approached the Foster Company and negotiated the same sort of 20 per cent contract that Mr. Dean had arranged. He said that about $125,000 of the work had been done at the 20 per cent figure, and about $175,000 at 10 per cent.

Repairs Not Necessary

Yesterday, after hearing witnesses describe repairs to the Fitchburg Teachers College, a high point came when William B. Aspinwall, President of the Institution, disclosed that a great portion of the $46,000 allocated for repairs at his school was not necessary and had been spent over his written objections.

He said that $35,000 had been spent in rehabilitating the old normal school building which had been abandoned for seven years.

Moreover, Mr. Aspinwall said, some $10,000 had been spent in doing over the President's house, which he said may be abandoned next year.

Merry Christmas

It's not too late to Place Your Order for a TURKEY of DEPENDABLE QUALITY

Every bird is especially selected by men of many years' experience.

That our Customers, old and new, have placed this confidence in us, is highly appreciated and prompts us to be more keen to serve.

Your CHRISTMAS GIFT BASKETS will, we assure you, have our same care and prompt, courteous handling.

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Over 50 years at Coolidge Corner

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SELECT GIFTS OF TIME FOR ALL THE FAMILY THIS CHRISTMAS

Our years are best regulated by a good time-piece. The choice of a reliable watch or clock is certainly wise and we recommend an inspection of our complete stock now.

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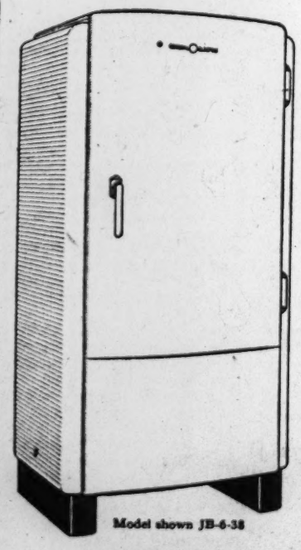
GIVE Electrical GIFTS!

Gift Suggestions for a Merry Christmas

HERE'S THE PRACTICAL GIFT that lives on for YEARS



Is *thrift* a consideration this Christmas? Then start with the most important room in the house: the kitchen. Install therein a new gleaming white General Electric Refrigerator and enjoy honest *triple-thrift* for many years to come — for the G-E is thrifty about the food it keeps for you, thrifty on current and thrifty on upkeep. Interior light. Heavily chrome-plated hardware. Has G-E's famous vacuum-sealed unit plus many other of the very latest features. Model shown $184.95. Models as low as *14c a day* (payable monthly).

Model shown JB-6-38

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AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Their Contract With Bay State Altered

By a Staff Photographer.

William H. Frantz — General Manager (left) and President of Benjamin Foster Company, who accepted a reduction in profits provided for in contracts with Massachusetts departments.

Benjamin Foster

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 15

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Hearing Is Begun On Minimum Wage For Textile Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Spokesmen for textile employers, employees and the public met here today to formulate minimum wage recommendation for more than 1,300,000 textile workers.

After studying a mass of facts regarding wage conditions in the textile industry, the Committee will draw up a minimum wage schedule running not lower than 25 cents an hour nor more than 40 cents as provided under the Federal Wage-Hour Law. The schedule will be designed to keep as many workers on the job as possible.

In determining the wage rates, the Committee must take into consideration:

1. Competitive conditions as affected by transportation, living, and productions costs.
2. Wages established for work of like or comparable character by collective labor agreements negotiated between employers and employees by representatives of their own choosing, and
3. Wages paid for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum-wage standards in the industry.

When the Committee has finished its investigation, it will file a report of its recommendations with Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, who will then give notice to interested persons and allow them to be heard. If Mr. Andrews finally approves he will make the wage rates effective by an order. If not, the recommendations will be referred back to the same Committee or a new Committee appointed.

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All this time you've been shopping for gifts for all the members of your family, and the chances are that you've quite neglected one who is most near and dear to you all. We refer to none other than your dog . . . the little fellow who comes bounding to the door with all kinds of enthusiasm every night . . . As if he hadn't seen you for a week. The chances are that he'll enjoy sitting in on the opening of the packages on Christmas morning, and even opening up a couple himself! Now how about a nice clean shiny white polished bone for him, for instance. He'll like it, and you know you'd feel much better about things if he drags this one into the living room the next time you have very special company, rather than one of those awful looking shin bones he loves to show off with! This is a real one, but so glorified you'd never know it. And there is a little dog, all done up in his Sunday best, on it. Which of course won't come off. This Sani-Bone sells for 50 cents. For 25 cents he can have his own stocking . . . all filled up with the daintiest little dog biscuits. Another 25 cents, and he owns one of those Stevens Jingle Cubes . . . a rubber cube that jounces and bounces; rather than rolling. Just crazy enough to appeal to the pup. And if his energy just practically wears the family out, try one of those Stevens Tug-O-War dog exercisers. You hang onto one end while he bites onto the other, and then the fun begins. The elasticity in one spot allows him to hang on and swing around and do all the other things dogs love to do. All this at J. B. Hunter's, at 60 Summer Street.

You'll probably be in there anyhow, picking out a nice compact set of tools for the man of the house who likes nothing better than an evening in the cellar with lots of nails and boards and of course the correct tools!

!!!

Name-Plate Bag Has Individuality

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WPA Director to Speak

Eduard C. Lindeman, Director of the Division of Education and Recreation for the WPA in Washington, will be guest speaker at the first annual dinner of the Associated Community Recreation Planning Committees, Dec. 16, at Wentworth Institute. The invitation is extended to all Adult Recreation Committee members and their friends throughout the City.

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Tobin's Future Program

(Continued from Page 1)

to lift itself out of its fiscal difficulties.

Of his retrenchment policies, that of no-hiring is by far the most important. Pay rolls "form the bulk of municipal expenditures" and therefore savings in personnel are "the crux" of local economy. According to one financial officer at City Hall, Mayor Tobin will reduce maintenance costs in four years by over $1,000,000 if he adheres to the present no-hiring. Furthermore, if the School Committee and the County—under Sheriff John E. Dowd—would give the Mayor this assistance he deserves, and also adhere to a no-hiring policy, total maintenance savings would approach the $2,000,000 figure over a four-year period.

There is a possibility, however, that general economic recovery or new revenue may have an unsatisfactory effect upon the present retrenchment and no-hiring policies.

What of the Future?

If economic recovery comes, this important question arises: will the Mayor—mindful that Boston has the highest per capita cost of government in any large city of the Nation—continue to press for a "constructive" administration? Or will he be disposed—once the fiscal stress on the City is relieved—to follow the line of least resistance and allow the city to back track to what is now clearly shown to have been unwise policies of the past?

This may be the most important decision that Maurice Tobin will be called upon to make as Mayor.

Whatever tomorrow brings, it is hoped that Mayor Tobin will make a sufficiently "constructive" record to maintain the good-will that he has built up for Boston elsewhere in New England and the Nation. Despite its uncertain condition, Boston is better regarded today than in many years, for the Mayor has rebuilt—temporarily at least—the reputation of the city on a basis of "good report."

There is much more that might be said of the Mayor's many possibilities for success or failure, but as he approaches the next three years it appear that he considers general economic recovery far and away the most important factor in his administration. One individual close to the Mayor aptly expresses Mr. Tobin's outlook when he said: "With economic recovery in the near future we're all set; without it we're sunk."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	Studio program
6:00	News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Christmas Mail; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Dance Music
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Network speaker	"Varieties": music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Network speaker	Johannes Steel
9:00	Star Theater:	N. E. Conservatory of	"Town Hall Tonight"	New Haven Carol Choir	"The Question Box"
9:15	John Barrymore;	Music Orchestra	with Fred Allen and	New Haven Carol Choir,	"The Question Box"
9:30	Una Merkel;	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	American Forum
9:45	Charlie Ruggles	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	American Forum
10:00	"It Can Be Done":	National Rededication	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	Edgar A. Guest;	program: Paul Muni;	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30	Buddy Clark En-	Hardy Family; Jean-	Kay Kayser's Kollege of	"The Music Counter";	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	tertains	ette MacDonald	Musical Knowledge	"The Music Counter"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music;	Yankee News Service	"The Music Counter"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sports; music	Weather Service	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	lem; variety
11:30	Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Walter Kidder; organ	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	Baritone	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Nation's School: dram-	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	atizations	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	Central City: sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast: Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walker, comment
12:00	Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James": sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club new	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Network speeches	New York Advertising
1:30	"Road of Life"	Music: talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Network speeches	Club luncheon: Hey-
1:45	This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Glee Club	wood Broun, speaker
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Organ recital: Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Home on the Range
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary, contralto	"Marimba Melodies"	"Classical Album"
2:30	President Roosevelt	"Valiant Lady": sketch	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Federal Theater: "His-
2:45	School of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	"The Girl From Maine"	Vocalists; orchestra	tory in Action"
3:00	U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:15	U. S. Army Band	Rochester Philharmonic	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Rich's Music	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:30	Columbia Concert	Orchestra, Guy Fraser	Pepper Young's Family	"Cat and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	Orchestra	Harrison, conductor	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00	Four Clubmen	Rochester Phil. Orch.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Weather; news	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Studio program
6:00	News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	"County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	General Johnson	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	Musical program	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Eastman School of Mu-	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"Echoes of Tufts"
8:15	Jack Miller's Or-	sic; H. Hanson, cond.	Yankees; guests	dramatization	"Echoes of Tufts"
8:30	chestra; Ted	Economics Club Meet-	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	Straeter Choir	ing: William F. Green;	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	George H. Davis	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	Economics Club Meet'g	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	Middletown of America	"Midweek Forum"
9:45	teur Hour	ing": "How Should the	guests; orchestra	Chair	"Midweek Forum"
10:00	Columbia Workshop	Present Neutrality Act	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	dramatizations	Be Revised?"	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Americans at	"New England's Town	Orchestra; guest	George Hamilton's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	Work": interview	Meeting"	artists	George Hamilton's Or.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey reports	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30	Leighton Noble's	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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38 BROMFIELD STREET and HOTEL STATLER BOSTON

Around the Corner—

Bouquets—An "unsolicited testimonial" to the value of the services of the Navy's Hydrographic Office, was warmly received at its Boston office yesterday. Capt. T. H. Bartho, skipper of the British freighter Eurybates, unloading a cargo from the Far East, stepped into the office to proclaim that the service of the Hydrographic Office "is the best in the world." In all foreign ports, Captain Bartho went on, it makes available accurate information on obstructions to navigation and new aids to navigation, and its charts are uniformly excellent.

Salt Beats Candles—Among many strange sights on the highways in sleety weather are candles burning. Christmas-like, just inside automobile windshields, and funny little muslin bags swinging from the tips of wiper blades. Both are intended to keep ice from forming on the glass.

The little bags with common salt in them are effective and safe, according to the Keystone Automobile Club—but the candles should be discouraged. Not only do they drip wax about the car, but they are very apt to crack safety glass—and, in any case, says the warning from the club, safety glass is a poor conductor of heat, so a candle is quite ineffective at best.

Vanishing Americans—It was a blow to a friend of ours, visiting Clinton, Mass., after some years, to find that trains back to Boston's South Station on the New Haven had been entirely discontinued. It was another blow to find that the only train back on the Boston & Maine to North Station that afternoon did not leave until supper time. There was something gloomy—almost pathetic—about the vanishing of the crowds which only a few years back had filled the stations with cheerful chatter between frequent departures of Boston-bound trains.

The final melancholy touch came, however, when the traveler found it is necessary now to change at Ayer—and learned that the connecting train was considerably late.

Just because a train was late didn't mean to the station agent that he should be late for supper, though. His day's work ended at a definite hour—and that was that. He closed up the station and went home, leaving the several quiet voyagers to meditate on the chill of the night breeze and the transitory nature of human institutions in general. There's something tragic about missing trains—in any sense of the words.

Didn't Pass Inspection—It was little Horace's fifth birthday, and the family had outdone itself in the way of a gift—an automobile with a back seat, so he could take his little friends riding! They even went so far as to order a windshield put on it. They placed the car right in the middle of the living room floor where he'd see it when he came down for breakfast. It had everything—or so they thought. It had a speedometer, emergency brake, oil meter, foot pedals . . . just like Daddy's. But it took Horace to spot its one missing feature the minute he appraised it. "What," he muttered to himself, as he looked it over, "no windshield wiper?"

From English Gardens—"Lavender! Nice fresh lavender! Put it in your handkerchiefs—fresh shipment just in!"

That is Art Wills. The place is Park Street, opposite Boston Common, and the time is any week-day of the year. Art Wills was born in this country, but his father and mother came here years ago from Lancashire, England. And there is something undeniably English about him, as he stands in his winter regalia of carefully brushed coat, gray spats, bowler hat, scarf, and black woollen gloves, holding his little tray of fragrance, and announcing his wares in his kindly, courteous voice. There is one word which, in its genuine meaning, fits Art Wills. It is "genteel."

For 20 years he has sold lavender on Park Street. He sees the trees of the Common grow misty green in April. He stands in the summer sunshine until its fierce glow is replaced by the mellow haze of burning leaves. And he sees the snow sift gently down and hears the Christmas carols.

"Lavender! Lavender! Real English lavender!"

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For Christmas give a man Haberdashery and watch him smile!
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Auto Safety Drive Aided by 29 Cities

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reports that 31 of the State's 39 cities are cooperating in the drive to reduce automobile fatalities during the Christmas month by enforcing 25-mile-an-hour speed limits.

If drivers are careful, the Registrar said, he is convinced that the number of fatalities this December can be reduced more than 50 per cent as compared to 1937.

Cities enforcing the 25-mile-an-hour speed limit are: Attleboro, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, New Bedford, Northampton North Adams, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Westfield, Woburn, and Worcester, Beverly and Gloucester.

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Conductor

Dr. Thompson Stone
Conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, applauds choristers for a well-sung passage.

'Messiah' Singing

(Continued from Page 9)

continued in the Handel and Haydn Society in a notable way. This old Boston organization which came into being in 1815, introduced the "Messiah" to America on Christmas day, 1818, in what was then known as Boylston Hall, and from that date it has kept the Christmas season sacred to the presentation of that work.

So interwoven with the New England fabric has Handel and Haydn and the Christmas "Messiah" concert become that Back Bay families would dispense with the proverbial Christmas tree as readily as with the annual attendance at the "Messiah" concert. And the baton of Dr. Stone follows the cadences of the original score no less carefully than Boston follows the tradition.

This year another tradition is being observed, for in line with Handel's custom of presenting the work for the benefit of charity, the Board of Governors of the Handel and Haydn Society are presenting the proceeds of Dec. 19 performance to a local hospital.

The first performance on Dec. 18 is held in the afternoon to afford schools and choruses from all over New England the opportunity to hear one of the finest renditions of the work to be heard in America. Besides Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, the soloists will be: Rose Dirmann, soprano; Harold Haugh, tenor; and Walter Kidder, bass.

Value of Capitalism To Recovery at Issue

Can recovery be attained under capitalism? This question will be debated by Norman Thomas, Socialists leader and Charles G. Batchelder, world traveler and former U. S. commercial representative in many foreign countries at the Ford Hall Forum, Dec. 18.

Mr. Batchelder will bring to the affirmative side of the debate the experience he has gained as commercial attaché in China, and U. S. Commissioner in India. The negative side will be discussed by Mr. Thomas.

Warning Is Issued Of Heavier Taxing In Massachusetts

Massachusetts taxpayers were discussing today the possibility of increased state taxation, as revealed last night by Representative Albert F. Bigelow, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who predicted that in 1939 state finance will be $10,000,000 worse off than in 1938 when the State has one of its largest budgets in history.

Mr. Bigelow based his $10,000,000 prediction, made before the Boston League of Women Voters, on the following factors:

Three million dollars less revenue from corporation and inheritance taxes.

Two and a half million dollars increase in old age assistance.

Two million dollars increase in welfare costs.

A million and a half dollars increase in maintenance.

One million dollars boost in debt service.

The debt service increase he attributed to the "extravagance" in appropriating $19,500,000 for hurricane and flood damage repair work. He expressed pleasure in the action of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers now digging into the legality of the contracts awarded under the repair fund.

The League members attending the annual dinner were urged by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Representative Christian A. Herter, prospective Speaker of the House in the new Legislature, to maintain an "open mind" on the sales tax question, which will come before the 1939 Legislature.

However, Mrs. Felix M. Marx, one of the three committee chairmen in the League, favored a graduated income tax rather than a regressive sales tax. Mr. Parkman and Mr. Herter pointed out that the present flat income tax in Massachusetts produced more revenue than the graduated income tax up to 15 per cent in California.

Mr. Parkman favored taxation by the State of present tax exempt securities.

Bus Drivers Win Medals for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14—For operating Bisbee-Warren busses in Arizona for more than 2,000,000 miles in complete safety during the past nine years, five drivers have been awarded gold medals by the Hartford Accident-Indemnity Company of Hartford. The medals were presented recently at a banquet in the Copper Queen Hotel in Bisbee, Arizona.

The honored drivers were W. T. Wells, F. D. Kegris, Norman Bird, George Rudig and Luther Visick.

Mr. Wells declared that his safety formula was to keep his bus under control. Mr. Rudig agreed. Mr Kegris added that good brakes are valuable and that to "give the other man the benefit of the doubt" is important. Mr. Visick stated that he avoided accidents by "letting the other man have the right of way."

The drivers were also complimented on the reputation they have acquired for courtesy and helpfulness to passengers.

Unrepealed

The Rev. William B. Whalen, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Roxbury, told members of the Boston Licensing Board yesterday that liquor conditions at present are "10 times worse" than before prohibition.

"Conditions in the old days were bad enough, but nowadays, with boys and girls drinking together, conditions are 10 times worse," he testified. "I am not in favor of prohibition, but if we are not careful we are going to get prohibition again."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier			Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†New York	Dec. 15	84	North	River	Hamburg	Dec. 15 1 pm	Dec. 15 8 pm
Queen Mary	Dec. 16	90	North	River	Plymouth Dec. 23	Dec. 15 8 pm	Dec. 16 noon
Paris	Dec. 17	88	North	River	Plymouth Dec. 24	Dec. 16 8:00 pm	Dec. 17 8:00 am

†Germany.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Dec. 20	Dec. 15 4:00 pm	Dec. 15 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 21	Dec. 16 4:00 pm	Dec. 16 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 29 4:00 pm	Dec. 29 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 4:00 pm	Dec. 31 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Seattle	Dec. 24	Dec. 19 4:00 pm	Dec. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Christmas Gifts
Distinctive presents for every member of the family, with the label of quality they'll appreciate. From 50c to $35.00... gayly gift wrapped! Send for our colorful 16 page gift book or better still drop in personally.
FOR HIM
Smart imported and domestic hosiery and neckwear, and fine slippers . . . gifts that are practical as well as attractive. Many exclusive with us. 65¢ to $5.50.
FOR HER
Exquisite hosiery, the ever welcome gift, from $1.00 up . . . smart daytime or glamorous evening bags $5.00 to $35.00 . . . boudoir slippers, both fancy and plain, $3.00 up.
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THAYER-McNEIL

Boston Told of Opportunity For Trade With Australia

Trade possibilities for Boston exporters and importers in Australia—a land of 7,000,000 people, 112,000,000 sheep and 26,000 factories—were described by Wilson C. Flake, United States Trade Commissioner in Australia, on his arrival in Boston today for a two-day visit. Mr. Flake is meeting interested business men in the Custom House Tower office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Australia, once primarily a farming country, is rapidly becoming industrialized, Mr. Flake reported, and already a large part of its population is gathered in five large cities—one of which, Sydney, contains 1,250,000 people.

New Industries Thrive

In earlier years Australia, in effect, exchanged its wool for other necessities and luxuries produced abroad. But now it is producing many more things at home. During the war, for instance, an iron and steel industry was founded there which is now so efficiently run that steel bars can be purchased in Australia for a lower price than English-made bars can be purchased in England.

At one time large quantities of paint were shipped from the United States, Mr. Flake continued, but now turpentine alone is sent across the Pacific and the paint itself is made in Australia.

Most of the 750,000 motor vehicles running on Australian roads, he said, are American built. But today only the chassis are imported and the bodies, upholstery—and even spark plugs—are manufactured in Australia.

Newsprint Industry

A new industry which is being developed, the Commissioner reported is the production of newsprint from hard wood cut in Tasmania. This entails the working out of new processes, since soft wood is used for this purpose exclusively in ordinary practice today.

The Commonwealth's gold output has risen steadily during the past five years of rising prices for it. The 1938 output is expected to be about 1,500,000 fine ounces—a figure double that of five years ago.

Wool is still the most important product of Australia, however. It constitutes 40 per cent of all its exports. Wool from merino sheep is in especial demand all over the world. A price is fixed for home consumption and the surplus is sold in other countries—principally England—for any price obtainable.

Exports from the United States to Australia in 1937 reached a total value of $73,406,160—a gain of $19,914,745 over 1936. But for the first nine months of 1938, Mr. Flake stated, the upward trend was reduced to a gain of $75,346 over the figure for the same months of 1937.

William C. Flake
U. S. Trade Commissioner in Australia.

$4,300 for Rare Poe Poem

A copy of the extremely rare first edition of Edgar Allan Poe's "Tamerlane," which has been in the library of Edgar W. Dunbar of Skowhegan, Maine, was purchased last night for $4,300 by James F. Drake, Inc., internationally-known dealers in rare books. The entire Dunbar library was being offered for sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Art Galleries in New York City.

It makes the tenth copy of this edition known to be in existence. It was published under the title "Tamerlane and Other Poems" by Calvin F. S. Thomas, a Boston printer, in 1827.

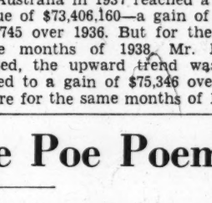
The copy acquired by Mr. Drake has a unique history. It was owned at an early date by Joseph Bigelow, carpenter and builder of Bloomfield, the name of which later was changed to Skowhegan. Mr. Bigelow's name is inscribed on the title page in faded ink. The copy remained in Skowhegan from the time it was acquired by him until it was brought to New York as an item of the Dunbar collection. It is one of the rarest and most-sought treasures in American literature and brought the top price at the Dunbar library disposal sale.

The autographed manuscript of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" by Alice Hegan Rice, a 68-page folio, written in pencil and ink, largely on the pages of an old ledger belonging to Mrs. Rice's father, fetched $400 from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, another collector and dealer in rare books.

Granite Industry Plans Advertising Campaign

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 14 (AP)—A $100,000 national advertising campaign was announced today by the Barre granite industry for the ensuing year. The Barre Quarriers Co-operative and the Barre Granite Association each will have two representatives on an advertising committee. Plans call for an increase in the advertising budget the next two years.

The campaign will embrace the products of Barre City, Barre Town, Williamstown, Montpelier, Waterbury, Northfield and Riverton.

BEATTIE & McGUIRE
29 TEMPLE PLACE
SILKS • WOOLENS

85¢
HOSIERY
Men's Tripletoe, in stripes, clocks and stripes, and plaid effects. Blue, Brown and Gray. 3 and 4 pairs for $1.00. Women's Full-fashioned 3-4-7 thread chiffon and semi-service 79c
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.
Call Liberty 5753
ENJOY your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
Come to Beattie & McGuire's for comfortable, unhurried shopping . . . a friendly, homelike atmosphere . . . carefully chosen merchandise, not only for women but for your mentolk too . . . values that s-t-r-e-t-c-h your budget dollars:
Ties 85c and 55c
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Scarfs 95c
Slips $1.69
Vest, Panties, Bloomers 39c
Nighties $1.10
Table Cloths 2.79
Comforters 3.45
Blankets 9.95
Men's Pajamas 1.65
Dress Lengths 1.75
BEATTIE & McGUIRE
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Quality Fabrics for over a Generation

Sure-of-welcome furniture gifts from Ferdinand's
2260 Washington St., Boston
AT DUDLEY STREET TERMINAL
Give something all the family will use and enjoy—furniture. Choose it where friendliness accompanies even the smallest purchase. Five acres of gifts that are also value peaks, at Ferdinand's.
For example, the group sketched:
JEFFERSON CHAIR in choice of tapestry, boucle or frieze covers; staunchly built, deep seated, open-armed; sold up to now as a special at $29.75 . . . . . $24.75
TWO-TIER END TABLE with solid mahogany top, 12 by 24 inches—one of our fastest sellers $3.95
And to complete the comfort of this inviting group
BRIDGE LAMP in choice of four base designs, finished in antique bronze, with adjustable silk shade in egg-shell or rose $6.95

Worcester City Survey Plans No Immediate Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14—Hundreds of municipal employees who have been uneasy since reports on several city departments were made public by the Griffenhagen and Associates of Chicago experts on problems of municipal administration, were able to breathe more freely this week following the publication of a letter to Mayor William A. Bennett from the Associates in which it was stated that their recommendations for the elimination of positions in reports already filed or to be filed did not recommend the immediate dropping of anyone, but was based on a plan to be carried out gradually over a period of years.

The Associates started their survey of all Worcester's municipal departments about six months ago, at a cost of about $25,000 to the city, with the view of pointing out how the cost of municipal services can be reduced. The first of their reports on four departments, made public recently, recommended savings of about $800,000, to be brought about principally through the dropping of about 150 school teachers and janitors and 125 patrolmen from the Police Department.

Federal Power Probe Is Denied

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission refused today to invite the Federal Power Commission to conduct an investigation of utilities in this State.

The refusal was announced by Abraham C. Webber, member of the Commission, at a hearing on a petition of Louis E. Mahoney, of Revere, for a reduction of rates of the Suburban Gas and Electric Company serving Revere and Winthrop. Mr. Mahoney previously had requested the invitation.

"That is downright negligence on the part of the Commission," said Mr. Mahoney. "We demand a Federal inquiry so the public would be shown what is going on in this State in the power racket."

He then moved that the "New England Power Company" in so far as its Massachusetts business is concerned be joined with the Suburban utility at the hearing.

Portsmouth Mayor Wins

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—Kennard Goldsmith (R), whose election two years ago made him one of the youngest Mayors in the United States, was assured a second term today after a 3,655 to 1,642 victory over Edwin Boynton (D).

A Christmas Gift He will appreciate A WILLIAMS TIE

SPECIAL HAND MADE IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SILK TIES $1.00
3 for $2.75
$1.50 and $2 Values
Other Ties 75c to $3.50
GIFT ENCLOSURE CARDS AND ATTRACTIVE GIFT BOX FREE WITH EVERY TIE
• Hundreds of Beautiful Patterns to Select From
• All Wrinkle Proof Constructed.
Get Him Ties from a Shop Specializing Only in Ties!
WILLIAMS TIE SHOP
MAKERS OF BEAUTIFUL HAND-TAILORED "QUALITY TIES"
50 PROVINCE ST., BOSTON
Near Corner of Bromfield St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled

Plotkin Bros.
364 BOYLSTON STREET
The Back Bay Gift Store

GIVE HER GLOVES
$3
She will like Imported real kid for dress and evening wear. For general wear and sports give her smart capeskin gloves, and for street and motor wear chic pigskins. We've "shorties," novelty cuffs (plenty of variety) and classic slipons.
Other Gloves, $2.00 to $7.50

COPY OF A FAMOUS $22.50 VANITY
$5
We are not permitted to name the nationally famous vanity bag, of which this is such a faithful copy . . . we do know you'll fall in love with it on sight . . . the fittings are so beautiful, the quality so outstanding. We have it in soft suede, patent leather, smooth calf, and alligator-grain calf.
Other handbags, $2 to $25

"OLD SPICE" EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
$1 to $5
From the rose bowl of old which held natural flowers blended with rare spices, comes the fragrance of OLD SPICE—fresh, tangy, haunting. Packaged in quaint boxes inspired by brides' chests and old Stiegel glass . . . which become delightful accessories after their contents are gone.
FREE GIFT WRAPPING with all purchases $2 and over
—BOSTON—

Attention Christmas Shoppers!

When patronizing Monitor advertisers be sure to mention that you are a Monitor reader.

Hockey Start of Crimson Is Successful—Bees Begin Shake-Up—Jumbos Tonight

Harvard Six Wins in Debut; Trojan Team Here Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new era of Harvard hockey was successfully inaugurated at the Arena last night when the Crimson sextet nosed out the Boston Junior Olympics 3 to 1 and handed Clark Hodder a victory in his debut as varsity coach.

Although at times the play of the Crimson was spotty, the team for the most part showed the results of a month's solid practice and exhibited definite signs of promise for the future. Even without the services of Capt. Austie Harding, who was injured in the first few minutes of play, Harvard's passing attack manifested a marked improvement over that shown in other recent opening games, while the defense showed no hesitation in carrying out assignments.

With both Harvard and Yale now having defeated the Junior O's, a basis exists for a comparison of the two teams. Competent observers who saw both the game at New Haven and the one last night say that although Harvard's margin of victory was larger than Yale's in its 4-to-3 win, the Crimson still has some work to do to meet the speed and power of the Elis.

Three Games for Yale

Both universities, they say, have large squads, with the edge in experience going to the Blue. Yale now has three games under its belt—a loss to St. Nicholas early last week, a win over the Juniors, and another victory last night over Brown by a score of 13 to 2. Capt. Gil Humphrey and Dud Humphrey, both seniors and from Cleveland but not related, scored six goals between them.

With Murray Murdock, former Ranger stand-out, as coach, Yale's hopes for a good season in Quadrangular League championship play are the highest since the Elis won the title in 1935. On paper, however, the material does not seem to be as good as that at Princeton or Dartmouth.

According to reports of Yale games played this year, the Elis, like Harvard, are being modernized and are relying on sound hockey fundamentals and a good passing attack. Both teams have three forward lines and the makings of a fourth, four or five dependable defensemen, and three goalies.

At the conclusion of last night's game, Coach Hodder said he was pleased with the Crimson's showing, especially since Harding, who will probably develop into the best intercollegiate forward in the East, was not playing. Austie will be ready for the game with Southern California at the Arena Saturday.

The line of Joe Patrick of the famous hockey family at left wing, Harding at center, and the improved Warren Winslow of Boston is scheduled to see much action both during this week end and throughout the balance of the season. This forward wall holds the Crimson dynamite and will be on the ice longer than any other line. Last night, for instance, they started the game and played for nearly four minutes before relief.

It is hoped that Patrick, Harding, and Winslow will be able to hold their own with the Men of Troy Saturday eve. A glance at the Trojan line-up, however, and a few doubts crop up.

Fifteen men are listed in the Trojan roster, with 11 coming from Canada, two from the United States, and one from Peru, South America. The 15th player's home was not mentioned.

The Southern California starting line-up will bear watching. It includes Earl Robson of Vulcan, Alberta, considered by many experts to be the nearest thing to a professional prospect in the Pacific Coast Conference, at left wing; Wilbert Lenox, speed skater from Calgary, Alberta, at center; Bennie Novicki, another Calgary product, at right wing; Beverly North, 6-foot, 4-inch, 200-pound former Calgary all-star, at right defense; Al Fitzgerald, another of the Calgary family and a 60-minute player, at left defense; and Jerry "Redlight" Beranek of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in goal.

7,500-Mile Trip

And that isn't all. For reserves, Coach Arnold Eddy can count on such players as Eric Beauchamp of Edmonton, Alberta, who played first string center on the Edmonton Athletic Club team, winners of the Far Western Canada junior championships; and Richard Tougas, his team mate on the Edmonton team.

The two American boys are Arnold Prosser, forward, from Fountain City, Wis., and William Harmon of Glendale, Calif., alternate goalie. Fergus Rowland, a wing, is the player without a country.

This Trojan team is on a 7,500-mile Christmas season tour of the country and for the first time in 14 years of Southern California hockey history is visiting the East. Tonight it is meeting the University of Toronto at Toronto. Following the Harvard game, the team will meet the St. Nicholas H. C., recent victors over Yale, in New York.

Bees Seek Honey in Trade Winds

By a Staff Photographer: Wide World

Upper Left—Jimmy Outlaw. Lower Left—Fred Frankhouse. Right—Bud Hassett

Outlaw, who batted .338 last season in the Syracuse outfield, joined the Bees yesterday in a trade with Brooklyn. Hassett, one of the most sought-after players on the winter market, came to Boston in the same deal. Frankhouse, a veteran right-handed pitcher, returned here in exchange for Joe Stripp.

American League Opens on April 17

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 14

The American League today decided to open its 1939 season April 17 and close Sunday, Oct. 1.

As usual, there will be only one game on the opening day with the world champion New York Yankees meeting the Senators at Washington. The following day all the teams will swing into action with Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Chicago at Detroit and Cleveland at St. Louis.

Chicago, Cleveland and Boston will have their openers April 21 with the Browns meeting the White Sox, Tigers tangling with the Indians and the Athletics invading the Red Sox home park. On the same day the Yankees will be at Washington.

Around The Hub

Several athletic coaches around these parts would like to interest their athletes in the WPA-MDC Sunday walks under the jurisdiction of Eddie Farrell, former Harvard track coach. With the automobile softening the legs of athletes, these nature walks would serve as educational and conditional. There are two walks scheduled in the Blue Hills Reservation section Sunday afternoon.

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Without complete records available at the present moment, it should be understood that Brimsek's mark of 231m. 54s. of consecutive play without being scored upon merely breaks the mark of Tiny Thompson, made in 1936, and is not a new league record. John R. Hess of the Providence Journal finds that Normie Smith bettered Thompson's mark as a Detroit goalie.

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Boston's sport fans are digging deep into their pockets for major events this week, Christmas season or not. Saturday and Sunday more than 25,000 viewed the Olympics in two hockey games; last night more than 11,000 paid good money to see the Bruins; and the Garden will be crowded through Sunday for the 1938 debut of Sonja Henie.

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The Boston College varsity sextet snapped back from its unhappy meeting with Princeton last week to pin an 8-to-3 defeat on Coach Herb Gallagher's Huskies at the Arena last night. Both teams have now won one, and lost one.

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On the local basketball courts last night, M. I. T.'s varsity team, seeking its third straight win, bowed to Trinity College by a score of 33 to 29. B. U. won its second straight game with a victory over the New Hampshire Wildcats, 64 to 45.

Eastern Ice Tourney Expects Record Entry

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—A record number of entries from states all along the Atlantic seaboard is expected for the 1939 Eastern Amateur Figure Skating Championships to be held Jan. 6-7 at the Iceland Skating Rink under the auspices of the Skating Club of New York.

There will be competition in pairs, waltz and 10-step, as well as senior, junior and novice singles for men and women.

The entry list closes Jan. 2.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fletcher's Future in Doubt

Elbie Fletcher, Milton's contribution to the Bees, must harbor an uneasy feeling today. With the arrival of Buddy Hassett from Brooklyn via the trade route, the former Milton High School star faces a questionable future here.

Bee President Bob Quinn, and Manager Casey Stengel want it definitely understood, however, that Hassett is by no means certain of playing first base for the 1939 Allston entry. If Elbie and Buddy are still on the roster at meeting time in Bradenton, it will be each man for himself. On this basis, Hassett would probably get the call because of his superiority at bat. But Fletcher could show Buddy a few tricks with a first baseman's mit.

Hassett in Outfield

The Bee prexy hints that future deals may take either Hassett or Fletcher to other quarters. If they do not, however, Stengel may enlarge upon an experiment that began at Brooklyn's Clearwater training base last spring. Casey could put the popular Buddy in the outfield. He was pushed off the Dodger bag by Dolph Camilli, and may have developed enough to hold a permanent garden berth in Boston.

In any event, Hassett is tagged for regular duty if he stays with the Bees. His bludgeon will add much-needed potentialities to the Stengel offense. If he clicks at the plate as he did with Brooklyn in 1936 and '37, the Bees will climb right among the National League contenders.

Outlaw's arrival attracts less attention than that of Hassett, but the former Cincinnati infielder may be a diamond in the rough. A failure at third base, Jimmy was a standout gardener in the International League with Syracuse and comes highly recommended.

Outlaw's Error

Boston scribes following the spring maneuvers of the Red Sox once enjoyed a hearty laugh at Outlaw's expense, although it was an error that even the greatest players oftentimes make.

Jimmy was third basing for Cincinnati in a Carolina exhibition game with the Red Sox. Big Paul Derringer, who had everything that hot afternoon, was pitching for the Reds. He had our boys shutout, 1 to 0, going into the last of the ninth inning, with two men retired.

The third batter, McNair, waited out a base on balls, one of the few Derringer issued. Desautels, following McNair, lifted a high but reasonably simple infield fly to Outlaw, and little Eric started a tour of the bases that he never expected to complete. But to the amazement of everybody, including himself, Outlaw let the ball slip through his hands and the score was tied. Desautels reached second base and a moment later came home with the winning run. Was Outlaw's face red!

What Stengel plans to do with Frankhouse is a mystery. "Casey" will probably use the "jug handle" artist in relief roles if he keeps him until the Bradenton adventure. The passing of the veteran Stripp opens the way for another interesting third base battle.

Princeton Student Paper Wants League

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Daily Princetonian, Princeton University undergraduate newspaper, said today in an editorial that "The time is now riper than ever before" for official organization of the so-called "Ivy League" for football teams of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania.

The editorial said "The seven institutions referred to are natural rivals and are drawn together already in baseball, basketball, and track associations." They compose the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball and Baseball Conferences and annually hold a heptagonal track and field meet.

Formation of the "Ivy League," the paper said, was a "golden opportunity" to standardize agreements between the colleges on pre-season practice, post-season football games, eligibility rules, registration of athletes and analysis of their financial backgrounds, to outlaw the "tramp athlete" and to curtail athletic subsidies.

Western Squad

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Western squad for the fourteenth annual East-West shrine charity football game here Jan. 2 was completed today with acceptances from 23 players of 14 West-of-the-Mississippi teams.

The Eastern squad was completed several days ago.

The West squad:

Oregon State—Prescott Hutchins, Guard, and Joe Wendlick, end.

Washington—James Johnston, halfback, and Art Means, guard.

Iowa State—Ed Bock, guard, and Charley Helleman, end.

Stanford—Bill Paulman, fullback, and Tony Calvelli, center.

California—Vic Bottari, halfback, and Dave Anderson, fullback.

Santa Clara—Al Wolff, tackle, and Jim Coughlan, end.

University of San Francisco—Al Braga, halfback, and Bias Miatovich, tackle.

Idaho—Dick Trzuskowski tackle.

Drake—"Pug" Manders, fullback.

Baylor—Billy Patterson, quarterback, and Sam Boyd, end.

Texas—Jack Rhodes, guard.

Arizona—Walt Nielson, fullback.

Washington State—Dick Farman, tackle.

Nebraska—Charley Brock, center.

The players are to assemble here Dec. 21.

Rookies Jump From Minors With Success

The National Hockey League season is only a bit more than a month old and yet in that short space of time four graduates of the International American League have stamped themselves as likely candidates for the "best rookie" award made annually in the majors.

Probably the outstanding player of the quartet is Frank Brimsek, the young goalminder who recently moved up from the Providence Reds to the Boston Bruins. Brimsek stepped into the new job naturally and his recent three shutouts and four straight wins are a prime example of his brilliant work.

If Brimsek can continue the hot "stop" pace he is setting, it will be hard to push him out of top-place consideration, although another ex-Providence man, also with the Bruins, is covering himself with glory playing defense. He is Johnny Crawford, a colorful performer who checks them clean—but hard.

Crawford is one of three defense men on the "prospect" list. Murray Patrick, of the famous Patrick family, is another. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Ramblers ranks and is playing a fine brand of hockey for the New York Rangers.

The other man is Wilf Fields, who went to the New York Americans this season from St. Paul via the New Haven Eagles. He had "major league" stamped all over him when he joined the Eagles two seasons ago. Fields was shifted to St. Paul when Les Canadiens replaced the Americans as the "parent" of the New Haven team.

Watch these four men—Brimsek, Crawford, Patrick, and Fields.

Tufts Faces Northeastern In Winter Sport Inaugural

Line-up for Tonight

Tufts		Northeastern
Jenkins, lf		rf, Gleason
Varney, rf		lf, Gurney
Tibbs, c		c, Smith
Weldon, lg		rg, Conolly
Pecheux, rg		lg, Toucey

Varsity game at 8 p. m.

Tufts opens its intercollegiate winter sports program tonight when its varsity basketball team faces the once-defeated Northeastern Huskies at Cousens Gymnasium in Medford. In a preliminary game, the Jumbo freshmen play the Husky Cubs.

Coach Arthur Cochran will field a nearly veteran team for Tufts, with Henry Pecheux of Pitchburg at right guard the only non-letterman. Henry, who weighs only 149 pounds, is stepping into the place left vacant last June by Bennie Collier, the Jumbo's great defensive player.

Veterans in Line-up

The veterans in the line-up include Capt. Jim Weldon of Medford, highest-scoring guard in New England last winter, at the other back court position; Charlie Tibbs of Weymouth, who led the team in scoring last year, at center; Fred Jenkins of Meaford at left forward, and Phil Varney of Melrose at right forward.

Tibbs, Jenkins, and Varney played together as sophomores last winter and are back to form the first forward line again this season as juniors.

This team will see action most of the game, for capable reserves seem to be lacking. Players who will spell the regulars will probably be Al Pearson of Medford, captain of this year's football eleven; Phil Gomes of Brattleboro, Vt., the most likely contribution from the sophomore group; Ted Haselton of Reading, who will probably relieve Tibbs at center, although he played guard for the freshmen last year; Ed Burns of Waltham, and Lou Gessay of Rockville, Conn.

Sheehan Missed

Sorely missed by Coach Cochrane is Ted Sheehan of Falmouth, who was slated to fill one of the guard berths this year. Ted, however, was injured in the Middlebury football game and will be lost to the basketball team the rest of the winter.

Whether this team will do as well as last year's quintet, which won 11 and lost 3, will in all probability depend upon the first team's ability to stay. Varney for one is capable of playing an entire game without much relief, but Jenkins, the best playmaker on the team, might not be able to last in a rugged game. Phil weighs over 170 pounds, while Fred tips the scales at less than 150 pounds. Other weights are Captain Weldon at 165, and Tibbs at 170 pounds.

Much the same situation regarding relief faces Coach Jimmy Dunn of the Huskies. In the Harvard game last Thursday, for example, only seven men saw action. Like Coach Cochran, Jimmy has a strong first team but is hard pressed for capable replacements.

Husky Regulars

In the Husky starting line-up will be four juniors who played regular positions on the freshman team of two years ago which went through the season with only one loss. They are Tom Gleason of Stratford, Conn., and Bob Gurney of Medford at the forward spots; Lou Smith of Berwick, Pa., at center; and Bob Toucey, another Stratford product, at left guard. Jim Connolly, this year's football captain, will play the other guard position. Bob Hatch, the fifth member of that Cub team, transferred to the University of New Hampshire.

For reserves, Coach Dunn has Stan Rogers of Hackettstown, N. J., at guard, and Eric "Swede" Almstrom of Quincy at center, and that about tells the story.

At practice last night, Dunn and his assistant, Harold Kopp, concentrated on building a defense for the Tufts attack. G. C.

Harvard Quintet Opposes High-Scoring Brown Bears

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The high-scoring Brown University basketball team opens Harvard's second week of court activity this evening on the main floor of the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. The varsity game gets under way at approximately 8:45, following a meeting of the Bruin and Crimson freshmen.

Brown came here on the crest of a three-game winning streak and each triumph has found the Providence outfit topping the half century mark in scoring. The Alumni was defeated 53 to 36, Clark by 54 to 35, and Connecticut State by 51 to 31.

Coach Eck Allen of the Brown varsity will start Harry Platt and John Padden or Leonard Campbell at the forward berths, Bob Person at center, and George Truman and Francis Wilson in the back court.

The Crimson shooters lost their opener to M. I. T., 29 to 24, but played much of this game without Charley Lutz, their star and spark plug. Charley was in there when Northeastern was beaten, 31 to 26 however.

Coach Wes Fesler has Lutz and Fred Heckel as forwards, Sophomore Homer Peabody at center, and Sam White and Capt. Ulysses Lupien as guards.

Although Brown's offensive record to date far surpasses that of Harvard, the record of the Providence team also indicated that it can be scored on. Fesler's fast-breaking five, paced by Lutz, should break the streak of the visitors.

With 14 points in the Northeastern game, Charley Lutz holds the Crimson scoring lead at 22. Although handicapped in the opener he managed to sink eight points against Tech. Fred Heckel has 13 points for second place, with young Peabody close behind at 10. Peabody, incidentally, impressed Fesler as being extremely awkward in early workouts, but has come along rapidly since the schedule opened.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Pirates are trying to land one of the Bees' catchers . . . Turned down flat on a deal for Al Lopez, they're after Ray Mueller now . . . Incidentally, Pittsburgh offered Seattle 35 grand in cash and five players—including Johnny Dickshot and Woody Jensen—for Freddy Hutchinson . . . So you can just picture what the Tigers paid for the kid . . . Doc Prothro is around telling the boys there's hardly a pitcher can match the speed of his new Phillies' flinger, Jennings Poindexter, late of the Red Sox . . . Only manager not on hand is Ray Blades, the Cardinals' new pilot . . . And everybody's wondering why . . . Don Budge will work out with Sidney Wood, the ex-Davis Cupper, to get ready for his pro ramblings with Elly Vines.

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New Mexico Military Institute has sent out the current polo captains of the Stanford, Southern California, Arizona and Oklahoma teams . . . Found: The fellow who actually caught a fly ball in his hip pocket . . . Frank Farrington of the Fergus Falls (Minn.) Journal writes that Harry Olson, a high-schooler out that way, lost a pop-up in the sun, turned around—and the ball lit right in his hip pocket . . . After hours of arguing over who got the better of the Stripp-for-Frankhouse Boston-Brooklyn deal, the boys decided neither did—they both lost . . . Irving Hinkley, an ex-high school coach, writes from Lancaster, N. H., with the suggestion the extra-point argument be settled this way: after scoring a touchdown, the scoring team can try for the point from the four-yard line by rushing only, from the 15 by either rushing or passing, or from the 20 by kicking . . . Mr. Hinkley might have "sumthin'" there, at that.

Columbia Crews In Five Major Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Five major regattas are down on the schedule for the Columbia varsity crew next spring. It is also expected that the oarsmen will take part in a triangular race with Rutgers and Manhattan on the Harlem River in April.

Of the five major events, two will be held on the Harlem. The first of these will be against Navy, April 29, and the other will be the annual regatta for the Childs Cup, May 13. In this event Columbia will meet Pennsylvania and Princeton. The season will wind up with the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River in June. The schedule:

April 15—Columbia vs. Rutgers vs. Manhattan on Harlem River (tentative); 29—Columbia vs. Navy on Harlem River.

May 6—Blackwell Cup Regatta (Columbia vs. Pennsylvania vs. Yale) at Derby, Conn.; 13—Childs Cup Regatta (Columbia vs. Pennsylvania vs. Princeton) on Harlem River; 20—Columbia vs. Harvard vs. Pennsylvania vs. Navy at Cambridge; 20—Intercollegiate championship 150-pound regatta at Cambridge.

Mills Memorial Cup Ready at Princeton

PRINCTON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Princeton University Council on Athletics announced yesterday that the classmates of Leroy H. Mills, famous amateur kicking coach who passed on last October, have put up for competition a memorial trophy to be awarded annually to the University's best football kicker.

All undergraduates, whether they take an active part in the school's football program or not, will be eligible for competition.

The trophy will remain in possession of Princeton with the names of the annual winners being engraved on it. Small replicas of the trophy will be awarded each winner.

Columbia Lions Elect

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Frank Stulgaitis, veteran left end from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will captain Columbia's varsity football team next season. Stulgaitis, a 20-year-old junior, was elected at a meeting of the Lions' lettermen last night on the campus.

Stulgaitis succeeds Capt. John Wright, Jr., of Hamburg, N. Y., who played right tackle during the past season.

First String Cage Team at Syracuse Is All-Senior Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse apparently will send an all-senior five to the basketball wars this winter.

Coach Lew Andreas is fortunate in having several talented veterans, many with two years varsity experience, and it appears that the ambitious sophomores will have to be satisfied with reserve roles.

At the start of the season the Orange first-string was Capt. Bob Stewart and Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, the football star, as forwards; Mark Haller, center; Johnny Schroeder and Billy Thompson, guards. All these performers are seniors.

Stewart, Thompson and Schroeder have been first-stringers since the day they reported for varsity basketball. Sidat-Singh, a sensation as a freshman, did not hit his stride the past two years, but is burning up the court this year in his final effort. Haller came up from the reserves in mid-season last year to develop into one of Syracuse's most potent offensive cogs.

Don MacNaughton, another senior, is pressing Haller, along with Bill Bolton, lanky junior. Another junior making progress is Dick Jensen, blonde guard from Union City, N. J. Harry Horn, able alternate last year when several men were injured, may not be available this season.

Most highly-rated of the sophs is Bob Twiford, 150-pound forward from Yonkers, who dropped in 157 points for last year's undefeated frosh in 13 games. Other newcomers are: John McMillen and Joe Rigan, centers; Paul Kartluke, Bill Bruett, Christian Kouray and Henry (Whitey) Piro, the varsity football end.

Rich Miami Open Starts Tomorrow

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—Big-time golfers whiled away the few hours that separated them from the $10,000 jackpot of the Miami Open Tournament with an oldster-youngster exhibition match today.

Gene Sarazen, listed from Sarasota, Fla., was captain of the oldsters by virtue of being over 31. Players 30 and less made up the youngsters' team, captained by Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill. A similar match at Augusta recently was won by the younger group, 3 to 2.

While only 10 two-man teams took part in today's preliminary exhibition, 175 players were ready to tee off tomorrow in the $10,000 open in an effort to beat Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to top money. Snead is the defending titleholder.

Norwich Schedule

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 14 (AP)—Athletic Director Don McAlister last night announced Norwich University's 12-game basketball card for 1939. The schedule:

Jan. 6—Vermont at Burlington; 11—St. Anselm, 13—St. Michaels; Feb. 4—Vermont, 7—Middlebury at Middlebury; 11—Coast Guard, 1—American International, 17—Middlebury, 20—Coast Guard at New London, 21—Trinity at Hartford, 22—American International at Springfield, 25—St. Michaels at Winooski.

Players Agree

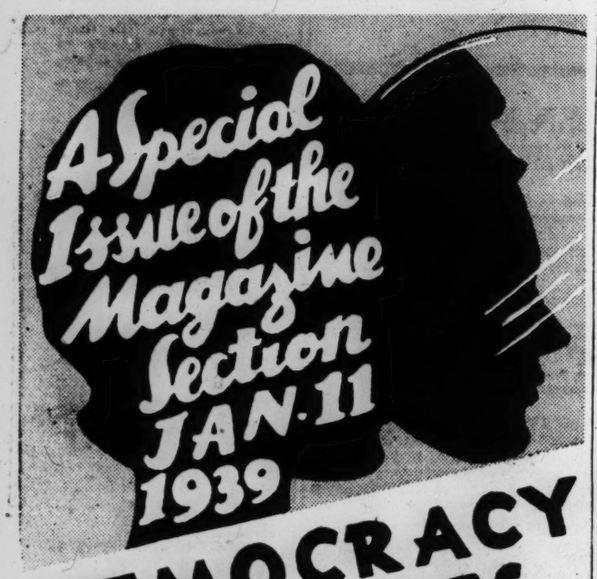
WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney, outstanding senior members of the Holy Cross football team, have agreed to play with the Eastern College All-Stars in the New York Herald Tribune's annual charity game at New York next Sept. 6. Stanley Woodward, who is directing the game for the New York newspaper, signed Osmanski and Delaney.

Huskies' Strategy Board

By a Staff Photographer

Harold Kopp and Jimmy Dunn

Kopp is assistant basketball coach and Dunn is head mentor. The Northeastern Husky basketball team meets Tufts tonight at Cousens Gymnasium, Medford.



DEMOCRACY EXAMINES ITSELF

Since Munich, the question of democracy has come sharply to the fore. In this special issue of its Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor gives its readers a searching survey of democracy. The ablest writers have been invited to contribute fresh, authoritative views; and its broad scope will cover the influence of self-government on home, business, education, arts and science, as well as world affairs. You will find this special issue not only well worth reading but worth telling your friends about.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston Goalie Betters Thompson Record—Pro Football Stars—Baseball Meetings

Frankie Brimsek Makes New Goal Mark as Bruins Win, 3-2

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	9	2	1	38	15	19
Rangers	7	3	0	39	21	14
Chicago	6	7	1	25	27	13
Americans	6	5	2	31	39	13
Toronto	5	6	2	24	20	12
Detroit	4	9	1	28	38	9
Canadiens	4	9	1	30	45	9

Results Dec. 13

Boston 3, Canadiens 3.
Americans 5 Detroit 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No changes of radical importance took place in the National Hockey League apart from the Bruins increasing their hold on first place to five points by subduing Canadiens, 3 to 2, and Americans climbing into a third-place tie with Chicago by whipping the Detroit Red Wings, 5 to 1, at New York.

At Boston Frankie Brimsek, new goalie, bettered the record of the man he replaced, Tiny Thompson, for consecutive minutes without a score being recorded against him. Thompson had gone 224m. 52s. of shutout hockey in 1936 and Brimsek went from 7m. 20s. of the third period against Canadiens in Montreal, Dec. 1, through two games against Chicago, one against Rangers and up to 19m. 14s. of the second period last night for a total of 231m. 54s.

Four Consecutive Wins

After the game the Boston goalie was relieved that the tension was over and now concentrates on setting sail for a string of consecutive victories which now extends to four. Last night the Bruins played cautiously during the early stages and Canadiens were ragged both on the offense and defense. The Bruins jumped to the fore on goals by Bobby Bauer and Gordie Pettinger within the first six minutes of play.

As the game progressed later it was well for the Bruins that they had a lead, because the Frenchmen from Montreal came stronger and stronger. Had they, instead of the Bruins, taken the lead, the victory might have gone the other way. Herbie Cain in the second period, and Toe Blake in the third, scored the Canadien goals and Schmidt tallied the third Boston goal in combination with Dumart and Bauer. Boston led 3-0 before Canadiens registered.

Wings No Match

Hockey experts who viewed the Amerks-Detroit game in New York agreed that only the stellar goaltending of Tiny Thompson kept the score from soaring to double figures. The Wings, crippled in playing strength, were no match for the Americans and no protection for Thompson. Art Jackson, former Toronto and Boston wing and brother to Harvey of the Leafs, scored three of the five goals for Amerks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Jack Adams of Detroit has signed Dave Trottier, left wing veteran of the now defunct Montreal Maroons, in an effort to get the Wings back in the running. Trottier has not played this year, but has kept in good condition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hart Predicts

Cecil Hart, Canadiens' manager, said before the Boston game, "We will be in the play-offs, and you can quote me on that." With the seven teams of the league competing for six places in the play-off, the statement would seem insignificant, but it does leave the seventh place up to some other team in his opinion. And from the way they played against the Bruins he may be right.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dit Clapper did not play more than a few minutes of the first period against Canadiens. His ankle would not stand the strain of turning and twisting . . . An all-Providence defense performed for the Bruins at times with Johnny Crawford and Johnny Shewchuck out in front of Brimsek . . . Claude Bourque, Canadiens' new goalie, created an impression for coolness seeing as it is his first season . . . Wilf Cude, regular goalie, may get action before another week passes.

Bees, Dodgers Make Trades

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Facts and fancies from the major league baseball gatherings.

The Facts

The Brooklyn Dodgers and the Boston Bees made two deals. In the first Buddy Hassett, first baseman, and Jim Outlaw, an outfielder with Syracuse last year, went to Boston in exchange for Gene Moore, outfielder, and Pitcher Ira Hutchinson. The Dodgers got Outlaw from the St. Louis Cardinals for cash and Pitcher Lew Krausse, rookie from Elmira. In the second the Bees sent third baseman Joe Stripp to the Dodgers in exchange for Fred Frankhouse, a veteran righthanded pitcher.

The National League met and voted to increase the player limit from 23 to 25 active players and to retain the "dead ball" in play last season. It turned down the New York Yankees scheme of paying players from the start of training and discussed the yellow ball, which is supposed to aid batters when hitting against white backgrounds.

The American League discussed radio broadcasting of games and decided to leave it up to individual members of the league. It also debated night baseball and prepared a rule governing night ball which will be presented to the owners today. The league failed to vote on a ball for 1939, but seemed favorable to the adoption of a uniform ball.

Will Harridge was re-elected President of the American League.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Americans, was appointed manager of the American League's all-star team for the interleague game in 1939.

The Fancies

The Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers still have a deal on the fire involving Odell Hale, an Indian third baseman, and Outfielder Pete Fox of Detroit.

Junior and Boys' Tennis Tourneys

The twenty-second annual tournament for the boys and the twenty-fourth annual tournament for the junior indoor tennis championships of the United States, in singles and doubles, will be held in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, 66th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, on Monday, Dec. 26 1938, and following days.

The boys' events will be open only to boys who had not reached their fifteenth birthday on Jan. 1, 1938. They may not compete in the Junior events. The Junior events will be open only to boys who had not reached their eighteenth birthday on Jan. 1, 1938. Entries will be considered from registered players only.

The events will consist of boys' singles, boys' doubles, Junior singles and Junior doubles.

Play will begin each day promptly at 10 a. m. Entry fee, $2 in singles and $3 per team in doubles. Entries for the singles (both Junior and boys) will close on Thursday, Dec. 15, with E. B. Moss, Executive Secretary, U. S. L. T. A., 120 Broadway, New York City. Doubles entries will close at the Armory at 3 p. m., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Drawings for both Singles events will be made publicly at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, Dec. 19, at 12 noon, and for the doubles events at the Armory, Dec. 27, at 4 p. m.

Richard B. Jones will act as referee.

Kaufman

Deerskin Felts $2.85
8 STORES IN NEW YORK
New Orleans, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Dallas, Minneapolis, Syracuse, Rochester, Flint, Akron, Montreal, Union City

Georgia Will Play 11 Football Games During '39 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — An 11-game schedule for 1939 has been announced for the University of Georgia football team by Dr. W. O. Payne, director of athletics.

Two teams not played by the Bulldogs during the 1938 campaign appear on next year's schedule and Tulane, one of the Bulldogs' greatest southern rivals, was released from its contract at the request of Green Wave officials in order that the Greenies could play an intersectional foe. A new six-year contract between the two colleges goes into effect in 1940.

New York University, until a few years ago an annual inter-sectional opponent for Georgia, re-appears on the Bulldog schedule next year, the game to be played Oct. 28, in New York. Kentucky is the other team not played this season to be met in '39, the game scheduled for Lexington, Kentucky, Oct. 21.

Holy Cross' Crusaders who have beaten Georgia the last two years in Boston and Worcester, respectively, will make its first trip south to meet the Bulldogs for the third consecutive year. The game will be played Oct. 14 on beautiful Sanford Field.

In all, four home games are scheduled, including the opener Sept. 30 against The Citadel, Holy Cross, Mercer (pending) and South Carolina, coached by Rex Enright, former Bulldog backfield mentor.

The complete scheduled follows:

Sept. 30—The Citadel.
Oct. 7—Furman in Greenville; 14—Holy Cross; 21—Kentucky in Lexington; 28—New York University in New York.
Nov. 4—Mercer (Pending); 11—Florida in Jacksonville; 18—South Carolina; 25—Auburn in Columbus.
Dec. 2—Georgia Tech; 8—Miami University in Miami.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Trinity 33, Massachusetts Tech 29.
Massachusetts State 41, Lowell Textile 22.
Richmond 41, Maryland 24.
Georgetown 36, Loyola (Baltimore) 34.
Davidson 55, William and Mary 35.
Washington and Lee 61, Bridgewater 16.
Morris-Harvey 49, Lenoir-Rhyne 32.
Miss. State 31, Howard 29.
Wartburgh 19, Dubuque U. 31.
Eastern Normal 28, South Dakota State 65.
Kearney Neb. T. 35, Midland College 26.
Wittenberg 43, Scranton 41 (extra period).
Manhattan 51, Rider 33.
St. Johns (Brooklyn) 57, St. Peters (Jersey City) 23.
Long Island University 41, Panzer 35.
Fairmont 47, Concord 43.
American U. 34, Western Maryland 28.
Mt. St. Mary's 45, Blue Ridge 23.
Indiana State Teachers 25, Eastern Illinois Teachers 23.
Susquehanna 45, Dickinson 42.
Peru Teachers 45, Haskell Indians 26.
Central (Mich.) State Teachers 46, Alams 24.
Tri-State (Angola, Ind.) 33, Olivet 36.
Assumption 31, St. Mary's 16.
Highland Park Jr. 39, Detroit Tech 37.
Wyomissing Poly 56, Moravian 41.
New York University 45, Upsala 25.
Grove City 44, Clarion 22.
New Mexico School of Mines 30, National University of Mexico 29.
Illinois College 52, Westminster College (Fulton Mo.) 47 (three overtime periods)
St. Mary's College (Winona, Minn.) 46, Augustana College 42.

Reds Add Farm Club

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Cincinnati Baseball Club has announced the purchase of the Ogden, Utah, team of the Pioneer League as the most recent addition to the Reds' farm system.

Managers Active at Major Convention

Wide World

Left to right: Del Baker, Detroit Tigers; Leo Durocher, Brooklyn Dodgers; Leo "Gabby" Hartnett, Chicago Cubs; Doc Prothro, Philadelphia Phillies, and Fred Haney, St. Louis Browns.

Cecilia Colledge Retains Ice Title

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 14

Cecilia Colledge has retained her British women's figure skating championship, scoring 1,887 points to defeat Megan Taylor, the world champion. Miss Taylor scored 1,838 points and 13-year-old Daphne Walker 1,778 to take third place.

America's First Undisputed Cage Champion Sought

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's plan to select America's first undisputed college basketball champion advanced a step today as H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University's cage coach, named eight district committees which will select one entrant each for the post-season title series.

Dates and sites for the games have not been determined, Olsen said, but he indicated the four-team clash East of the Mississippi would be held March 10-11 or March 17-18 at New York or Philadelphia, with the Western teams meeting on the same dates at Kansas City, Denver or Los Angeles. Winners of the sectional frays will meet the following week for the crown.

Of the 205 teams affiliated with the N. C. A. A., one from each district is eligible to the post-season series. Districts may hold playoffs to name their entrant, Olsen said, but such playoffs are not "necessary or desirable."

The district committees, with the eligible teams and the states in their area, include:

No. 1—(26 teams, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut) Wesley Fesler of Harvard, chairman; Sumner Dole, Connecticut State College; Osborne G. Cowles, Dartmouth.

No. 2—(47 teams, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia) William M. Barber, New York, chairman; Everett Morris, New York Herald Tribune; H. Jamison Swarts, U. of Pennsylvania.

The general committee includes Olsen, Ohio State, chairman; H. H. Salmon, Jr., New York City; W. S. Chandler, Marquette University; John Bunn, Stanford University, and Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas.

New Captain

Whit Miller

Regular left end of the Dartmouth varsity football team, who was elected captain for next fall. Miller captained his freshman team and is a member of the ski team and president of his class. He hails from Seattle, Wash.

M. C. C. Wins Another

PRETORIA, Dec. 14 (CP Cable)—The Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday won the fifth match of its South African tour, defeating Northeastern Transvaal by an innings and 76 runs. Unbeaten in six contests, the Englishmen last week drew with Natal.

In the game concluded yesterday M. C. C. made 379 runs for six wickets, declared, their opponents being dismissed for 161 and 142. Hedley Verity, veteran Yorkshire bowler, took four wickets for 20 runs in the Springboks' second innings.

College Hockey

Harvard 3, Boston Junior Olympics 1.
Yale 13, Brown 2.

And Talking of . . . Pony Polo

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Plans Against U. S. A.

LONDON—Elaborate, methodical, and well ahead of time are the plans that I propose to reveal to you today for the most intensive pony polo campaign ever launched by Britain against the United States. Not until June 4, 1939, will the invading force ride onto the field at Meadow Brook, U. S. A., for the first of three battles against the best men that Uncle Sam can muster in defense of the Westchester Cup. But right now the invaders are preparing for that day, fully determined to win out in next year's series and so to recapture a cherished sporting trophy which has been in American hands since 1921.

Now, the first step toward selecting the best possible side was to select the best possible selectors. And that (or something very like it) has been done by calling upon young Lord Cowdray as chairman and non-playing captain; Lieut.-Col. E. G. Atkinson; Maj. R. Benson; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Gairdner; Maj. J. F. Harrison; Col. V. N. Lockett; E. H. Tyrrell Martin, and the man chosen to be captain of the 1939 team—Gerald Balding. Four of these gentlemen have themselves figured in international polo—Lockett, Atkinson, Martin, and Balding—and all are acknowledged to be wise in the matter of players ponies, and the proper preparation of both for the highly exacting test of skill and fitness that modern international polo has become.

Long Preparation

As polo conditions in the United States are very different from those in Britain, the Selection and Management Committee above named (chosen by the Council of the Hurlingham Polo Association) urged the importance of making America the scene of at least three months' intensive preparation. Hence the decision to assemble the team and reserves at the Del Monte Polo Club next February and to work through a series of exhibition matches in California until early April, when some of the players will go to Aiken, S. C., prior to the reassembling of the whole outfit in Long Island for final practice at the beginning of May. Some of the ponies will winter at Aiken.

This is clearly a good plan for bringing the British players to the top of their form by June. But it is a scheme not without difficulties in regard to keeping, say, 20 ponies fresh for the Westchester Cup battles. To make sure of doing this, most of the practice in the West will be upon mounts that may not have to be ridden in the representative matches. Such a course has involved the acquisition of some 60 ponies. About half of them are the property of the Hurlingham Polo Association, some belong to the players, others are on loan. And I understand that the supply may be augmented in the Spring by some ponies sent to Aiken from India. In charge of the mounts and all appertaining to them is Maj. N. W. Leaf, who is already busy on the job in the United States, where most of the Britishers' animals are now safely stabled. At the conclusion of the Westchester Cup Series, the ponies belonging to the Hurlingham Polo Association are to be sold in America, to help out on the financial side of the campaign.

The Cast

Thus is the stage set for the first rehearsal call. The next move is to assemble the cast. Namely, Gerald Balding, E. H. Tyrrell Martin, Aidan Roark, H. Hesketh Hughes, Capt. H. P. Guinness, R. Skene, and J. Lakin. And there will be available, also, Capt. C. T. I. Roark and Ivor Balding, both of whom will be playing polo in California at the same time as the British team is out there. At present Captain Guinness is on active service with his regiment and there is no telling how that fact may interfere with his plans for polo.

I don't think you would be going very far wrong if you wrote down this combination as just about the strongest British polo side Americans have ever been called upon to face. Moreover, it will swing into action fortified by the knowledge that it has had longer and more thorough training than any British team before it. What such knowledge can mean we saw last summer in the case of the British Walker Cup golf side. It went into play well prepared, confident of its own powers, and with the confidence of British golfers behind it. And it gained a gallant victory.

At this stage of the proceedings it is hard to forecast the exact lineup of the 1939 British polo quartet, beyond saying that in Tyrrell Martin it has an extremely fine back. He and Aidan Roark, the most likely choice as No. 2, were far and away the most outstanding players in England last summer. They were members of C. B. Wrightsman's Texas Rangers, the team that won the major prizes in London polo.

Martin Known in U. S. A.

Tyrrell Martin needs no introduction to the American polo public, for he acquitted himself brilliantly while playing for the Jaguars in the American Open Championship last fall. Ivor Balding appeared on the victorious team in that tournament. Old Westbury—he came in as substitute for M. R. Phipps—and both Gerald Balding and C. T. I. Roark figured prominently, the former with the Jaguars, the latter with Aknusti.

C. T. I. Roark seems to play better under American conditions than he does under British. Last summer here he was below his best form and had his English handicap reduced to 6. America rates him at 9, and he certainly justifies the compliment by the general high level of his play in the U. S. A. Gerald Balding did not show up too well in the 1938 American championships, the critics agreed, but I am told that he is now coming back into his best vein while playing in India for the Nawab of Bhopal's team.

Bright Prospects

One way and another, the British prospects of victory look bright for the thirteenth struggle for the Westchester Cup. The series began away back in 1886, when certain members of the Westchester Club, U. S. A., subscribed for a silver challenge cup to be known as the International Polo Cup. In 1911, the prize was made over by deed of gift from the Westchester Club to the United States Polo Association. The original rules provided that the Cup should be played for in the country of the holders, but in 1935 America sportingly consented to waive this rule in favor of a system by which Westchester Cup matches are played in the two countries alternately, one series taking place every third year. It was further conceded that any subject of the British Empire should be eligible to play for Hurlingham. So far, Great Britain has won the cup on only four occasions (in 1886, 1900, 1902, and 1914) while the Americans have been successful just twice as often—in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930 and 1936.

The last series, played at Hurlingham, provided much closer battles than were generally expected. A reflection which supports the theory that Britain has no particular need to be pessimistic regarding the outcome of the 1939 encounters. In their present thoroughness of preparation, the British polo folk have made quite a spectacular break away from precedent. Or,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"A Striking Departure"

English Hockey

LONDON, Dec. 14 (CP Cable)—Harringay Greyhounds defeated Earl's Court Rangers 5-2 last night to go into undisputed possession of first place in the English National Hockey League. The victory for the undefeated Greyhound broke a tie with Wembley Monarchs.

Edinburgh A's Win

EDINBURGH, Dec. 14 (CP)—Edinburgh Academicals defeated Cambridge University 6-0 in an English Rugby Union match played here yesterday.

Yankees Leading Sports Team By Decisive Margin

(Note—This is third of a series analyzing results of the eighth annual Associated Press sports poll. It deals with the replies of the nation's sports editors to the query: Which was the year's outstanding team, any sport, amateur or professional?)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—By a margin as decisive as their American League and World Series triumphs, the New York Yankees were named today as the outstanding sports team for 1938.

Joe McCarthy's stars who created a new all-time record by beating the Chicago Cubs, four games to none, for their third successive world baseball championship, were named at the top of the heap by 61 of the 67 sports editors participating in the eighth annual Associated Press poll. Three other sports editors picked the Yankees for the No. 2 spot and three for No. 3, thus giving the baseball titleholders a total of 192 points out of a possible 201. Points were awarded on the basis of three for No. 1 ranking, two for No. 2 and one for No. 3.

Football gained the next three places with Texas Christian's unbeaten Horned Frogs as runner-up to the Yankees with 45 points. Close behind came Notre Dame and Duke whose unbeaten, untied and unscored on Blue Devils will play Southern California in the Rose Bowl Jan. 2.

Notre Dames' high finish came as a surprise in view of its defeat by Southern California on Dec. 3, but could be explained partly by the fact that a considerable number of ballots were cast prior to that date. The support given Notre Dame in early ballots probably otherwise would have been split by Texas Christian and Duke.

Navy's oarsmen, Poughkeepsie champions, landed in fifth place, just a jump ahead of the U. S. Davis Cup tennis team.

All told, 24 teams in 11 sports figured in the balloting with football far out in front with eight. Summary of the vote:

Team	First	Total Pst
New York Yankees, Baseball	61	192
Texas Christian, football	2	45
Notre Dame, football	1	43
Duke, football	2	35
Navy, rowing	0	22
U. S. Davis Cup team, tennis	0	20½
Chicago Black Hawks, hockey	0	6
Harvard, rowing	0	5
Stanford, basketball	0	4½

Four points: Tennessee, football.
Three points: Edmonton Grads, basketball.
Two points each: Carnegie Tech, football; Southern California, track; U. S. Walker Cup team, golf; Texas Tech, football; Kilian and Vopel, bike riders; Seattle badminton team.
One point each: Don Budge and Gene Mako, Tennis; Oklahoma A. and M., wrestling; Temple, basketball; Southern Methodist, football; British Walker Cup team, golf; Southern California mile relay record holders; Green Bay Packers, pro football.

Missouri Awards Varsity Letters To Twenty-Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Awarding of 28 varsity football letters and 21 freshman numerals has been approved by the University of Missouri Athletic Committee. All but six of the varsity players will return next year.

In addition, the committee approved a provisional letter to Jack Whalen of Maplewood, provisional numerals to four yearlings, four two-mile minor awards, and a major letter to John Munski, the first two-miler in Missouri history to receive such an honor for that event. Munski recently established a new Big Six outdoor two-mile record by negotiating the distance in 9m. 17.5s., 14.5s faster than Glenn Cunningham's conference mark.

Major football letter winners included: William Amelung, St. Louis; Paul Christman, Maplewood; Clay Cooper, Columbia; Myron Counsil, Wood River, Ill.; Jack Crocker, Quincy, Ill.; Fred Dickenson (c), Independence; Donald Ducheck, St. Louis; George Ellis, Centerville, Iowa; Leo Vernon Ewing, Kirksville; Robert Faurot, Columbia; Eugene Gudzin, Schenectady, N. Y.; Kenneth Haas, St. Louis; Clarence Hydron, Edwardsville, Ill.; Jack Kinnison, Coffeyville, Kan.; Charles Moser, Chillicothe; Ray Moss (c), Hallsville; Jerome Notowitz, St. Louis; Robert Orf, Maplewood; Lester Pieper, St. Louis; Lowell Pickett, Stewartsville; Godfried Rau, St. Louis; Porter Robb, Sedalia; Stillman Rouse, St. Louis; Raymond Schultz, St. Louis; James Starmer, Rushville; Robert Waldorf, Wilmette, Ill., and Melvin Wetzel, St. Louis. Also a provisional letter to Whalen.

Dickenson, Ewing, Moss, Kinnison, Pieper, and Rau are the lettermen not returning for the 1939 campaign.

Four-Day Match Drawn

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14 (CP)—The four-day match between Australia's international cricket team and an eleven representing the rest of Australia ended yesterday in a draw. The contest was played in connection with the celebration of the centenary of Melbourne Cricket Club.

Australia, led by Don Bradman compiled 426 runs, the Rest's totals being 215 and 32⅜ for eight wickets. In yesterday's play J. Ledward obtained 85 runs and K. E. Rigg, 71.

Cornell Ski Coach

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Cornell Athletic Association today announced the appointment of Ernst Engel of Vienna as ski coach. Engel, who has been in this country only a few months, formerly coached the sport in Austria.

SONJA HENIE
GOOD SEATS still AVAILABLE DEC. 14-18
Positively No Phone Reservations
BOSTON GARDEN

Packers, Giants Dominate All-League Pro Grid Team

1938 Professional All-League Teams

First Team

Player	Team	Votes	Pos.
Don Hutson	Green Bay	41	le
Ed Widseth	New York	46	lt
Dan Fortmann	Chicago Bears	31	lg
Mel Hein	New York	43	c
Russ Letlow	Green Bay	21	rg
Joe Stydahar	Chicago Bears	25	rt
Gaynell Tinsley	Cardinals	34	re
Ace Parker	Brooklyn	26	qb
Ed Danowski	New York	25	lh
Lloyd Cardwell	Detroit	28	rh
Clarke Hinkle	Green Bay	45	fb

Second Team

Player	Team	Votes
Bill Hewitt	Philadelphia	19
Turk Edwards	Washington	23
George Musso	Chicago Bears	19
Frank Bausch	Chicago Bears	26
Jim Karcher	Washington	11
Bruiser Kinnard	Brooklyn	19
Milt Gatenbein	Green Bay	14
Riley Smith	Washington	13
Cecil Isbell	Green Bay	23
Byron White	Pittsburgh	19
John Drake	Cleveland	9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The Green Bay Packers and New York Giants, winners of the Western and Eastern Division titles, respectively, each placed three men on the 1938 All-League team selected by vote of the 10 coaches of the National Professional Football League it was announced today. Only four players who made last year's honor team retained places on this year's team, but for the first time in three years no first year men were given first team rating.

The Green Bay stars honored on the first team were Clarke Hinkle, league-leading scorer named at fullback for the third consecutive season; Don Hutson, fleet end who was second in scoring and pass receiving and tied his own mark of nine touchdowns scored in one season; and Russ Letlow, who earned a guard position for the first time in the three years he has played in the National League.

Hein at Center

Mel Hein, center; Ed Widseth, tackle, and Ed Danowski, halfback, were the New York Giants players who made first team. Hein was selected for the pivot post for the sixth consecutive season. Widseth received 46 points, the highest polled by any player this year. Danowski, leading passer of the circuit in 1938, received 25 points for halfback, and also got 16 points, at quarterback, the second highest number for that position.

In addition to Hinkle and Hein, who repeated their 1937 performances, Joe Stydahar, Chicago Bears tackle, and Gaynell Tinsley, Chicago Cardinals end, were also named to the first team again in 1938. Other 1938 first team selections were Danny Fortmann, Chicago Bears guard; Ace Parker, Brooklyn Dodgers quarterback, and Lloyd Cardwell, Detroit Lions halfback.

Hutson, Widseth, Fortmann and Danowski were all on the second team in 1937. Bill Hewitt, Philadelphia end; George Musso, Chicago Bears guard, and Turk Edwards, Washington tackle, all of whom made the first team last year, dropped to the second team this season. Letlow, Parker and Cardwell did not make either the first or second team last year, but each were named to first team positions in 1938.

White on Second Team

Although no first year men made the first team, three were chosen on the second team. They are Bruiser Kinnard, University of Mississippi tackle now with the Brooklyn Dodgers; Byron "Whizzer" White, Rhodes Scholar All-America halfback from Colorado who ended his first and last season of major league football with Pittsburgh as the league's leading ground gainer; and Cecil Isbell, Purdue halfback, now one of the league's leading passers and ground gainers with the Green Bay Packers.

Milt Gantenbein, Green Bay end and Frank Bausch, Chicago Bears center, were second team choices of 1937 who repeated this year. Jim Karcher, Washington guard; Riley Smith, Washington quarterback, and John Drake, Cleveland fullback, didn't make either the first or second team last year but were chosen on the second team this year.

Atlantic Coast Squash

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia, Margot Lumb of England, Elonora Sears of Boston and Mrs. Stewart Iglehart of Westbury, L. I., advanced to the semifinals of the ninth annual Atlantic Coast squash racquets championships yesterday.

The summaries:

Second Round

Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Katherine Webb, Montclair, 16—14, 15—9, 15—8.
Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Fred Hawkins, Boston, 15—7, 15—12, 18—14.
Mrs. William Hawkes, Philadelphia, defeated Florence LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., 18—13, 15—6, 15—13.
Mrs. Stewart Iglehart, Westbury, L. I., defeated Mrs. John B. Prizer, Philadelphia, 11—15, 15—5, 15—13, 15—9.
Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Philadelphia, 10—15, 11—15, 18—16, 15—9; 15—11.
Mrs. A. W. Paint, New York, defeated Barbara Strohbar, Philadelphia, by default.
Esther Daly, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, New York, 15—13, 15—12, 15—5.
Margot Lumb, London, defeated Sue Peterson, Philadelphia 15—6, 15—13, 15—5.

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Boston Amusements --- Movies in Prospect, Radio Plans, Art

Irene Hervey, Ray Milland, and a Lollypop Admirer
In "Say It in French," film in prospect for the Metropolitan.

© Walt Disney Productions
Donald Duck in 'Good Scouts'
Coming Friday to the screen at the Trans-Lux.

M-G-M by Willinger
Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus
In "The Great Waltz," film impending at the State and Orpheum.

Small Pictures and Prints

By Dorothy Adlow

December is the month for small pictures. Miscellanies aimed to please the eye without embarrassment to purse are assembled by various galleries throughout the city. Many engaging odds and ends are to be seen. Again we are reminded of that naive conviction entertained by so many, that small pictures are inexpensive, and that price grows with each increasing square inch. That is not true, as anyone will learn who examines closely some Persian miniatures currently at the Vose Galleries.

A collection of diminutive water colors depicting scenes of Nantucket is shown at The New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street. Doris Riker Beer has painted these little views with utmost clarity of statement so that there is no doubt left of the shapes and sizes of houses, the topography, the atmosphere of the Island. These pictures will no doubt delight the eye of any person who has visited that retreat. Included are street scenes, views of the windmill, churches. The artist has aimed to be clear and restrained, and has not given way to the sweep and freedom permissible in water color. Her method is that of orderly and accurate recording.

There are other contributors to The New Gallery miscellany. Aimee Lamb furnishes some pleasant little themes of children at play, painted in oil. Erica Karawina contributes some little lithographs, including a delightful one called "Seal Babies." Daphne Dunbar adds her distinctive bit with a lithographic print of an antique shop, the contents of which are carefully recorded in a sort of artistic inventory. We have in Boston a group of women lithographers who will some day join the ranks of Mabel Dwight and Wanda Gag.

Holman's Print Shop

That indefatigable collector and arranger of prints, Mr. Holman has opened his files of Christmas subjects for view during the forthcoming weeks. We enjoy the Holman collection because of his indifference to market values, current fads, artificially stimulated rarity. Mr. Holman's interest in the print is ranging, including all manifestations of technique and fancy.

Shown in his galleries are old engravings of the "Nativity" and "Adoration" and "Flight Into Jerusalem." There are later ones, too, done in the Pre Raphaelite manner. There are clippings of color reproductions of medieval illuminations. There are poems, apophthegms, greetings wrought calligraphically. There are small etchings brought within the scope of modern means, reproductions of Holbein, originals of Pennell, Seymour, Haden, Goya. The print medium is extensible and inclusive. From Mr. Holman's collection we can see for ourselves upon how many fields of human activities the print throws light.

Boston Architectural Club

An exhibition is now on display at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, which aims to show with photographs how architecture in Boston is keeping in step with the contemporary architecture of other cities in the United States. There are pictures of industrial buildings, shop fronts, private houses, and federal construction. They show that there are two trends, the traditional and the modern (or functional). The modern forms are not encouraged hereabouts as warmly as they are in other cities, and it is apparent that only a few courageous individuals build with full confidence in new forms and materials.

Castano Galleries

Paintings of the late Edmund H. Garrett are on view at the Castano Galleries, 171 Newbury Street. Landscapes and marines in oil, the pictures reveal a painter whose brush served his poetic imagination. He was actuated less by what he saw in nature than by the mood and fantasies which beautiful scenery roused in him.

Guild of Boston Artists

A small picture show is to be seen in the main gallery of the Guild of Boston Artists. There are paintings by Stanley Woodward of storm-tossed surf, views with sailing boats, and domestic scenes by M. S. Pearson, snow scenes in the accustomed manner by Aldro Hibbard, decorative landscapes by Marian Sloane, travel sketches by Mr. and Mrs. H. Dudley Murphy.

Boston City Club

Through Dec. 19 there will be shown in the art gallery of the Boston City Club photographic prints made by T. F. Hartley. It is a remarkable selection specializing in aerial views. Those who do not practice air travel will find these perspectives of Boston and the Massachusetts coast fascinating. The pictures have been taken from various elevations, the closer ones so clear that we can identify our own rooftops; the higher ones revealing the "living map," unfolding before us the "hook" of Cape Cod.

Mr. Hartley's prints are to be recommended for clarity. He does not seek any pictorial effects, but aims for the best portrait of topography. Incidentally, the result is beautiful.

The marine subject of sail boats and races should please the eye of any person who enjoys the sport.

Film Talents of Many Nations In Prospect for Local Screens

Olympe Bradna of France, Ray Milland of England, Luise Rainier and Johann Strauss from Austria to decorate incoming pictures—Dickens and 'A Ghristmas Carol' with Reginald Owen.

Movies of Moment

The talents of many nations are joined this week on three of Boston's screens. The Metropolitan will "Say it in French," with Olympe Bradna of France and Ray Milland of England. At the State and Orpheum two Austrians—Luise Rainer and Johann Strauss — will share honors with two Frenchmen, Fernand Gravet and Director Julien Duvivier, and a Pole, Miliza Korjus. Announced for the same bill is Dickens's "Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen as Scrooge. Surely a more seasonal, steaming dish of English plum pudding could not be imagined. And at the Fine Arts, the English-made Scotch film, "Bob Son of Battle," with Will Fyffe, will remain for a second week.

For sheer cubic displacement, the new double bill at the State and Orpheum probably demands first place in this week's forecast. It is entertainment of "Queen Mary" proportions. "A Christmas Carol" alone lasts an hour and a half. And, knowing M-G-M, we are inclined to doubt whether it can maneuver a waltz, especially "The Great Waltz," in less than two hours.

Besides the principals, the cast of "The Great Waltz" includes Hugh Herbert, Lionel Atwill, Curt Bois, Leonard Kinsky, Al Shean, George Huston, Herman Bing, and Henry Hull. Naturally, the music is the most important aspect of such a film. Included in the score are "Tales from the Vienna Woods," some ballet music from "Die Fledermaus," "The Blue Danube," and "Artist's Life." There are several other numbers on the list but—in title at least—they bear no resemblance to Herr Strauss as we know him.

Miliza Korjus is a newcomer for whom a slight introduction may not be amiss. She was an opera star in Vienna but was born in Warsaw. Later, Miss Korjus attended musical conservatories in various parts of Europe and made her opera debut under Max Schilling.

"Say It in French"

Light comedy romance and heavy crime drama balance the scales at the Metropolitan, beginning tomorrow, when "Say It in French" and "Ride a Crooked Mile" are unreeled for the first time. "Say It in French" occupies Olympe Bradna and Ray Milland as the poor little French girl married to the rich American who is supposed to be engaged to someone else. Irene Hervey, Mary Carlisle, Janet Beecher, Mona Barrie, Erik Rhodes, and William Collier, Sr., are in it. The settings include the Rainbow Room, the Savoy Plaza, the Waldorf Roof and the deck of the liner Normandie. Andrew Stone is the director.

"Ride a Crooked Mile" is about a racketeering cattle rustler. Leif Erikson, Frances Farmer, Akim Tamiroff, Lynne Overman, John Miljean, and J. M. Kerrigan are involved.

Other Film Events

"Secrets of a Nurse," a drama with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack, and Dick Foran, will be shown with "Swing, Sister, Swing," a "jitterbug" story with Ken Murray, beginning tomorrow at the Keith Memorial Theater. "Secrets of a Nurse" will be reviewed this evening at 7 and 10 o'clock.

"Angles with Dirty Faces," a gangster melodrama featuring James Cagney, George Bancroft, Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, and the Dead End Kids opens tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. "Down on the Farm," with the Jones Family, is the companion item.

"The Declaration of Independence," a stirring Warner Brothers short subject with John Litel, heads the new program of short subjects, beginning Friday at the South Station Theater. Other film miniatures will be "Skiing with Hannes Schneider and Otto Lang." "Mechanix Illustrated," "Going Places," two color cartoons, (one Donald Duck), "Screen Snapshorts," "Fashions Parade," a musical, a comedy and newsreels. J. D. B.

Stadium Music Plans for '39

The most elaborate program in the history of the Stadium concerts of New York is planned for next summer in connection with the New York World's Fair, according to Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Stadium Committee.

The season will begin earlier in June than usual. The orchestra, as always, will be that of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. Distinguished conductors from this country and abroad will be invited. Opera is planned, as usual, and ballets and pageants are under discussion.

Mrs. Guggenheimer, in her annual appeal, asks a guarantee fund of $100,000. Admission prices are 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The deficit is annually met by subscriptions.

Each summer the Stadium attendance averages 300,000 people. Next year it is expected that out-of-town visitors, coming to the World's Fair, will considerably augment this figure.

"It is known," Mrs. Guggenheimer says, "that the Stadium Concerts have been the first contact which thousands of people have had with music of the highest type. It helped introduce music as a part of daily life to those who previously had had no opportunity to hear good music. Its growth has represented the growth of music appreciation in America."

Since the Stadium Concerts began in 1918, innumerable people have been able to hear famous artists at low prices. Jascha Heifetz has been a Stadium soloist four successive summers. Josef Hofmann played out-of-doors for the first time last summer. Other soloists have been Albert Spalding, Mischa Elman, Efrem Zimbalist, Moriz Rosenthal, José Iturbi, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, Harold Bauer, Lily Pons, Florence Easton, Paul Althouse, John Charles Thomas. Dancers such as Anna Duncan, the Denishawns, the Fokine Ballet, the Littlefield Ballet, and Humphrey and Weidman have been seen at the Stadium.

Marian Anderson was a Stadium Prize Contest winner. José Iturbi made his American debut as a conductor there in 1933. Eugene Ormandy made his debut conducting for Anna Duncan's program in 1930. Willem van Hoogstraten has been associated with the Stadium since 1923.

The Stadium Concerts were organized, in 1918, during the World War, to provide diversion for the soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity of New York, and to sustain public morale. An experiment in light summer music, no one dreamed that it would develop into an institution.

Arnold Volpe was the conductor the first and second seasons. In 1920 the National Symphony was engaged under Walter Henry Rothwell. In 1921 Victor Herbert and Henry Hadley divided a five-week season. Mr. Hadley returned in 1922 for three weeks with Willem van Hoogstraten.

In 1923 the decision was reached to engage the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Dukelsky to Analyze Own Score at Library

Vladimir Dukelsky, prolific as composer both of symphonic and theater music under the abbreviated English form of his name—Vernon Duke,—will introduce his new "Dédicaces" at the regular lecture on the Boston Symphony program in the Public Library, Wednesday afternoon at 4:45. "Dédicaces," which is scored for orchestra with solo piano and an obbligato woman's voice, will have its first performances anywhere Friday and Saturday under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Haydn's Symphony in B flat (No. 102) and the Second Symphony of Sibelius will be analyzed at the lecture by George Henry Lovett Smith who will introduce Mr. Dukelsky.

Beethoven and Brahms On Toscanini Program

The program to be given by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall on Jan. 10 will consist of Weber's "Oberon" Symphony, Brahms' Third Symphony, and Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

'Three's a Crowd'

Detail from 'Dus Groise Gevins'
Esther Rubin, Anna Amsterdam, and Carmille Palumbo in the Yiddish play produced at the Copley by the Federal Theater.

Plays to Come

The Critic—At the Peabody Playhouse, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Sheridan's comedy, done in modern costume by the Harvard Dramatic Club.

Set to Music—At the Shubert, starting Monday, Dec. 26. Noel Coward's new musical, starring Beatrice Lillie.

A Moral Entertainment—At the Copley, starting Tuesday, Dec. 27. Comedy of Puritan New England by Richard Maibaum, produced by the Federal Theater.

Dear Octopus—At the Plymouth, starting Wednesday, Dec. 28. New comedy by Dodie Smith. The cast will include Lucille Watson, Lillian Gish, and Rose Hobart.

Victoria Regina—At the Shubert for one week starting Jan. 9. Helen Hayes and Werner Bateman for a second visit as the Queen and Prince Consort.

It's All Yours—Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical with Ethel Merman and Jimmie Durante in the principal parts. At the Shubert, starting Monday, Jan. 16. The piece formerly was called "Swing to the Left."

Canadians Spend More on Movies

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadians' expenditures on motion picture entertainment is returning to the predepression level.

On the average, everyone in the Dominion paid $2.93 at the box offices, exclusive of amusement taxes, to see movies in 1937. This compared with a per capita expenditure of $2.70 in 1936 and $2.33 in 1933, the low point since 1930 when the outlay was $3.77. These figures are included in a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

British Columbia showed the highest per capita amount spent on movies in 1937 with a total of $4.82 and Prince Edward Island was lowest at $1.23. Ontario with the most theaters was $3.90.

Total theater attendance last year was 134,374,000 and box office receipts were $32,499,300, exclusive of amusement taxes and collections of intinerant operators.

This was an increase of 5.4 per cent in admissions and 9.8 per cent in receipts. There was also a slight increase in average price of admission.

Number of permanently-equipped theaters in operation jumped from 88 to 1,047, this increase being partly due to new construction, but largely to new permanent installations made in public halls in the Western Provinces.

Figures showed paid admission increases in all Provinces except Saskatchewan. Alberta led with a gain of 7.3 per cent, Ontario was second with an increase of 6.4 per cent, and Manitoba third with 6.2 per cent.

Total seating capacity was increased by 35,410 to 601,611 seats, 29 per cent of which was occupied at each performance. Based on Canada's estimated population of 11,120,000, the Dominion is provided with one theater for every 10,600 persons and one theater seat for every 18 persons. Value of the theaters was placed at $67,500,000.

Manitoba led in legitimate stage productions with 142 night played. Ontario was second with 116. Quebec led in vaudeville.

Tickets for Flagstad

Tickets for Kirsten Flagstad's concert, which will be given at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, will go on sale Friday morning at 9.

N. E. Conservatory on Air

For the special evening concert by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, which is scheduled to be radiocast over the NBC-Blue network tonight at 9, through WBZ, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, has scheduled the following program: First Movement of Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G Major; Sandman's Song, Duet and Dream-Pantomime from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel"; Quincy Porter's Poem and Dance.

Columbia's Workshop, which has never been unwilling to try new ideas in drama over the air, offers the first radio work of two young writers, James and Elizabeth Hart, when it presents "A Trip to Czardis" on the Thursday production of the Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

"A Trip to Czardis" is based on the short story of the same name written by Edwin Granberry six years ago. The story concerns the trip of two young children who are taken to see their "ailing" father, and who do not realize that he has been condemned to hang.

"Americans at Work," Columbia program glorifying American occupations and industries, will pick up the activities of a typical bus terminal and interview the drivers in its regular period, Thursday at 10:30 p. m.

Microphones set up at the Greyhound Terminal in Chicago will attempt to portray the duties of drivers on long interstate runs. A switch to New York will pick up an interview with a local driver and to the studio for a dramatization of the development of bus travel.

America's Town Meeting of the Air will discuss a broader theme than usual, "What Is America's Greatest Need Today?" in its network session, Thursday, at 9:30 p. m., NBC-Blue to WBZ. Speakers discussing the general subject include Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor-emeritus of Yale, from the point of view of literature and the arts; Dr. Will Durant, philosophy; Dr. Gerald L. Wendt, natural science; and the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, religion.

Archibald McLeish, American poet, will read from some of his better known works on the American School of the Air's "Lives Between the Lines" program on Friday at 2:30 p. m., CBS to WEEI. The Columbia Workshop radio creations of Mr. McLeish's "Fall of the City" and "Air Raid," it may be remembered, won considerable acclaim for him in the field of drama.

Orson Welles has invited Beatrice Lillie (in her first straight comedy role on the air), Jane Wyatt, screen player, and Jeanne Dante, stage player, to take part in the "Playhouse's" production of "Call It a Day" on Friday at 9 p. m., CBS to WEEI. The story concerns the reactions of various members of a suburban family on the first day of spring. A. D. H.

Amusements

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Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10
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"And a fine play it is: the best, I think, that Mr. Rice has written. Nor am I forgetting 'Street Scene.'" LOCKRIDGE, N. Y. SUN.
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COURT THEATRE, W. 45 St. BRy. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:30, Orch. $2.20; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Wed. Mats. $2.20-$1.10 Sat. Mats. $2.75-$1.10
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. CI. 6-9150
Evgs. 8:30, Orch. $2.20; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
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Season's Smartest Laugh Hit!
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Henry Childs
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. Bry. 9-2070. Evs. 8:30, Mat. Thurs.-Sat. 2:30

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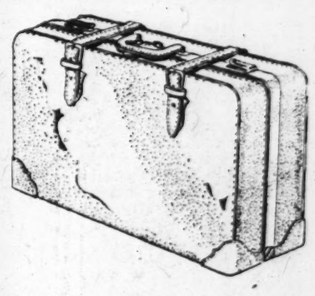

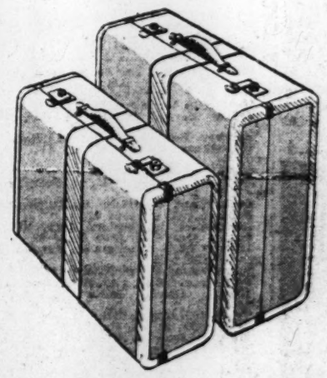

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Grants of $3,830,135 Made By the Carnegie Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The distribution of funds totaling $3,830,135 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York "for the diffusion of knowledge" in the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies was announced by Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Corporation, today.

During the fiscal year, 1,329 proposals were brought before the Corporation, of which 224 received favorable consideration. The total number of grants to individuals was larger than in any previous year, the report says.

Mr. Keppel said $571,600 was given for library interests, $180,500 for adult education, $646,125 for the arts, $554,660 for research studies and publications and $1,877,250 for general educational programs. In addition to this, a grant was made to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for a study of graduate education, to be carried on in co-operation with the deans of five graduate schools.

The "long-time curve of funds available for educational, scientific and cultural purposes is still rising," he added, basing his statement on the belief that current contributions from public funds and from industrial concerns were making up for losses from private donors.

Mr. Keppel, who has just completed 15 years as president of the Corporation, found "a growing desire on the part of the thoughtful public for some understanding of fundamental educational problems," and voiced the thought that every American must welcome the fullest discussion of the relations between our education and our social order.

Among the funds voted by the trustees during the year to institutions in the United States were endowment grants of $150,000 each to Radcliffe College and Barnard College; a grant of $250,000 to Columbia University for its School of Library Service; grants totaling $203,000 for the purchase and distribution of study material in the pictorial arts and in music; a grant of $98,300 to the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning of the National Research Council; appropriations aggregating $300,000 to Princeton University, and grants of $50,000 each to Phillips Academy, Andover, the American City Planning Institute, Brookings Institution, Rockford College and Antioch College.

Air Line Changes

CHICAGO (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., announced Dec. 13 the appointment of Vincent P. Conroy, former sales manager of the line, to the post of general traffic manager. John C. Graves, former traffic manager at Chicago, was named sales manager. Both will maintain headquarters at Kansas City.

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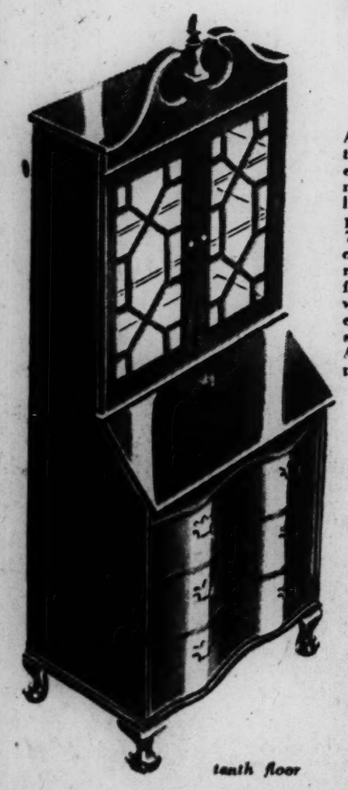

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tenth floor

All Dressed in Rubber

They Danced to a Rubber Band

Top: Col. David Goodrich, Chairman Board of Directors of Goodrich Company, Miss Rosalie Aspell, head of Akron's Rubber Ball Committee, and S. B. Robertson, President of Goodrich Company, all in formal dress made of rubber. Bottom: Miss Doris Aumann, winner of first prize, in her hoopskirted rubber gown.

Akron Bounces Right Back With Its Novel Rubber Ball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Bouncing back into its rightful place in the sun, on the impetus of its first great Rubber Ball, Akron—the world's rubber capital, glorified the material which brought it fame and fortune.

As a strict rule that only those who wore costumes made of rubber or a product of rubber, should be allowed on the ballroom floor was observed, tycoons of the tire and rubber empire, industrialists and financiers, society matrons and debuntantes, and just plain rejoicing citizens donned shimmering costumes of "pliofilm" and "koroseal," two Akron rubber products, and caps of sponge rubber, and did homage to their king and queen.

These song of the occasion written by an Akron musician, Burton Garlinghous, was entitled "Akron Is Bouncing Right Back Again."

Against a rubber-hung ballroom in the city's largest hotel, they paraded in a grand march before "King" C. W. Seiberling, vice-president of the Seiberling Rubber Co. and frequently called the "grand old man of the rubber industry" and his radiant "Queen," Miss Jeanette Verheyden. Bearers upheld the long purple rubber train of the "King" and "Queen" and were dressed as the "Spirits of Rubber" in all-rubber costumes. Twelve of Akron's loveliest daughters with their escorts, all rubber clad, made up the Court, and a jester tossing a huge rubber ball preceded the "royal procession" as it ascended to their orchid rubber thrones.

After the "King" had read a "royal edict" in which he advised his subjects that they must never ride on smooth tires, cut tire prices or have tire wars, the Grand march of the loyal courtiers began.

Each guest had tried, in the designing of his costume, to win one of the prizes for the most beautiful, the most unique or the most cleverly-designed rubber creation.

In fact, almost every type of material which goes into the making of Akron's products—from sponge rubber, and "string rubber" to "holland," a stiff fabric used in making tires, was in use on the costumes.

Judges included famed New York illustrator, Count Alexis de Sakhnoffsky; Mrs. E. L. Novatny, wife of a Cleveland artist; Paul Travis and William Eastman of Cleveland, and Miss Estelle Taylor, actress.

Among the prize winners was a grandson of one of the founders of the B. F. Goodrich Co., John Raymond, and his wife, dressed as a Mexican couple in all rubber effects; Howard Boedicker, husband of one of the women artists, who came encased in a huge black rubber shoe; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond, also of the Goodrich Raymonds, who were dressed as a coconut tree and a Hawaiian girl, respectively—the coconuts being made of sponge rubber—Miss Janice Zimmerer in a surrealist costume, and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mong who had arranged an elaborate elephant cavalcade, with even the elephant tusks made of rubber.

Two "Martians"—reminiscent of the recent radio broadcast, dressed in strange black masks and costumes in the persons of Mr. Fred Andrews and Miss Jo Anne Porter, also won a prize.

The Ball was such a success in every way that the committee in charge, headed by Mrs. Wilbur Pearce and Miss Rosalie Aspell, have announced that it will be repeated next year on a much larger scale.

Indiana Recount Blocked by Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Indiana Supreme Court made permanent Dec. 13 its prohibition of action by seven circuit judges on recount petitions filed in seven counties by Raymond E. Willis, defeated Republican candidate for U. S. Senator, and the unsuccessful Republican candidates for minor State offices.

The defeated Republican candidates alleged fraud and error in the counting of ballots in the seven counties. Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat who won re-election, contended the U. S. Senate was the sole judge of its membership and argued recount proceedings should be filed there.

Action Discounted

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Carl Holderman, National Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, termed the action of Francis J. Gorman, United Textile Workers President, in leaving the C. I. O. "another case af a leader without any union joining the A. F. of L."

"Gorman's action will not cause a ripple in Paterson and New Jersey," Mr. Holderman said, "and I am confident no union here will follow his move in joining the A. F. of L. We are not concerned with what Gorman does as an individual, and his move further shows that the A. F. of L. is glad to get any discredited leadership of the C. I. O."

Joseph Knapik, President of the Dyers Federation, second largest unit of the T.W.O.C. said Mr. Gorman's "outburst doesn't amount to anything."

"If he goes to the extent of calling a convention of the T. W. O. C.," Mr. Knapik said, "I am sure nobody will attend. Everybody is satisfied under the present setup. Speaking for the Federation of Dyers, we intend to stand pat until such time as the T. W. O. C. decides to call a convention. Our policy will be to continue with the T. W. O. C. and the C. I. O. . . ."

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Illinois Still Bars Slot Machines As Gambling Devices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Slot machines are still illegal in Illinois, in the opinion of the State's highest legal adviser, although the attorney general who made the original ruling has left the office, and a new one fills the post.

In fact, John E. Cassidy, who succeeded Otto Kerner when the latter was appointed to a federal judgeship, has spoken out even more forcibly than his predecessor on the illegality of these machines.

Slot machines are gambling devices and because of this fact, the use of them is in violation of state law, holds Attorney General Cassidy. He is quoted as saying further that it is the duty of local law enforcing officials to rid their communities of "these unlawful instrumentalities," and that if officials neglect this duty, his office will act.

"We will continue to presume that local public officials are performing their duties," he said. "However, in the event of either of the foregoing instance, [proved incompetence of officials or breakdown of law-enforcing machinery], it will be our duty to act, and should such occasion arise, we will do so."

Occasion of the current statement was a hearing before the Illinois Liquor Commission of charges against slot machine operators in Peoria, Ill. Representatives of the Peoria Ministerial Alliance and the Citizens Association of Peoria appealed the case to the State Authority when the local liquor control Commissioner failed to take action against slot-machine operators. They said the official refused to act on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of law violation.

"Insufficient evidence" has been used much as an argument for letting alleged violators of state gambling laws go unpunished in Chicago. It was because so many cases brought to court were dismissed on this ground, State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney contends, that the drastic method of smashing up "bookies" by ax raids has been used. Mr. Courtney's men claim to have chopped up the furnishings of some 600 handbook operators. Since the places are running contrary to law, officials are not subject to punishment for demolishing them.

Canadian Industry Found Expanding In The Past Ten Years

TORONTO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Canada in the last decade has shifted from a predominantly agricultural economy to a combination of farming, mining and manufacturing, said S. H. Logan, president, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce yesterday.

The industrialization trend will be furthered, he added, by the preparations now under way to mine iron ore for the steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian steel and iron industry alone, he said, has ten more plants in operation now than in 1928.

Manufacturing, including metallurgical operations, contributes more than 40 per cent of the nation's production compared with about one third in 1929, he reported.

He expressed confidence Canada would experience "substantially improved" business next year if large-scale war is avoided and exports expand.

Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

Levis replied that his patent business as a whole was unprofitable.

Counsel Denies Control

At this time also the section was dropped giving Owens permission to veto the licensing of any outside firm under its patents. Evidence was introduced indicating that this section was dropped because of possible antitrust action under the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

Government counsel took witnesses over the complicated details of inter-company relationship, but members of the 12-man committee asked broader questions, designed to show that the two dominant concerns—Hartford-Empire and Owens-Illinois—virtually decide who can and who can not enter the business.

Mr. Levis denied possessing such power, but agreed that such large expense is involved in purchasing necessary machinery as to limit all but well-financed outsiders. In 1920 there were 80 glass container companies, while at present there are 45 companies.

Previous testimony has shown that in 1937 67.4 of all glass containers produced were made by Hartford-Empire machinery, and 29.2 by Owens-Illinois machinery, and less than 3 per cent by "independents."

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Head of Textile Workers Pleads for Internal Accord

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Francis J. Gorman, President of the United Textile Workers, called on the 700 locals of the union today to "salvage our organization from internal strife."

Breaking with C. I. O. officials over their policies of organizing the textile industry's 1,300,000 workers, Mr. Gorman said all ties of his Union with the C. I. O. had been severed by a Rhode Island court decision.

He denounced the policies of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) and disclosed he had become a member of the A. F. of L., indicating he would try to lead out of the C. I. O. the 450,000 members the T. W. O. C. claims.

Mr. Gorman proposed a convention of the U. T. W. to determine its stand on affiliation with the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O.

If the U. T. W. should desert John L. Lewis' industrial union organization, it would be the second major international union to do so. Last month, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, with 250,000 members, refused to join the C. I. O.'s new permanent setup.

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the T. W. O. C., minimized Mr. Gorman's contention that the Rhode Island court decision dissolved the T. W. O. C.

The court decision, Mr. Gorman had said, "eliminated the T. W. O. C. from the field" by holding invalid a contract with Mr. Lewis which he had signed on behalf of the U. T. W. in order to establish the T. W. O. C. It also held that the T. W. O. C. did not have authority to collect dues from U. T. W. locals, Mr. Gorman added.

Mr. Hillman said, however, that since the C. I. O. took over organization of textile workers, T. W. O. C. charters had been issued to former U. T. W. locals.

"Actually, there is no U. T. W.," Mr. Hillman declared. "If Gorman wants to join the A. F. of L. that is his personal business, but he will not take any textile workers with him."

Although Mr. Gorman asserted the U. T. W. membership was in excess of 100,000, Mr. Hillman said only half a dozen U. T. W. locals had not been absorbed by the T. W. O. C. and that these locals had not over 2,000 members.

Estimating that the T. W. O. C. had collected about $500,000 from U. T. W. locals since he signed the contract in March, 1937, Mr. Gorman predicted many suits would be filed by various locals to recover payments.

Mr. Gorman, formerly a member of the T. W. O. C., explained he had resigned when the T. W. O. C. brought suit against his own local, a member of the Providence-Woonasquatucket, R. I., Woolen and Worsted Council, for collection of dues.

A. F. of L. Membership

The Council was given an A. F. of L. charter last month, thus giving Mr. Gorman his A. F. of L. membership. He still is a member of the Advisory Council of the T. W. O. C. In reply to Mr. Hillman's statement that he was on the T. W. O. C. pay roll, Mr. Gorman said he was paid "as President of the U. T. W."

Legal advisers of the A. F. of L. already have decided the A. F. of L. should reinstate the U. T. W., but their opinion has not been approved by William Green, A. F. of L. President.

As spokesman for the T. W. O. C., Mr. Hillman said textile workers had obtained "too many benefits through C. I. O. organization to be misled by any such attempts to split their ranks."

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Jolly Holiday Packages in Original New Guises

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Fun of Presents Enhanced By Pretty Wrappings

With Such Gay Trappings They'll Never Guess What's in That Circus Tent, in Santa's Cap, or Yonder Star

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Half the fun of getting ready for Christmas is wrapping up the presents. Even Junior and Betty Ann know that. Not just the day before, either. But days, even weeks. It all begins with rummagings in the attic to salvage what is usable from last year's cast-off wrappings. Probably, though, there'll be expeditions to town to choose a few bits from the newest and gayest papers and ribbons. Then one evening, perhaps, the entire family will gather round the dining-room table and pool its skills and resources in "doing up" the gifts that must be mailed away. Most fun of all, however, are those surreptitious rustlings when family "secrets" are being tucked away.

The pictures shown above may give you some fresh ideas for your 1938 wrapping operations. The bobsled, for instance, is a capable conveyor of numerous parcels. It might be used as a centerpiece on the table, or it can come tearing around the base of the Christmas tree. To make this simple sled cut two pieces of red craft paper two inches wider and several inches longer than the largest package it is to hold. Fasten No. 15 wire on back along outer edges of one layer with gummed paper tape. Paste second layer on top. Roll one end back to form front of sled. Tie the packages in place with cellophane ribbon.

Star Package

A star package is easy and most attractive. Cut two cardboard stars larger than the package they are to hold. Paste silver paper on both sides of each star. Wrap the package with silver paper and place between the two stars and tie together with red or blue cellophane ribbon.

For Your Jelly Jars

Are you wondering how you can package prettily those jars of jelly you made last summer? Why not give them wings and let them masquerade as little angels? This is how you make the costume:

Cut a circle of cardboard to cover top of jelly jar. Pierce two holes in center of cardboard 1 inch apart. Insert ends of a 3-inch piece of No. 10 wire. Wrap ends of wire together with a ½-inch strip of white crepe paper cut across the grain. Punch hole in bottom of a cotton ball and place on top of wire for head. Allow ½in. of wire for neck.

For the dress cut (across the grain) a strip of white crepe paper the depth of the jelly jar plus 1½ inches to allow for curling fringe and pasting. Slash (with the grain) into fringe ½ inch wide and ¾ of the depth of the jar. Curl fringed edge over knitting needle. Turn top edge back ½ inch and paste around edge of cardboard circle. Cover top of circle with crepe paper.

Red and black gummed dots form the dolls features.

For the hair cut two strips of yellow crepe paper with the grain 1 inch wide and long enough to reach from front to back of head after curling ends over knitting needle. Paste in place on dolls' head.

A strip of clear cellophane gathered and tied in center with spool wire forms the wings.

Three silver stars decorate front of dress.

Noah's Ark

Many are the cunning wrappings you may concoct to appeal to a child's imagination. Noah's Ark is sure to please the youngest member of the family. Wrap your gift in bright colored paper, probably a glazed paper. Fold a piece of stiff paper in half for the roof—it should measure about 2 inches longer than the box and wide enough to fold and make a good-sized roof. Hold with gummed dots and decorate with star and lawyer seals. Cut out animals from bright papers and paste to the sides of the box. Glue the gift box to a paper plate to make the deck on the ark.

Or a Circus Tent

Another wrapping to delight the youngsters is a circus tent, made out of a hat box. The illustration shows one all ready for Tommy. The box is covered with crepe paper in several gay colors. The border edge is cut from a strip of crepe two inches wide. Fold strip until it makes a 2-inch square; then cut out a triangular piece half way up on strip; then beginning on fold slash from lower right corner to opposite side and up ¾ inch. Unfold the strip and you have your border.

If you have gifts to wrap that are a bit odd in shape and do not lend themselves to smooth, rectangular wrappings, why not try a Santa's Cap or a Baby's Boot like those shown at the top of this page? Both are fashioned of red crepe paper and trimmed with soft white cotton! A sprig of holly caught in the bow of the "Baby's Boot" adds the final holiday touch.

Courtesy of Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Novel Ideas for Packaging Your Holiday Parcels—It Is Fun to Fashion Such Wrappings as These and Not Difficult. The Accompanying Article Tells How to Make: Winged Coverings for Small Jars (Upper Left); a Baby's Boot for a Knobby Bundle, or a Santa's Cap (Upper Right); a Circus Tent (Center Left), or Noah's Ark (Center Right) for the Youngsters; a Star Package (Lower Left) Suitable for Many a Gift! and a Bobsled (Lower Right) to Haul a Load of Presents.

Records as Voice Teachers

Useful—Though an Actor Needs Special Training

The Speaking Voice—6

We may not expect to become professional actors, but from the stage and the radio theater we who wish to improve our speaking voice may learn much. So it is that in presenting the second three articles of this Wednesday series of 12, we deal with the speaking voice from the viewpoint of an actor and teacher of many actors. Phidelah Rice is Principal of the School of the Spoken Word and Theatre Workshop.

By Phidelah Rice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to helping an actor or prospective actor to gain the proper vocal equipment for the exacting demands of his profession the training is just the regulation voice-building process. Nature's provision for vocalization is identical whether it be possessed by actor, singer, or just ordinary conversationalist. The singing voice and speaking voice are produced — if properly produced—in exactly the same way. That is to say, there is only one way to breathe correctly, relieving the throat of strain and controlling and conserving the breath stream in such a way as to economically direct and expend it. There is only one right "placement" of voice whether singing or speaking.

A voice to be adequate to the demands made upon it, whether singing or speaking, should have power, range, flexibility, and, finally, attractive and revealing quality. With these capacities and facilities at one's command, one may sing or speak at will and have reasonable expectation that he will be able to share with others his thoughts, his feelings, his ideals, his aspirations.

Generally speaking, singers are more conscious of their need of vocal training than are actors. Doubtless the latter feel that if worse came to worst they could pantomime the act—the singer knows that it is voice or it is nothing. Hence the years of patient training the singer is willing to subject himself to, while many actors study just enough to "get by." There are exceptions, of course. John Barrymore, for example, was wise enough to note his own deficiency and to devote himself to gaining a mastery of the vocal instrument before he attempted Hamlet. But when he did act the role his vocal ability played no small part in his phenomenal success. Sir Henry Irving, on the other hand, was inhibited all his life by certain eccentricities of voice and diction.

May the prospective actor's voice be built to adequate proportions, in quality and quantity, except through the usual routine of study and practice under the guidance of a good teacher? My belief is that it cannot.

Through Imitation

But, asks one, if one may not learn through correspondence, may not one learn through imitation? Did not Sir Joshua Reynolds, among other masters, strongly advocate imitation as a genuine aid, especially to the novice. And if it is effective in the painter's art, might it not also be in the art of vocalization? Granted. But in order to imitate profitably, one must hear the model voice not once or twice but many times. This involves frequent attendance upon the public performances of the artist who serves as model—almost as expensive a procedure as study under a fine instructor, and far from being as helpful or satisfactory.

Some Other Listener

There must be rehearsal patiently pursued hours on end day after day, month after month, year after year. And with nothing but the student's own ear to detect the difference between his own vocal achievement and that of the model he holds in memory, there is little assurance of anything of value coming to pass. In order to progress by the imitative method the student must not only have frequent opportunity to compare his own voice with that of his model, but some listener other than himself is needed—preferably, of course, an instructor and critic of proven knowledge and teaching ability—for it is well understood that we are not the best judges of our own degree of advance.

Moreover, in any attempt to learn the use of voice through imitation it must frequently happen that not enough knowledge of breathing, vocal placement, etc., is at the student's command to guarantee that he is working correctly. And the vocal instrument may easily be injured by practice in the wrong way—bad habits becoming more deeply entrenched.

If little is to be gained by listening to and imitating great vocalists as they are personally seen and heard, the screen actor is of even less assistance. Not much may be said for the vocal quality that comes to us by way of the talking picture, no matter how excellent the original voice production may have been. The quality still seems somehow to get lost en route. The radio, as a rule, makes a truer report, or record, and there is doubtless a measure of profit in the effort to reproduce by imitation the best that comes through that medium.

Phonograph Records Help

Phonograph records, like bicycles, are coming into their own again—they are of real help to the young vocal aspirant who finds himself unable to study with an in-the-flesh teacher. It is possible through this medium not only to hear over and over again the production of vocal tone of quality, but the student may rehearse as often as he chooses and compare voice with voice.

Moreover, and most valuable of all, records are now available which teach vocal lessons, presenting both the right way and the wrong way to produce vocal tone, explaining how to breathe properly, etc. The only element lacking would seem to be the trained ear of the teacher listening to the experimental practice of the student and checking his effort, showing him wherein he has failed or succeeded and how next to proceed. But this last need is now at least partially met by the use of the recording instrument whereby one may compare his voice of a year ago with his voice as it is today.

Characterization

Just a word in conclusion as to the different vocal skills needed by the actor who plays only himself, or "straight" parts, and the actor known as the "character actor." The straight actor needs only to make the most of his own natural quality of voice, learning to use it with power, flexibility, range, and beauty. The character actor, on the other hand, playing a great variety of roles, must learn to employ a variety of vocal qualities — to say nothing of varieties of diction, tempo, etc. Shylock must not sound like Hamlet or Richard III, nor should King Lear sound like Romeo! And it is really quite exciting business to work out the many timbres and qualities that correspond with the mentalities of the characters impersonated.

Of course, the actor's voice is just like any other voice, except that he must do more things with it—the demands upon it are heavier and more exacting. Hence it is important that his vocal preparation should be correct and thorough, and that it should be carried beyond the point at which the average public speaker feels justified in stopping.

'We Are 40 and We Did Get Jobs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

"We are 40 and we did get jobs." That is the reply two Philadelphia women are making those who say the middle-aged American woman has been consigned to the economic scrap-heap.

The fact is that these two women —Clara Belle Thompson and Mrs. Margaret Wise—obtained more jobs than they could possibly use. They landed 50 in 20 cities in 10 weeks.

First they put down their experiences in an article for the Saturday Evening Post. Then they gave them more fully in book form. "We Are Forty and We Did Get Jobs," by C. B. Thompson and M. L. Wise, published by Lippincott, Philadelphia, $1.47. The other day they came to Washington to tell the members of the Women's National Press Club and a few interested government officials their theories about job-getting in a job-scarce country.

More Headwork

This is the advice they gave: Eliminate pavement pounding. Transfer the work from feet to head. Convince yourself you have something to contribute to an employer's business, then you will be in a better position to convince him. Accent what the employer needs, not what you need.

"I want to say firmly that we did not pound pavements," said Mrs. Wise. "We studied ads. We went to employment agencies, and we practically wore out seats in public libraries, reading trade journals and advertising pages of magazines.

"We found there was a new washing machine on the market. We began to think what a good washing machine demonstrator should know and do. We watched demonstrations until we knew how to do it, then we went to the distributor and got a job."

Seven Out of Ten

Between them, Miss Thompson and Mrs. Wise actually obtained seven out of every 10 jobs for which they applied. They got jobs as credit investigators, as hotel workers, as governesses, and as companions "to all sorts of things." Only in secretarial work did they find their age much of an obstacle and even there it was not insurmountable.

"Seventy per cent of the jobs are doled out on the basis of enthusiasm and interest in the job displayed by the applicant," says Mrs. Wise. "Sex appeal went out with the stock market crash. We found business men too busy boning up on the economic facts of life to be worrying about sex appeal."

Tried for Average Jobs

Neither Miss Thompson nor Mrs. Wise took any of the jobs that they secured. As soon as they were sure they were told to report for work on such and such a day, they suddenly found a convenient reason why they could not take the job. They assumed names and kept their aims secret so as not to jeopardize employment opportunities for other women.

Most middle-aged women looking for employment aim too high, these two believe. They tried only for average jobs—$15 to $35 a week.

Since their magazine article and book appeared, Miss Thompson and Mrs. Wise have had a "tremendous" mail, attesting the wide interest in the problem they investigated.

Mary Hornaday

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Winter Accessory Easy to Make At Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An easy-to-copy novelty, of interest to the home dressmaker, is being featured in some of the smart shops. This ingeniously designed accessory combines an ascot scarf and a warmly lined back panel from neckline to waistline, easily put on and taken off, for wear under an outer garment when extra warmth is desired. The snugly tied ascot holds this detachable back panel in place at the neckline both front and back and there are tie-ends under the arms at the waistline, keeping the lower edge of this loose panel close to the wearer's figure in the back. No pattern is necessary, though it is advisable to make a preliminary working model from some lining fabric, in order to avoid waste of material in the final cutting.

As it is only the scarf that shows in front—the back of the panel being concealed by the outer garment —manufacturers have made this scarf detachable and also reversible! Most of the models show the ascot of a plain fabric on one side and gaily printed on the other, the joining of scarf and back panel being merely a matter of three or four snaps, or buttons, as preferred. The warmly interlined back panel is covered on one side at least with satin, so that the outer garment will slip easily into place over its smooth surface.

For daytime wear dark, rich colors are appropriate for the panel, with the ascot showing the same color or a contrast, on the reverse side. For wear under evening wraps, white, pastel tints and metal combination fabrics are chosen, the scarf sometimes being made longer and wider to give additional warmth over the neck in front. A luxurious made-to-order accessory of this type to wear with a fur trimmed evening wrap, had the broad scarf ends banded with the fur used on the wrap, completing a very elaborate evening ensemble.

The practical home dressmaker will appreciate the almost unlimited possibilities of this accommodating little winter accessory. Sufficient materials for at least an experimental one, will likely be found among the family dressmaking assets and a few hours' work may avoid the contemplating inter-lining of an outer garment.

Helena Judson

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Combination Ascot and Back Panel —a Warm Accessory to Wear Under Your Winter Coat or Suit. Easy to Make at Home, Too. See Accompanying Article for Directions.

Favorite Oyster Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The simplicity of these recipes may make them seem trite to you, but they may be of value to brides or to those who have not had occasion to prepare oysters.

Always pick oysters over carefully, removing any bits of shell that adhere to the tough muscle.

Oyster Stew

Melt ¼ cup butter. Add
1 pint oysters, drained, and cook three minutes, or until edges curl. Add
1 quart milk, scalded over hot water,
1½ teaspoons salt
Pepper to taste
1 teaspoon paprika. Bring almost to the boiling point and serve at once with
Oyster crackers.

Fried Oysters

Drain and dry between towels
3 dozen oysters. Dip in
1 cup fine bread crumbs, cracker crumbs, or cornmeal, seasoned, and then in
2 eggs slightly beaten and diluted with
1 tablespoon water, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat, 385° F. until golden brown. Drain on soft paper and serve with
Tartare sauce.

Tartare Sauce

Mix together:
½ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon minced pickles
1 teaspoon minced onion
1 tablespoon minced olives
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Panned Oysters

Drain
1 pint oysters and place in a heavy frying pan to cook over a low fire until the edges curl. Add
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice,
Salt
Pepper. Bring to a boil. If desired, you may add
Dash of Worcestershire sauce. Serve on
Hot toast and garnish with
Lemon

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

[Mrs. D. included other oyster recipes, which will be printed as soon as space permits.—Editor].

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

Insects in Wonderland

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have long been told that the United States is a musical nation—what with symphony orchestras fairly under foot and everybody's nieces and nephews making opera debuts. But it seems now that even this is an understatement. For even our insects are prima donnas and virtuosi. What is more they are being officially appreciated by Frank E. Lutz, to whom their chirps and vibrations are nothing if not sweet singing.

Dr. Lutz is serious about it. He goes around taking pictures of their musical scores. He even counts the number of chirps per minute of one of them, the Temperature Cricket, and by dividing by four and adding 40 (no, this isn't another chapter of Alice in Wonderland), he finds what the thermometer ought to be saying. It often does, too.

All this is because I have been reading his "Insect Glee Club at the Microphone" in the December Natural History—a magazine now much enlarged, by the way, and fascinating if such things are as essential to you as they seem to be to me. Dr. Lutz (who is curator of insect life at the American Museum of Natural History) has even put his chirpers on the air. Fancy turning on the radio during the next Arctic blizzard and being able to hear a hot summer night!

♪ ♪ ♪

The large black American field cricket gives out a set of chirps that look on the sound track of a talkie film like a candy-stripe dress that has run here and there when washed. The sound film showing the musical score of the small ground cricket looks like a coarse comb worn down in places. The madrigal of Dickens's little Cricket on the Hearth, that brown house cricket with a literary pedigree, is more like a very fine-toothed comb, the kind men carry in their vest pockets —only much banged up. This is a picture of a trill.

But lest you, with your nieces and nephews making opera debuts and Uncle Albert and Uncle Rufus sawing away in the second violin section of the local symphony orchestra, should be a Proud Hat, we hasten to tell you that your ears are so coarsely attuned that you can't even hear the pauses of the tree crickets, nor can you hear the high notes of the long-horned grasshopper.

The fundamental pitch of cricket singing ranges over three octaves. Furthermore, if you are a modern composer, you have a few sound effects yet to learn. The long-horned grasshopper, it seems, starts off with a tune like the rapid winding of a clock, later merging into a few musical bars that sound as if the clock spring is broken. (We have this from Dr. Lutz.) It is this talented virtuoso, by the way, who goes swiftly into the second octave above piano range—and here, too, our ears are duller than those of Shakespeare's ass-eared Bottom.

♪ ♪ ♪

The picture of the katydid song shows it to be far from pure in tone. "We must admit that it is noise," says Dr. Lutz—a little reluctantly, we think. However, championing this small harbinger of the first cool autumn nights, Dr. Lutz reminds us of Oliver Wendell Holmes's lines, "I love to hear thy earnest voice wherever thou art hid, thou testy little dogmatist, thou pretty Katy-did."

As for being hid, most of these singing insects are hard to locate. Their songs, penetrating and apparently from everywhere, are exceedingly difficult to trace to the songster. Content to be heard and not seen, these quaint denizens of porch and pasture hide their light under a bushel—or a stone. Among them the pale green Temperature Cricket seems to have powers of ventriloquism that should put quite out of joint the nose of that ingenious dummy, Charlie McCarthy. (How about it, Charlie! See if you can find that little songster in a hedge. Even with a stethoscope, the way Dr. Lutz looks for him. No cheating, now!)

But the Through the Looking Glass effect doesn't end with ventriloquism. A cricket, it seems, talks with his wings, and hears with his feet. What a wonderful country is the U. S. A.!

And next thing we know, this musical nation may be having insect symphony concerts (perhaps the house crickets going in for chamber music), while special catalogs of Dr. Lutz's latest grasshopper phonograph records may be issued monthly to provide us all with an all-season midsummer night's dream.

A Wednesday Column.

Ruddy Cheer for the Christmas Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes the weather on Christmas Day is brisk and bright, with a sparkling mantle of newly fallen snow on the ground. That's the way we like it, but sometimes it's gray, in which case we like to light up our feast a little, even though it be midday. The light may not be needed for utilitarian purposes, but just as a note of cheer, and if the customary tall candles suggest lamplighting time, there are other ways of giving the board the "grace of light."

An attractive way to combine both light and decoration may be acomplished by using materials available in the home, or easily procured. The nucleus may be an old glass globe, the type used in the days of gas jets, and the reddest one we can find, if it's hobnail or thumbprint, so much the better!

If a search produces no globe, a glass bowl makes an excellent substitute, . . . let it be red, of course, about six inches high, and not too flaring.

Place the container on a mirror plaque, and inside it a vigil light in a clear glass holder. It is very important to use this holder, as the wax does not burn away rapidly as an ordinary candle does; instead it melts, and the wick is held in place by a small tin weight at the bottom. The holder, being about the size of a candle, keeps the wax from running out.

Around the globe, but not quite concealing it, fruits and foliage are arranged to form a generous wreath of the Della Robbia type. Red apples, of course, the most beautiful ones we can find, pomegranates, red bananas, cranberries impaled on spiky twigs, a handful of cones, lightly brushed with red lacquer, and a touch of green (rhododendron leaves, if they are available) for contrast.

Light the vigil light, and the whole will take on a glowing quality that will bring cheer to any feast.

Flora Graves Pease

Good Kindling

Save paper bags such as are used for 10-pound packages of sugar. Fill these bags with excelsior, wood shavings from the home workshop, or nut shells. One sackful of this material is sufficient to kindle your log fire in a clean and efficient manner. If the top of the bag is tied with string, a supply of kindling sacks may be stored in the wood basket by the fireplace.

(Mr.) R. E. L.

"Janet Treat" Bibs

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The Nickelodeon

SOON after Garrity wired the village for electric lights, Walnut Grove made the acquaintance of motion pictures. There was a vacant lot between two buildings, and one day we saw that the open space at front and back was being boarded up. A white-haired man in overalls busied himself about the doorway, explaining to all who would listen —and who would not?—the wonder that was come to pass.

"This is The Nickelodeon," he announced. "It's new, it's revolutionary. The men are coming this afternoon to run in the electricity and I'll have the seats ready by tomorrow. We'll have our grand opening Thursday night."

"But what is it?" the villagers asked. Walnut Grove had already been honored by one circus that summer and the museum train had come, collected our dimes and departed. "What is this nickelodeon?"

"Moving pictures. Haven't you heard of them? They're going all over the country. Right before your eyes a picture of a man moves, smiles, walks. You'll see, Thursday!"

The "men to run in the electricity" were Slightly, Sterling and I. Garrity had given us instructions: the place would use an arc light as well as incandescents; we were to put in a special transformer and be particularly nice to a promising new industry. Sterling selected a transformer big enough to light a village and we hung it on a pole in the alley; and then, with our spurs and belts as credentials, stamped in through the front entrance to see what was going on inside.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE NEWCOMER HAD leveled off the humps of earth between the buildings, and pulled out the niggerheads; he had stood ordinary red sewer tile in rows about the space and was laying planks across them for seats.

"Hello, boys. Glad to see you. My name's Burke. Are you ready to start wiring?"

"All set," reported Sterling. "Quite a lot of trouble you're going to, here."

Mr. Burke was fired with enthusiasm. "It's worth it. Nice space, good location and much public interest. Why, you can sit here in the cool of the evening with the stars overhead and see a whole new world of entertainment, for the ridiculous sum of five cents. This bare ground will be covered with sawdust, and up in front I'll have a piano and a girl to play popular music.—You don't know anyone here who could handle the job, do you?"

Slightly hunched his shoulders. "They is the Hoyt girls," he said. "They play the organ. I've heerd 'em."

"And Annie Bradford," added Sterling. "She plays the service for the Presbyterian church, but I don't know how the members would feel about her playing here. She's no Bloomfield-Zeisler, anyway."

The stranger gulped, and looked sharply at Sterling. I knew what he was thinking; I had the same trouble the first time I tried to reconcile Sterling's speech with his wrestler's physique. In time one got used to the paradox.

"Well, anyway, here's what I want." The proprietor indicated a platform at the back of his space. "A pair of leads to that, for the projector. A light so the operator can change reels. Then I'll need a few strings of lights overhead, and drops for the piano player and the ticket seller. Understand?"

Sterling nodded, and began pacing distances and making notes. Mr. Burke went back to his carpentering, and Slightly, frowning, followed. "Hey!" he said.

The man turned. Slightly faced him in concern, "Settin' on these planks will be all right in summer," he said. "But, just between us, do you think people will pay a nickel to set out here in the winter?"

"Confidentially," said Mr. Burke, "I don't. Moving pictures is just something that goes with summer—like hot weather. When the evenings get chilly, I'll pull up stakes."

♪ ♪ ♪

SO WE WIRED in the projector, the operator's trouble lamp, and the lights above the seating space, at the piano and in the cashier's booth. Mr. Burke paid us scant attention, for other things occupied him—his projector had come and trouble had come with it. Blown fuses littered the premises like autumn leaves. Mr. Burke ran his forefinger around under his collar, nervously. "It just has to work!"

Garrity was called in to help; he had never seen a projector but, after all, it was just an arc light with trimmings. Arc lights he had known of old. He adjusted the carbons and tinkered with the rheostat and finally got the machine under control.

The picture man's gratitude was almost tearful. He thrust a dozen tickets into Garrity's hand, and even remembered us lesser mortals with two apiece. "Come and bring the family," he said to Garrity. "And I'd appreciate it if you could stay around most of the evening. You know how it is—with everything new—?"

♪ ♪ ♪

THE FILMS ARRIVED, the bunting went up in front of the entrance, and our electric lights burned bright in The Nickelodeon that Thursday night. Slightly, Sterling and I got there about seven; it was not yet dark, but the plank seats were already well occupied. There was Doctor Sheeland, bearded and impressive, with his wife and daughter, sitting very straight in the third row; several pairs of academy summer students, giggling, alert as starlings; Dave Trimmer, and Cornelius Van Lundt, his old blue eyes alert for any development which might influence the real estate market.

We squelched through the sawdust and found seats in the fifth row. A hand came from behind us and tapped Slightly on the shoulder. "Good evening," the voice said. "An interesting occasion, isn't it?"

Slightly's smile spread like a prairie fire. "Professor Edgar," he said, shaking hands. "Shorely nice of you to remember me. How's business down at the college?" Slightly was completely democratic; he could be just as cordial to a college professor as to another lineman. He and Professor Edgar had impinged upon each other once before and had found the contact mutually interesting.

The big white screen was stretched before us, rippling mildly in the evening breeze. An upright piano had been installed down in front; and Florence Paynter, in a swishy purple dress, came with music under her arm and began to play.

Slightly's eyes sparkled at the music. "I never thought of Florence," he said. "She's got the Hoyt sisters backed clear off the boards."

There came intermittent flashes of white on the screen. The projector was being fired up, the operator bending over it as Garrity, his pockets prudently stuffed with fuses, stood by and muttered comment. The incandescents went out, the projector ..zzed and ground, and something blurred and formless played upon the screen, resolving itself into words. Slightly rubbed his head in excitement. "Here we go, Professor!"

♪ ♪ ♪

I SHOULD, ACCORDING to the story books, remember every detail of the first picture I ever saw; but something must have been wrong with me, for I can recall very little of it. Perhaps it was too stupendous for me to take in. I remember that in every scene it appeared to be raining, but we were told that was due to scratches on the film and to disregard it. Every so often there would be a flare of empty whiteness on the screen and the projector would stop while the operator announced cozily: "Broken film, folks. Just a minute." While he labored, Florence Paynter played the Florine Waltz with variations.

I seem to remember the story best through Slightly's eyes. He wound himself into a ball of anxiety from the first flicker and sat on the edge of his seat, groaning or exulting, uninhibited and completely charmed. There was business about a handsome rancher, an army post, Indians, and a heroine in deep distress. "Oh, oh!" wailed Slightly, as the girl battled some threatening predicament. "She'll never get out of that. She ain't a-going to make it. Do you think so?"

Sterling's lips moved; his answer was inaudible. But Professor Edgar had seen Slightly's concern. "Don't forget her Indian friend," he said. "He's around somewhere. Remember a while ago he jumped on his horse and rode away over the hills?"

"I don't trust them Indians," muttered Slightly.

"But this is a good Indian," insisted the professor. He taught history and biology, while Slightly could hardly read, but they were on common ground now. "I tell you, that Indian has gone to get help and he'll be along any minute."

You know, of course, how it ended. The scene shifted, we saw the good Indian coming fast as horseflesh would bring him, leading a galloping troop of cavalrymen who arrived in time to save the lady and smooth the course of love. Of that thundering crescendo, Slightly was a living part; he waved his fists and yelled, and the rest of us yelled with him.

Then the illusion snapped, the incandescents came on overhead, and we sat there blinking foolishly, with a blank white screen before us and sawdust in our shoes.

Professor Edgar reached into his pocket for another nickel. "I think I shall stay and see it again," he announced.

Slightly produced his second ticket. "Me, too," he said.

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE: *A Painting by Guglielmo Ciardi*

SPECIAL aptitudes and artistic gifts seem often to run in families. The Ciardi family of Venice exemplified this, father, son, and daughter having alike attained fame as painters.

The father, Guglielmo Ciardi, painter of this vivid and vigorous scene on the Grand Canal, must have passed rich and satisfying days in that gloriously colorful nineteenth-century Venice where he lived and worked, and where his children Giuseppe or Beppe, born in 1875, and Emma, born in 1879, worked side by side with him like one of the traditional families of painters of olden days.

It was an interesting and significant trio: Beppe Ciardi, dominated by his native Venice, influenced by Venetian tradition, and allied, despite his individual modern development, to Guardi and the Canalettos; Emma, enamored of the life, painters, and scenes of the Venice of the eighteenth century, and reflecting this predilection in her work; Guglielmo, their father, described as "one of the most delicate and expressive Italian painters of the last century," working himself and starting his children on the same arduous and happy path; and all three depicting, interpreting, paying tribute to the inexhaustibly beautiful city of the lagoons. All three, a distinguished family trio, will long hold an honored place among the finest Venetian artists of the last century.

Apple Blossom Geranium

Skies are gray,
And the north wind screams;
Garden flowers
Are vanished dreams;
But you lift your brilliance
To cleave the gray,
And dispel any thought
Of a gloomy day!

HELEN HIXON

What Is Abroad in the World Today?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Open the door, let in the air,
The winds are sweet, and the flowers are fair,
Joy is abroad in the world today,
If your door is wide open it will come your way.
Open the door."

THIS stanza was memorized by the writer when a child. At that time it made an appeal largely because of its pretty picturing and happy rhyme. Many years later it came back to thought with a deeper signification, which led to the contemplation of spiritual joy.

The door to our mental home is our receptiveness to whatever comes knocking for admission. To what are we opening our door? Are we definitely closing it against the intrusion of fear, distrust, despair, ill-health, poverty? Do we welcome in the good we wish to see objectified in our experience?

If we are alert, and listening to Truth, we shall become aware of the spiritual joy, trust, healthy thoughts, assurance of peace and happiness which are awaiting only our receptiveness to come in and abide with us.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives us this counsel, which, when obeyed, is far reaching in its effects and influence (p. 392): "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."

Today mankind, finding itself in a condition of great economic complications, is asking, "Is there a way out?" Fear of lack of individual and national security is knocking loudly for entrance into human consciousness. Are we to stand by, helplessly feeling that there is no answer available, or that the answer is dependent upon those in authority who may or may not be guided wisely? Definitely, no!

There is an answer, a solution, to the individual and world problems of today. Spiritual vision enabled Mrs. Eddy to give this answer, and all who are ready may receive it. We read (*ibid.*, p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." How simple, yet how profound, is the answer—"the right understanding of Him"! In His great love, God has endowed each one of His children with the ability to understand his Father-Mother God. We have the Bible and the Christian Science textbook as guides in attaining this needed enlightenment. Not through a casual reading of these precious volumes does the light come; but through consecrated study, through prayer, and by the application of Truth as it is revealed to us, do we clear away the debris of mortal thinking, and make way for the Christ-idea to come into our consciousness. This understanding of God, and of man in His likeness, displaces all that is imperfect, unlovely, sinful, sick, or sorrowing.

Divine ever-operative Principle, when understood and applied in our human experience, establishes the true concept of brotherly love, and a corresponding desire to reflect Love, God. Thus, as understanding is gained, wars will cease; and so in due course whatever is wrong will be annihilated, and nothing discordant will remain. Mrs. Eddy, in her sermon, "The People's Idea of God," writes (p. 2), "Proportionately as the people's belief of God, in every age, has been dematerialized and unfinited has their Deity become good; no longer a personal tyrant or a molten image, but the divine Life, Truth, and Love,—Life without beginning or ending, Truth without a lapse or error, and Love universal, infinite, eternal."

The only real, true government of man is by God's law of harmony. And the understanding of God's law precedes obedience to that law. When we shall have fully awakened to the glorious privilege of submission to the guidance of unerring, infinite divine Mind, then shall we experience the reign of everlasting Life, Truth, and Love. We need not wait one hour to begin the joyous task of helping to bring about the kingdom of heaven on earth. What we harbor in thought decides whether or not the pathway we are treading is leading us upward and onward into God's kingdom. The radiance of thought which is in accord with divine Love not only illumines our own journey but helps to brighten the pathway for others. As the light of a tiny candle displaces some darkness, so does the least reflection of the light of Truth in our consciousness dispel some error; and gradually but surely shall all humanity come to the recognition of universal good, glorious and triumphant.

May we then open wide the door of our thought to let in light, peace, freedom, dominion, power, and the spiritual joy that are more and more appearing in the world today. Then shall be brought to pass the promise given by the prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 31:34), "And they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Butternut Cake

Hush your talking, for goodness' sake!
Grandmother's making butternut cake!
A little of this and a little of that—
Eggs, and vanilla, and butter fat—
What goes in to make the batter
Grandmother knows is of little matter.
But butternut meat is the taste of autumn;
Pasture, woodlot, meadow bottom,
We followed the path of the first white frost
Until at last, when we thought it lost,
Just where the briar-grown lumber road crossed
The crest of the hill, at the old stone wall,
Earth was black with the butternut fall!
Dappled like autumn, green and brown,
Only the frost could bring them down
And blacken and toughen their granite backs.
Only the iron of grandfather's axe
Could bite the shells to the withered sweet
That Grandmother calls the wildnut meat.
With sun to ripen and frost to shake
And us to take all the squirrels don't take
And Grandfather's stone-dry maple to bake,
Grandmother's making butternut cake!

CHARLES MALAM

Qu'est-ce qui circule aujourd'hui dans le Monde?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"Ouvrez la porte et laissez entrer l'air,
La douce brise et le parfum des fleurs.
La joie circule aujourd'hui dans le monde.
Que votre porte soit ouverte, elle entrera:
Accueillez-la."

TOUT enfant, l'auteur avait appris ces vers qu'elle aimait à réciter. Ils lui plaisaient surtout par leur jolie description et le rythme de la poésie. Bien des années plus tard, quand ils lui revinrent à l'esprit, elle leur trouva un sens profond, qui la conduisit à méditer sur la joie spirituelle.

La porte de notre demeure mentale, c'est notre réceptivité à l'égard de ce qui voudrait s'y faire admettre. A quels hôtes ouvrons-nous la porte? La fermons-nous résolument à des intrus tels que la crainte, la méfiance, le désespoir, la maladie, la pauvreté? Accueillons-nous avec joie les bonnes pensées que nous désirons voir se manifester dans notre carrière?

Si nous sommes alertes, si nous prêtons l'oreille à la Vérité, nous goûterons la joie spirituelle, la confiance, les saines pensées, l'assurance de paix et de bonheur qui n'attendent que notre réceptivité pour entrer dans notre conscience et rester avec nous.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 392, nous donne ce conseil d'une grande portée, dont le disciple obéissant pourra ressentir l'influence et les bons effets: "Gardez la porte de la pensée. N'admettez que les conclusions dont vous voudriez voir les effets se réaliser sur le corps, et vous vous gouvernerez harmonieusement."

Aux prises avec de sérieuses complications économiques, le genre humain se demande aujourd'hui: "Y a-t-il une issue?" La conscience humaine est assaillie par la crainte touchant le manque de sécurité tant individuelle que nationale. Resterons-nous passifs, acceptant la croyance décourageante que la réponse à cette question fait défaut ou qu'elle dépend de ceux qui exercent le pouvoir et dont on n'est pas sûr qu'ils seront guidés par la sagesse? Non certes.

Individuels ou mondiaux, les problèmes d'aujourd'hui comportent toujours une réponse, une solution. Grâce à la vision spirituelle, Mrs. Eddy fut à même de donner cette réponse, dont peuvent bénéficier tous ceux qui sont prêts à la recevoir. Lisons par exemple le passage suivant (*ibid.*, p. 390): "C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie connaissance de Dieu rétablit l'harmonie." Quelle simplicité, mais aussi quelle profondeur dans cette réponse — "la vraie connaissance de Dieu"! Dans Son grand amour, Dieu départit à tous Ses enfants la faculté de comprendre le Père-Mère Dieu. Prenant pour guides la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, nous obtiendrons les clartés qui nous sont nécessaires. Mais une lecture purement superficielle de ces précieux volumes ne saurait apporter la lumière; il nous faut l'étude, la consécration, la prière, l'application de la Vérité à mesure qu'elle nous est révélée, pour enlever les débris du penser mortel et frayer un passage à l'idée-Christ qui peut alors s'établir dans notre conscience. Comprendre Dieu ainsi que l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance, chasse tout ce qui est imparfait, déplaisant, pécheur, malade ou chagrin.

Compris et appliqué dans les circonstances humaines, le divin Principe toujours opérant établit le vrai concept de l'amour fraternel et son corrélatif — le désir de refléter l'Amour qui est Dieu. A mesure qu'on obtiendra la compréhension, les guerres prendront fin; de progrès en progrès, tout ce qui est mauvais sera détruit et il ne restera rien d'inharmonieux. Au cours d'un sermon intitulé *The People's Idea of God*, Mrs. Eddy déclarait (p. 2): "Dans la mesure où d'âge en âge la croyance générale en Dieu s'est dématérialisée et libérée des concepts finis, on a vu que la Divinité est bonne; non plus un tyran personnel ou une image taillée, mais la Vie divine, la Vérité, l'Amour, — Vie sans commencement ni fin, Vérité sans erreur ni lacune, Amour universel, infini, éternel."

C'est par la divine loi d'harmonie que s'exerce le seul vrai gouvernement de l'homme. Or si l'on veut obéir à la loi de Dieu, il faut d'abord la comprendre. Quand nous serons tout à fait éveillés au glorieux privilège de nous laisser guider par le divin Entendement infaillible, infini, nous connaîtrons le règne de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour éternel. Dès maintenant nous pouvons entreprendre l'heureuse tâche qui consiste à favoriser l'établissement du royaume des cieux sur la terre. Ce que nous entretenons dans la pensée détermine la direction de notre sentier, qui devrait non pas descendre, mais nous conduire vers les hauteurs et nous faire entrer dans le royaume de Dieu. La pensée qui s'accorde avec l'Amour divin est lumineuse: elle éclaire notre route, et souvent elle aide à rendre moins sombre le sentier de notre prochain. De même que la plus petite lampe chasse un peu d'obscurité, la lumière de la Vérité reflétée fût-ce faiblement dans notre conscience, dissipe toujours quelque erreur. Ainsi graduellement mais sûrement tous les humains en arriveront à reconnaître le bien universel, triomphant et glorieux.

Puissions-nous ouvrir bien grande la porte de notre pensée pour accueillir la lumière, la paix, la liberté, la maîtrise, la puissance et la joie spirituelle qui se manifesteront toujours davantage dans le monde. Alors s'accomplira la promesse qu'énonce le prophète Jérémie (Jérémie 31:34): "Aucun d'eux n'aura plus à instruire son prochain ou son frère, en leur disant: Connaissez l'Eternel! En effet, ils me connaîtront tous, les petits comme les grands, dit l'Eternel."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Chippendale Worked With the Adam Brothers

THOMAS CHIPPENDALE cannot be dismissed with a mere mention. He is remembered by many as the popularizer of the "Gothic" and "Chinese" manners and of ribbon-back chairs, but he was a much greater man than a mere purveyor of novelty. He was himself a craftsman of the very first rank; he was also a designer anxious to meet the needs not only of the wealthy but of the ordinary man of taste who wished to have simple and well-made furniture; you can see this by some of his drawings of tall-boys (double chests of drawers) and bookcases and chairs. He was also practical enough to design a basin-stand for the bedroom, from which the later washstands were descended, and he seems to have been a pioneer in the very gradual conquest of the home by soap and water.

Chippendale worked for the last ten years of his life with the brothers Adam, . . . but their view of furniture was not the same as his. To them it was less a means of satisfying human needs than one part of a coherent architectural design. Everything must be in keeping; there was a place allotted to every piece of furniture, and every piece of furniture had to be in its place. Chippendale's was a warmer spirit. A man who took such delight in making chairs must have enjoyed sitting about, and he would have looked kindly on the comfortable mild disorder that makes a home homely.

This is not written in disparagement of the brothers Adam. The furniture that interested them most was what stood against the walls, and indeed, their walls and ceilings are beautiful and restful to look at. Instead of panelling they used plaster, coloured in delicate shades of blue, green and lilac, primrose-yellow or dove-grey. Their ornament was only in slight relief, but it stands out clean-cut like a jewel. . . . Those whose favourite painter is Rubens will not care for their work, but violence is not the only sign of strength, and restraint is neither weak nor timid.—From "The Wayfarer's Companion," by ARNOLD FELLOWS. (New York: Oxford Press.)

Morning of a Squirrel

A NEW day was dawning. The forest-dwellers, already awake, looked toward the sunrise. The shrewmice rustled in the dewy grass. Here and there were heard the whirring sounds of the pheasants, the loud fanlike slap of their wings as they came down from the trees where they slept. The call of the cuckoo resounded through the trees, and the joyful song of the golden thrush. . . .

The sun came. Sparkling arrows, spears, swords of light thrust through the treetops, fell upon bush and shrub, penetrated the thicket, bringing a kindly warmth. The forest shimmered and sparkled with countless dewdrops. . . . All the creatures who made their way through the thicket, or walked through grass and weeds, brushed these jewels from the plants; their coats were sprinkled with the bright drops, but the dew clung there no longer than to the feathers of the birds in the trees. . . .

Perri and Porro had already had their first meal; they had been to the hazel bushes, carefully opened the green coverings, taken out the nuts, and stuffed themselves. They did not care whether the seed-shells were still whitish and soft, or showed a ripe brown; the food tasted wonderful after their sleep. . . .

Then they bounded one after the other up the trunk of the oak, and played about among the twigs, wild with high spirits. Their red coats were dry, their hearts beat gaily, their breath came evenly, quite without effort; this mad pace was their usual pace. Although they did not realize it, while they thought they were playing, they were practicing flight, their only defense.—From "Perri," by FELIX SALTEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 1,093,550
1938 volume to date 278,565,623
1937 volume to date 392,591,117

Aircraft, Steel Stocks Lead Rise In Active Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—By a series of mild spurts, the stock market moved ahead today as transactions nearly doubled.

Aircraft, steel, and other shares situated to profit by increased U. S. spending for armament led the procession but the gains, running to more than 2 points, were well distributed around the final hour. Several aircraft shares went to new peaks.

Transactions, proceeding at the rate of about 2,000,000 shares for the full session, were the largest in some time.

Hopes for continuation of business recovery next year, nourished by early comers in the year-end crop of economic forecasts, provided the primary incentive for the buying.

Technical Position Good

At the same time, analysts judged the action of the market lately as denoting a strong "technical" position for an advance.

Corporate bonds mostly made additional recovery progress in a turn away from the recent decline. But major commodities generally kept to the course marked out for them in recent weeks.

Showing the way on the advance were Bethlehem Steel, American Can, du Pont, Union Carbide, Crane, Johns Manville, U. S. Rubber, and Cerro de Pasco.

Reo Motor, which closed yesterday at 2, lost half its quoted value on news of a petition for a receiver.

On the curb, fractional gains were recorded in American Cyanamid B, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, and Lockheed Aircraft.

Followers of the aircrafts found more cause for plugging their favorites in reports President Roosevelt had on his desk the details of proposals for a big army air program. Douglas, United, and Sperry were among manufacturing companies in the group touching the highest prices seen this year or longer.

Naval and other aspects of the defense plans expected to be unveiled to the new session of Congress stimulated speculation in such stocks as Bethlehem and du Pont.

Bonds Are Higher

Railroad loans provided a firm undertone to the bond market today with gains in low-priced issues running to 2 or more points.

Active on the renewed advance were Atlntic Coast Line 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Great Northern 5½s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Improvement in other groups was less pronounced but there were more gains than losses. On the upside moderately were Studebaker 6s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, International Telephone 5s and Walworth 4s.

Securities of the Western Union Telegraph Co. were weak reflecting further disappointment over a recently published earnings statement.

U. S. Governments were steady but quiet. Gains toward the final hour ranged up to 6-32 of a point.

Foreign dollar bonds, including some of the recently weak Japanese. German and Italian Government loans, were generally higher.

Congressman Asks Rail Rate Cuts On Farm Commodities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Jones (D-Tex) of the House Agriculture Committee said the Interstate Commerce Commission should require railroads to make blanket reductions in export freight rates on agriculture commodities.

"This would be in line with present export freight reductions, which already apply to industry," he added in a formal statement. "It would stimulate the exportation of farm products and, by enlarging traffic, would benefit the railways as well."

Corn Leads Upturn In Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Scarcity of offerings of corn futures led to material upturns of all grain values today in Chicago, replacing earlier slight setbacks.

Corn scored 1¼ cents a bushel gain, and wheat ⅞ of a cent. Upturns of securities helped the grain markets to climb.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ⅞-1¼ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 50⅜-⅞, May 52⅞-53, wheat ½-⅞ up, Dec. 64½-¾, May 67¼-¼, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Irregular price trends developed in the stock market today after early steadiness. British Government securities pointed lower and German loans were marked down. Trans-Atlantics held fairly steady. Oils, metals, rubbers and kaffirs were idle and mostly unchanged to a shade lower. In a narrow industrial group some demand appeared for steel and brewing issues.

Paris: Quotations in the Bourse shifted unevenly today with most international issues firm spots. Bank of France dipped 105 francs while rentes gained from 20 to 215 centimes. Royal Dutch added 135 francs and Suez Canal 440.

Liverpool: Cotton futures reversed an early down-trend to finish with net gains of 1 to 2 points. Pressure came from long liquidation, hedging and Alexandria selling while there was some Bombay and trade calling.

Wheat retreated to final losses of ⅝ to ⅞ penny today. Bearish factors included a let-up in demand for foreign wheat and scattered December liquidation.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
(223¼	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	*6	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	21⅛	21	21	Dec 13
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.60)	1	27	27	27	
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	31	65½	63½	65	+2
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	2	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	11⅝	11	11	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	17	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	— ½
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	41	26½	25⅝	26½	+1⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	19	184½	183	184½	+2
12¾	7	Allied Kid (⅔)	2	11	11	11	Dec 13
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	24	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	+3½
55¾	34⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	61	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	15	18⅛	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	10	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	25	48	46½	48	+2
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	97	95¼	97	+1¾
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	174	173½	174	
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	16	30½	29¾	30¼	+1
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	12	48½	47⅛	48½	+2
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	12	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅞
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	—1
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	14	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
12¾	6½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13	12⅜	12¾	+ ½
5⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	15	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (3½k)	1	28½	28	28½	Dec 13
44⅞	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44	44	44	
21¼	4¾	Am Ice	11	13⅜	11¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	12	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	37	27⅞	26½	27¾	+1
79	44	Am Locomot pf	16	71	70½	71	+1½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	14	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	6	40⅜	38⅞	40⅜	+1⅝
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	29	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	16	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅞
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	16	34	33	34	+ ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	153	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	45	21½	20½	21½	+1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	8	70	68½	70	—2
20⅞	14⅜	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	4	20⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	46	52	50¼	52	+1⅞
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	135	135	135	
61½	43¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	61½	61⅜	61⅛	Dec 12
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	58	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	7	7¾	7⅜	7⅞	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ½
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	10	21½	20¾	21	+ ½
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Dec 12
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec 5
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*28	148¼	146¾	148	+ ¾
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	17	62⅜	61½	62⅝	+ ⅜
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	85⅞	85⅝	85¾	
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	149	148½	149	
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	66	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅞
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5½	5½	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¾
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	13	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅓e)	101	34⅞	33⅜	34⅝	+1
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	57½	57½	57½	+2⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	4	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	4	16	15¼	16	Dec 12
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 13
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Dec 13
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Dec 10
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	32	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	8	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	25	53⅞	51¾	53⅞	+1⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	8½	8	8	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	Dec 12
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
44⅞	22¼	Assn Dry Goods	1	35	35	35	Nov 30
72	40	Atch T & S F	62	38½	37⅝	38½	+1
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	12	62½	60½	60½	—1
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	16	26¾	26	26¾	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11	11	11	Dec 7
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	26	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅝
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec 9
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	20	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	43	43	43	Dec 13
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	67¼	67	67	+1
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	— ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	6	4½	4⅛	4¼	Dec 9
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	96	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¾e)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	100	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	34	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
36	25	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	25½	25	25	
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	3	12	11½	12	+1¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	64	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec 13
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	+1¾
113¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115	115	115	Dec 9
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
25⅝	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	141	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ½
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	9	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	53½	53	53½	+1½
77⅝	39⅜	Beth Steel	132	75	73	75	+2¼
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	9	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅜
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(½e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 13
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	20	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	107	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ⅝
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	7	28½	27⅞	28½	+1¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.80a)	1	13½	13¼	13¼	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	35	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	48	32¼	31½	32½	+1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Dec 13
28	14	Bower Roll Bear(1e)	5	25½	24¾	25½	+1½
8⅜	4	Bridgeport Brass	143	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅛
37¾	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	85	30¾	29	30¾	+1¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+1¾
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	42	41⅜	41⅝	Dec 13
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	8	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+1¼
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ½
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	42	41	39¾	41	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	19	17¼	16¼	17	+ ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	15	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	62	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	7	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	24	24	24	+ ½
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3a)	3	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(⅓e)	21	18¼	17⅞	18	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	10	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	13	19½	19	19½	— ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	12	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¾e)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing	15	16⅜	16	16¼	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec 10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	8¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	17	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	4	16⅛	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	95	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Canadian Pacific	56	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18½	+ ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5a)	3	89	89	89	+ ½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ½
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	106	106	106	
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	41	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	92	93	Dec 8
17½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	73	18¼	17½	18¼	+1⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	15	20	19¾	20	+ ½
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
14	6⅛	Cent E R N J	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6	6	6	Dec 12
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec 9
59¼	36¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	49¼	48⅝	49	+1¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	18	Champ Pap & F	7	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+2
13⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	59	34¾	33⅝	34⅜	+1
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	8	40¾	40½	40¾	+1¼
1⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	5	3	2¾	3	Dec 13
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	
3⅜	2½	Chi Great W pf	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	16	⅜	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	21	⅜	⅛	⅛	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Dec 9
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	46	46	46	Dec
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	9	½	⅛	½	
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	⅞	⅝	⅞	
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	Chi Tell Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 9
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	8	14¾	13½	13½	— ¼
13½	3¼	Childs Co	31	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (5e)	137	83¾	80⅝	83¼	+2⅜
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3	City Stores	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅝	Clark Equip (⅞e)	8	23	22	23	+1¾
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	4	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	39	60	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	10½	Clustt Peabody(.35e)	2	22	21¾	22	
142¾	108½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	7	133½	133	133½	+1
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Dec 6
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (½a)	35	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
104¼	78	Colgate/Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	+ ⅜
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+1⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	29	17¾	16⅝	17¾	+1¼
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	7	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+1
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	10e	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	72½	71½	71½	+ ½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	13¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
35⅞	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Dec 9
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	22	59	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅜
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	— ½
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	39	62	61¼	62	+1
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	42	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	84	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	16	46¾	46⅛	46½	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	50	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec 13
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	24	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 10
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	36	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅝
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	10	9½	9⅝	Dec 10
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	91	29⅝	29	29¾	+ ⅛
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	102	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	4	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	73	8½	8¼	8½	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3	3	3	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Dec 7
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	5	93½	93¼	93½	+ ¼
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	12	14⅞	14	14¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	18	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	+1
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	46	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	4	112½	112½	112½	—1
11¾	6	Cont Diam Fiber	16	9⅜	8½	9¼	+ ½
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	21	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
3	1⅞	Cont Motors	42	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
33½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	64	29¾	28⅝	29¾	+ ⅞
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	5	27	26	27	+1⅜
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	9	64¾	63½	64¾	+ ¾
177	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	—1
53⅜	23¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Rail Buying Program Is Seen If Taxes Are Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Profit-Sharing Committee heard testimony that incentive taxation might help loosen tremendous backlog of railroad equipment purchases that would put 500,000 men to work in the heavy industries.

R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said the carriers should spend $1,000,000,000 a year for the next ten years for modernization, replacement and repair.

But before the railroads can do this, he added, they must squeeze about $4,000,000,000 out of their top-heavy capital structure.

The witness agreed with Senator Vandenberg (R - Mich), committee member, that much progress could be made toward reducing the Class One railroads' $11,250,000,000 bonded debt if the Government waived income tax requirements on the "paper profits" that would accrue to the roads if they bought these outstanding bonds at their present market value of about $7,250,000,000.

Mr. Fletcher suggested also that the railroads be excused from paying undistributed profits taxes on the money that they put into new equipment.

The railroad counsel expressed hope that the adoption of some such principle of incentive taxation by the Federal Government might lead the states, which collect the major share of taxes from the carriers, to reduce taxes on roads which expand their equipment.

"I think there is no doubt," he said, "that if the railroads could have continued to buy as much equipment and materials through the depression as previously, there would have been no necessity for the tremendous relief expenditures that have been made."

Demand for Wool Somewhat Broader; Prices Irregular

Weekly Wool Review

Demand for wool is somewhat broader than a week ago, with scattered sales being closed on fine territory wools in original bags, around 85 to 66 cents, scoured, for the good French combing lengths, and 63 to 55 cents for the average to short lengths.

Prices are a bit irregular with several factors contributing to that condition. The usual year-end dullness is becoming apparent, and pressure to sell is found in a few dines.

Wool men are more optimistic despite the lull, however, and forecasts of a pick up in business after the turn of the year are increasingly numerous. The long discussed trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain, effective Jan. 1, is losing its disquieting potency in the wool trade and less attention is being given to it just now.

Primary markets overseas are firm but the secondary markets are a bit soft. Sales at Wellington, N. Z., were delayed to allow clarification of the new Government decrees making it compulsory for buyers to obtain licenses before they can ship wools out of New Zealand.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Fla Portland Cement 7% pfc pf	$3.50	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 17
Minn P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Minn P&L 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Minn P&L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Northw Elec Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Pac South Inv Inc $2 Class A	$1	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 12

Extra

American Snuff	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Am Thermos Bot	75c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Assoc Brew (Cal)	45c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Bancohio Corp	2c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Brach & Sons (E)	40c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Bucyrus-Monl "A"	$1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Cuyn Riv Banking Co Hartfd,Conn)	$1.50	C	Dec. 31	Dec. 6
Consol M & Smelt	$1	C	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Dixie Home Stores	15c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Ecuador C (ord)	1c	C	Jan.	Dec. 24
Ed Sonn Bros Strs	25c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Farm Players (Co.)	15c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 16
First Nat Bank (Palm Beach, Fla)	50c	C	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Hawaiian Elec Co	30c	C	Dec. 15	Dec. 9
Incme Fdation F 1¼c (Wilmington, Del)	25c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
La Salle Ext Univ	10c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
La Land & Explor	$5	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Langendorf U B "B"	5c	C	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
McKee & Co (A G) "B"	75c	C	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Miss Valley Tr Co (St Louis)	35c	C	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
MJ&M&M Consol Oil	7½c	C	Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Moran Tow Corp (s20) 7% cum pfc pf	10c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Morris Plan Bank of N Haven (Conn)	$2	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Muskegon P Ring	15c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Navire Oil	10c	C	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Oahu Ry&Land Co	20c	C	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Oilstocks Ltd	3c	C	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Peninsular Tel Co	40c	C	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Person Loan and Sav Bk (Chicago, Ill) cm ext	75c	C	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Pioneer Trust and Sav Bk (Chicago)	$2	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Russell Indus	$1.40	C	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Safe Dep & Tr (Balt)	$3	C	Dec. 30	Dec. 13
Sheep Cr Gold Min	1c	C	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Singer Mfg	$1	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 10
Superiest Pet (reg)	25c	C	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Do (bearer)	25c	C	Jan. 3	
Do ord (reg)	25c	C	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Do ord (bearer)	25c	C	Jan. 3	
Universal Leaf Tob	$2	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Wheeling Dol Sav & Tr Co (W Va)	$1	C	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Wilmington Sav and T (N C)	20c	C	Dec. 17	Dec. 16

Final

Ainsworth Mfg	25c	C	Dec. 26	Dec. 21
Breeze Corp	40c	C	Dec. 17	Dec. 15
Carreras Ltd, ADR, A&B	30%	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Chic Burl & Q RR	$3	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Climax-Moly	$1	C	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
De Vilbiss Co	50c	C	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Deisel-W. Gilbert	30c	C	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Fwdng Ir Bearing Co	$2	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Gen Capital Corp	30c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Gen Pfg Ink	30c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Mass Invest Tr	$6	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Melville Shoe	125%	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Minn Min & Mfg	60c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 17
Nat City Lines	50c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
New Process Co	$1	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Pollak Mfg	20c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 17
Rhodesian A-A or 9½%	10c	C	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Twin Coach				

Increased

Citizens Bk & Tr Co (Savannah, Ga)	$1	S	Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Emer Dr Co "A"	30c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
do "B"	30c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Marine Midland	12c	Jan.	3	Dec. 16
Park-Wilshire vtc	$1.50	C	Dec. 31	Nov. 15
Rhineland Pap Co	20c	C	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
United Fruit	$1	Q	Jan. 14	Dec. 22
Univers Leaf Tob	$1	C	Feb. 1	Jan. 17

Initial

Am Ag Chem (new)	35c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Four Twelve West 45th Co	$3	C	Dec. 15	Nov. 30

Irregular

Are Equipmnt Cp	37½c	C	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Buf Nat Corp	30c	C	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Cebu Sugar Co	20c	C	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
Crandall-McKenzie & Henderson Inc	25c	C	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Davidson Br Inc	5c	C	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
General Capital Corp (Boston, Mass)	30c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Globe Hoist Co	15c	C	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Interbane Investors Inc	10c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Lane-Wells Co	20c	C	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Morristown S Cp	15c	C	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Mut Tel Co (Hawaii)	30c	C	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
New Process Co	$1	C	Dec. 14	Dec. 9
Simplex Paper Corp	5c	C	Dec. 28	Dec. 17
Tintic Standard Mining Co	10c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Tob & Allied Stks	$1	C	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Victor Chem Co	35c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 17

Liquidating

Am Ca Properties	15c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Beneficial Ind Loan pf A	68c	C	Jan. 9	
Equity Shrs	60c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Mother Lode	30c	C	Dec. 23	Dec. 7
Reybarn Co	35c	C	Dec. 27	Dec. 14
Spring Valley, Ltd	50c	C	Dec. 19	Dec. 10

Optional

Dep Bank Shrs, N Y Series A	*12½%	..	Jan. 3	Nov. 15

Reduced

Amoskeag Co	75c	..	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Do	E75c	..	Jly 5	June 4
Citizens Bank & Tr Co (Savannah, Ga)	$1	S	Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Chi Daily News Inc	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Nat Supply Co (Pa) 6% pf pf	75c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Do 5½% pr pf	68¾c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 28

Resumed

Ainsworth Mfg Cp	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Bliss & Loughlin	50c	..	Jan. 5	Dec. 24
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co	$1.50	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 17
De Jay Strs	20c	..	Jan.	Dec. 19
Jefferson Electric	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Jerch Co Miners T	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 17
Newmarket M Co	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Pyrene Mfg Co	20c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Red Indian Oil Co	3c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Sheller Mfg Corp	1½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Uni Shirt Dist Inc	20c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Vapor Car Heating	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Vogt Mfg	30c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 13

Special

Brach & Sons (EJ)	30c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Conn Riv Banking Co (Hartford, Conn.)	$9	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Mass Investors Tr	10c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
United Fruit Co	$1	..	Jan. 14	Dec. 22
Wash Ry & El Co	$14	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 13

Stock

Squibb (ER) C (np)	*	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15

*Stockholders will receive 1-100 share of $6 cumulative preferred stock for each share of common stock held.

Regular

Acme Glove Wks, Ltd	12½c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Acme Glove Wks, Ltd, 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Allen Elec & Eq	2½c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
Am Cast Iron Pipe 6% pf	$3	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Bancohio Corp	20c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Bk of Pt Jefferson (N Y)	$3	S	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Beaver Fire Insur (Winnipeg, Man)	$3.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Brantford Cordage Co	$1.30	1	pf	33½c Q Jan. 15 Dec. 20
Brit Col Elec Pr 4% Gas 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Canadian L&Pr	90c	S	Jan. 16	Dec. 24
Carolina, Clinch & Ohio Ry Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Central El & Tel (Sioux City) pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Chicago Daily News, Inc, pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Climax Moly	30c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Colonial Fin Co (Lima, Ohio)	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Conn & Passumpsic Riv RR 6% pf	$3	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Consol Wagon & Machine Co	10c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Dixie Home Stores	15c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Eaton & Howard M Fd Al	20c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Do F	10c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Do B	20c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Economy Groc St	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Endicott & John	75c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Famise Corp A	6¼$	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Federal Ins (Jersey City, N J)	35c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Foresight Found, Inc, non-cum A	7c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Fulton Svc Cp A	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 18
Fulton Svc Corp	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 15
Gallon Jet Ldy (Inc)	50c	Q	Dec. 19	Dec. 15
General Paint Corp $2.67 pf	67c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Greenwood Gas	31¼c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Gross (LN) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	
Gruman Aire Eng	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Guelph Trust (Guelph, Ont.)	$1.25	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Guelph Ont Inv & Sec	$1.50	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Home T&T (Ft. Wayne, Ind)	87½c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Income Found Fd	1¼c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Int Mill Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
La Salle Ext Univ pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Lib Nat Bk (Chi, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Manufacturers & Traders Tr Co (Buffalo NY)	40c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Mich Silica Co	7½c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Morrell & Co (J)	80c	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 3
Morris Plan Bank of New Haven (Conn)	$2	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Nation-wide Securities Co (Md)	1½c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Natl Cylinder Gas	10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Navarro Oil	10c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
New London Northern RR Co	$2.25	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
New Mexico Eastern Do 6% conv pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Norwood-Hyde Pk Bk & Tru Co (Cin, O)	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Omar Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Pacific P S (Calif) pf	32½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Pacific Southn Invest pf	$3	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Page Hersey Tubes	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Peninsular Tel pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Personal L & S Bk (Chicago Ill)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
Pioneer T & S Bk (Chicago)	27		27	
Rath Pack	33½c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Russell Indust	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Russell Dep 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Schwartz (B) Cigar $2 pf	50c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Securities Accept	20c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Securities Accept 6% pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
Standard Screw	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Stand Screw 6% pf	$2	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Stroock & Co	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 17
Sun Ray Oil pf	68¾c	..	Dec. 17	
Superior W L & P 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Troxel Mfg	20c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
208 So La Salle St Corp	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
U S Elec L & P Sh (Md)	1 4-10c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Viau Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
West New Brighton Bk (S I)	$4	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Wilmington S & Tr (N C)	30c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Winn&Lovett Gro	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Woodley Pet	10c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 17

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '45-'43	109.28	109.28	109.28
2 2¾s '46-'44	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 2¾s '47-'47	109	107	107
4 4¼s '51-'47 reg	118.30	118.30	118.30
1 2½s '48	105.13	105.13	105.13
6 2½s '52-'49	102.30	102.30	102.30
36 2½s '52-'50	102.26	102.22	102.22
5 2¾s '54-'51	104.6	104.6	104.6
30 3s '55-'51	107.5	107.5	107.5
19 2¾s '60-'58	104.18	104.11	104.11
1 2½s '60-'56 reg	104.10	104.10	104.10
10 2¾s '63-'48	102.23	102.18	102.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s '44-'44	107.6	107.5	107.6
7 3s '49-'44	106.30	106.29	106.30

Home Owners' Loan

1 2½s '44-'42	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3s '52-'44	106.27	106.27	106.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
8 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	106¾	106½	106½
1 Alb P Wrap 8s '48	35¾	35¾	35¾
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	68¾	68¾	68¾
11 Alleghany 5s '50 St	35¾	34¾	35¼
3 Allegh Val 4s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Allied Stre 4½s '51	94½	94½	94
49 Atlis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	108¾	109½
23 Am & For P5s 2030	51½	51	51½
2 Am&IOChem cv 5½s '49	102	101¾	101½
13 Am Int 5½s '49	101¾	101¼	101¾
20 T & T 5½s '43	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Am T & T 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
34 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105¼	104¾	104¾
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	100¼	100¼	100¼
24 AnscondaCop 4½s '50	108½	108¼	105¼
11 Ark Nitrate deb '67	20½	20½	20½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97½
17 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SF 4s 1908-95	92	92	92
16 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99¾	99½	99¾
11 Atl & Birm 4s '33	18¼	17¾	18¼
13 A C line 1st 4s '52	84	84	84
5 A C line 4½s '64	68	68	68
4 A C Line 5s '45	78	77	78
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	34	34	34
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	52	51¾	52
20 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104	104
9 Austin & N W 5s '41	71¾	71	71
17 Balt&Ohio 4s '48	50	49½	49¾
88 B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	17¾	18¼
23 B&O 5s '96F	17¾	16½	17¾
3 B&O 5s '96 f ct	16	16	16
74 B&O 5s 2000D	17	16¼	17
123 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¾	10¼	11½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60ct	10¾	10¼	10¼
10 B&O 4s '48	49¾	48¾	49½
1 B&OstPLE&WV '41	43	43	43
27 B&O 5s S W '50	35	34	35
10 B&O C '39	34	34	34
11 Bell TPa 5s '48B	118	118	118
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106½	105¾	105¾
13 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100½	100¼	100¼
37 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98½	98¼	98½
32 Bost&Me 5s '67	26¼	25½	26¼
1 Bost&Me 4s ser JJ '61	25½	25½	25½
9 Bost&Me 5s '55	26¼	26	26¼
60 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	7¼	6½	7¼
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	50	49½	49½
29 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74¼	73¾	74¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	95¾	95¼	95½
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25¼	24¾	25¼
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	80½	80½	80¼
1 Can Nor 5s '46 J'jy	114½	114½	114½
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115½	115	115
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	92¼	92	92
10 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79½	79½
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	104	104	104
1 Carth&Adir 4s '81	48½	48½	48½
4 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	89	89	89
10 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	5¾	5¼	5¾
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5¾	5½
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11	10¼	11
2 Cen Ga Mid 5s'46	8	8	8
6 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Cen New Engn 4s '61	27½	27½	27½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	86½	86	86½
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	72	73
1 Cen Pac 1st RR 4s '74	83	83	83
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
26 Con Edis 3½s '66	106¼	105¾	105¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
32 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
19 Con Rys 4s '54	10¼	9¾	10¼
16 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	10	9¾	10
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	57	57	57
22 Consum Pow 5¼s '66	105	105	105
16 Crane Co 3½s '51	105	104½	105
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	32¾	32¾
39 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	88¾	88	88¼
3 D G & E 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Den&RG&W 1st 5s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 D & R G 4½s '36	14	13¾	14
57 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13¼	13¾
9 D & R G West 5s '55	4¾	4¾	4¾
16 D & R G W 5½s Asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
64 D & R G West 5s '78	9½	8¾	9½
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	96	96	96
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¼	110¼	110½
14 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107	107½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12¼	13¾
100 Erie rfg 5s '75	13	12¾	13
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	40¾	40	40¾
65 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	20	20½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19¼	19	19¼
21 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101	101	101
19 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9½	8½	9¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 GenCable 5½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 GenMot Accept3s '46	106½	106	106
3 GenMotAccep3¼s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	58¾	58¾	56½
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Goodrich 4½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
32 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94½	93	94½
3 GtNor 5s '73	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82	81¾	81¾
6 GtNor 4½s '77E	82¾	82	82
22 GtNor 4½s '61	100	99¾	99¾
25 Gt Nor 4s '46G	96½	96	96½
37 GtNor 4s '46H	85½	84½	85½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	71¾	71¼	71¾
1 Guf M&N 5s '50	68	68	68
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
30 Hackn Con Ry 4s '54	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	33¾	33¾
5 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	123¾	123¾	123¾
12 Hud &Manrfg 5s '57	45	44¾	44¾
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
11 Ill Cent 4s '52	54	53½	54
24 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	49¾	51
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53½	53½	53½
46 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48¼	47½	48¼
1 IllCenLouis 3½s '53	63	63	63
40 IC&CStL&NO5s '63A	53	51¼	53
59 IC&CStL&NO4½s '63	48¾	48	48¾
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108	108	108
14 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¾	64¼	64¼
3 InterbR Tr 7s '32 ct	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	41½	41½	41½
36 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63¼	63½
3 Interb R Tr rfg5s'66 ct	62	62	62
1 InterlakeIronCv 4s '47	88¾	88½	88½
31 IntGtNorua j6s '52	3¾	3½	3¾
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 IntGtNor3s '56 B	19½	19½	19½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75	74¾	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52	52	52
3 IntPaper 6s '55	89	88½	89
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	87	87	87
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	65¾	64¾	65½
1 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100	100	100
1 Int T&T 5s '55	69¾	69¼	69¾
56 Inv Cen rfg 4s '51	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 James F&Clea 4s'59	54	54	54
4 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	95½	95	95
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	33	32¾	33
1 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	31	31	31
10 K C South 5s'50	66½	65½	66½
2 K C Term 4s'60	107½	107½	107½
1 Keith (BF) 6s'46	93½	93½	93½
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Kresge Found '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Lac Gas 6s'42A	40½	40½	40½
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	44	43¾	44
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	76	75	76
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22	22	22
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003Asd	21¼	20¾	20¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	128¾	128¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	101	101	101
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	81	81	81
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	80	80	80
4 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	79¼	79¼	79¼
6 Louis&N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	31½	31½	31½
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33½	33½	33½
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30¾	30	30
1 Man RR So L 4s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
21 Ma

Loans for So. America Counter Totalitarian Trade Offensive

Pump Priming Is Destructive, Says British Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The artificial support of buying power through "pump-priming" will lead to collapse, bringing in its train war, revolution and chaos, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, internationally known British economist.

Addressing a meeting of the world alliance for international friendship through the churches at the Lawyers' Club here, Sir George declared that most of the nations were attempting to sustain purchasing power through governmental expenditures for uneconomical ends. The answer to this situation is a return to sound investment policies and a lessening of international tension, he declared.

"In country after country, buying power is maintained by artificial means," he said. "The whole thing is bound to break some day. We cannot hope to get the world out of this distress until we understand that we must co-operate. The United States has the opportunity now to take the leadership in economic matters, just as Great Britain had it before the war. You cannot avoid your responsibilities. We must create some security; we must create friends instead of enemies."

Sir George stressed that the United States was far from being alone in its "pump-priming" activities, saying that while it had spent $20,000,000,000 in the past five years, Germany spent $10,000,000,000 on rearmament and public works, but that Germany still cannot buy essential raw materials and foods.

"In Germany, Italy and Japan, people live in real distress and their leaders always need to stir up new trouble," he added. The dictators prevent the return of confidence in other countries, too, and no one will invest money in such times of distress. Nations today actually are at economic war, for every nation is afraid of every other nation's goods," he concluded, adding that the need today is for a constructive force around which the nations might rally.

Business Failures Below '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Dec. 8 totaled 221, Dun & Bradstreet reported, the fourth consecutive week they have fallen below the comparable 1937 week. In the preceding week the total was 207 and a year ago 244.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Tel. Lafayette 5700 Boston
111 Broadway Barclay 7-5340 New York

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 158
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on January 14, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1938.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
DECEMBER 15
Deposits received by mail

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
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N. Y. Savings Banks Preparing To Invade Life Insurance Field

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Beginning January third, five mutual savings banks in the State of New York will offer life insurance for sale to New Yorkers.

This is completed a perfect triangle of expansion of credit institutions into each others' fields. Ten years ago the commercial banks moved into the savings bank field through the opening of so-called "thrift accounts," now limited in size by law.

Five years ago the bigger life insurance companies began moving into the field of commercial banking through the extension of loans to industrial concerns something like the new-fangled "term loans" of the commercial banks. Now the New York savings banks are moving into the life insurance field.

Modelled After Mass. Plan

The permissive law in New York, the Livingston-Piper Act, is largely modelled after the Massachusetts law. New York will be the second state to pass such an enabling act, though many efforts have been made here and elsewhere by the proponents of savings bank insurance to pass such laws in the 30 years since the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the impact of Louis Brandeis' crusading passed the first of such laws. New York, however, starts in a much bigger way than Massachusetts.

During the first 15 years of the Massachusetts law only four savings banks took advantage of it. Only 24 now have insurance departments in the Commonwealth. The three of the five New York banks to take the plunge on Jan. 3 which are located in the Metropolitan area—the East New York, the Lincoln, and the New York Saving—have assets larger than all the insurance-selling savings banks in Massachusetts to date.

The story of savings bank life insurance is a blend of politics and accounting. It started round 1906 when the Armstrong investigation in New York into the life insurance business aired the tremendous overhead costs of so-called "industrial insurance" which is retailed a dime's worth a week by collectors who go round and gather up the pennies weekly from wage earners who usually end by letting the policy lapse.

A group of Boston business men got "Other-people's-money" Louis Brandeis, now on the Supreme Court, to push savings bank life insurance, without salary. After much opposition from the life insurance companies, open, silent, and otherwise, the law was pushed through in 1907. Even the savings bank people distrusted it for years.

Political spade-work for the law, before and after passage, was done by the Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance League, a crusading organization on which is patterned the New York Savings Bank Insurance League here which pushed the Livingston-Piper Act and is now pushing the whole idea.

Bank Insurance Cheaper

Savings bank life insurance is immensely cheaper than the insurance sold by the old-line life companies—in some cases costing less than 50 per cent as much. (Rates for New York have been patterned after Massachusetts rates.) And it is around this different price that the argument rages.

The outstanding reason for the lower cost is of course the absence of agents' commissions. Savings bank life insurance is sold over the counter; the banks may not go out and solicit, though they may and probably will advertise.

However, this is not a simple saving. Insurance agents complain bitterly that they get a customer sold on life insurance only to have him repair to a savings bank. But savings banks say they popularize life insurance, bring more business to the life companies.

Then there is a slight joker in the savings bank life insurance argument, for it usually stresses heavily the huge overhead cost of the abovementioned "industrial insurance," but savings bank life insurance is not sold on a weekly basis. It will start in New York on an annual premium basis, not a weekly; 2 per cent will be loaded on for semi-annual payments, 5½ per cent for quarterly, and 8 per cent for monthly. Though advocated for wage earners, it is not comparable to industrial insurance on which most of the argument is based by its advocates.

Much Free Advertising

Furthermore, say the insurance companies, savings bank life insurance is actually carried into the highways and byways, though not by agents. It is talked up around the Commonwealth, and will be around the State of New York, by "instructors" employed by the League and fired by its crusading zeal, which isn't included in the overhead, coming as it does freely from the zest to do good.

An association of business men in Massachusetts has also dug into its pocket to popularize the savings bank insurance, and it gets a nice push from the fact that much of the correspondence with policy-holders is conducted under the Seal of the Commonwealth, while politicians and social-workers in New York get free time on the air to praise it.

In Massachusetts many social-minded employers and associations devote a little office-space and help here and there freely to spreading the good word. Insurance companies say insurance is not bought, but sold, and it the man to whom it is sold is spared the selling cost of his own purchase, that should not be held against them.

Furthermore the Massachusetts set-up was subsidized in several ways. The state did most of the head-office work free, including calculation of rates, risks and dividends, medical examinations, and the like. The tax on savings bank insurance premiums was fractionally lower than on old line life companies' premiums. These are taxpayers' subsidies.

There is a lot of smoke in the charge that the Massachusetts savings banks didn't allocate enough of their overhead costs to their insurance departments—charging to flood control and navigation, so to speak, what should have been charged to power generation. Some didn't charge their insurance departments any rent, others any salaries. This was a subsidy at the expense of the depositors.

Only 5 Start in N. Y.

Fair or unfair down in Boston, these charges do not apply to the New York law. Taxation is equal, banks must allocate overhead fairly, the banks have to pay their share of the head-office costs, and the subsidy is to last only a year (or until the legislature changes its mind).

The savings banks here have been very chary, however. Only five are going in now. The biggest, Bowery, Emigrant, Williamsburg, Dime, and Bank for Savings, are staying out. Reasons for the reluctance are also controversial Savings bankers are the quintessence of conservatism, and distrust new ideas, for reasons which show up every ten or twenty years. They say they don't know the insurance business.

It is also darkly hinted that interlocking directorates between insurance companies and big savings banks are one reason. A recent book, "The Brandeis Way," by Alpheus T. Mason (Princeton, 1938), makes this suggestion. The book is a build-up for Brandeis, dismisses communism and fascism, speaks reverently of Thorstein Veblen, and swings heavily at the big insurance companies with the "big" underlined.

The savings bankers have sprung an alternate plan. They took a convention cruise to Nassau this fall and couldn't agree on the present program, met at the Waldorf on Dec. 5 to discuss it. Out of 105 banks, 74 voted to back permissive legislation for a new plan, to set up a central insurance association which would do the head-office work with the banks as agents. Twenty-three voted against it and seven didn't vote.

Call Plan Sobatage

The League people think of this plan as sobatage, and say a similar plan was built up in Massachusetts when Brandeis was crusading, as a backfire against his plan (now the law). However, it would run in parallel—if the Legislature passes it. Individual banks could have individual insurance departments working with the State Insurance Department doing the head-office work while those who want the central insurance association could work with the central insurance association.

Reasons given for the preference are first that the banks don't want a state department doing head office work and auditing itself, second because they have found by inquiry—both from the Massachusetts banks and from people who have written in about the new plan—that customers will probably think the savings banks' regular banking assets are behind the insurance department, which they won't be.

The probable upshot is that savings bank life insurance will spread slowly in New York, as in Massachusetts. More banks will probably take it up. Thrifty people will seek it out and get really cheap insurance—it will be the cheapest available except war risk insurance. Employers will urge their men to take it instead of the insurance of the private companies, particularly industrial insurance.

But judging by the Massachusetts experience, there aren't many thrifty people. In 30 years since this cut-price, low-overhead, Model T insurance has been made available to citizens of the Commonwealth, only about $170,000,000 is in force, about 3 per cent of all the insurance in force in the state.

Meantime the private insurance companies are slated for a thorough investigation in the near future, in which they will be criticized for excessive loading of their industrial insurance (they have already made concessions), for the accumulation of unnecessarily large reserves due to the use of obsolete actuarial tables, and other unpleasant subjects. And the savings bank life insurance idea will push on to new states.

Power Production 5.6 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's industries and retail consumers used more electric power during the week ended December 10 than in any week thus far this year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 2,318,550,000 kilowatthours was 1.4 per cent above the preceding week's 2,285,523,000 and 5.6 per cent over 2,196,105,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

New England outstripped other sections of the country with a gain of 16.1 per cent over a year ago. Other gainers in the institute's breakdown by geographic areas included: Middle Atlantic 5.7, Central Industrial 6.1, West Central 1.3, Southern States 2.8, Rocky Mountain .5, Pacific Coast 4.9.

SEC to Keep Confidential Utility Integration Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission disclosed it will treat confidentially integration plans filed by public utility holding companies.

The commission had asked utility companies to submit, by Dec. 1, programs for simplifying themselves financially and geographically.

In a letter to executives of holding companies, SEC Chairman William O. Douglas, said:

"I am writing to advise you and other executives concerned that the Commission will treat such (integration) plans confidentially, i. e. we will not without prior consultation with any holding company filing such plans, disclose their details."

At the Commission it was indicated that the Commission's decision to keep plans confidential was designed to keep them flexible.

U. S. Is Fostering Flow of Capital To Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The extensive scope of Administration plans to back its "continental solidarity" policy with good American dollars, and many of them, becomes more apparent today with announcement of a $10,000,000 loan to the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. to expand its operations in South America.

Many other such loans, and other types of financial assistance to improved business between North and Latin America, are understood to be brewing behind the scenes—projects so numerous and extensive as to give rise to suggestions that a new era of dollar diplomacy is opening up.

U. S. to Foster Loans

While this is not perhaps a happy way of describing what is being planned, due to the unpleasant connotation which the phrase acquired in past periods, it none the less expresses the fact that the Administration is planning to put money as well as battleships into its campaign to keep Latin America firmly fixed in the economic and cultural orbit of the United States, as opposed to that of the European dictatorships.

There are significant differences however, between the technique of the old "dollar diplomacy" and what is developing now. In the old days it was private capital invested often unwisely and not infrequently dishonestly under circumstances which have left South American bonds a symbol for futility in the mind of the average small investor who got "stuck" badly in the boom period.

Today it isn't private capital. It is Government capital. And it is being invested in quite a different manner. The old technique was to loan it to the Latin governments. Now it is being loaned to companies or agencies usually under American control.

A case in point is the pending proposal for loans by the Export-Import Bank, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to U. S. engineering firms to finance public works in Cuba. Warren Lee Pierson, President of the bank, is leaving for Cuba this week end to study the merits of the proposals. Unless the unexpected happens, the loans will be authorized and made.

U. S. Money Pours In

The result of such loans will be that American engineering firms, employing American machinery and capital will go into Cuba and develop "productive" public works under arrangements which are supposed to guarantee service of the loan from the proceeds of the completed project. A similar arrangement was made with the J. G. White Engineering Co. of New York for a project in Haiti which is reported to have involved a $5,000,000 loan.

The Export-Import Bank handles loans which come under a broad definition of financing actual movement of goods. When the I. T. & T. wanted capital to finance development of otheir permanent facilities in South America they went instead to the RFC which took $10,000,000 of a total of $15,000,000 sought by the corporation. The remaining $5,000,000 was subscribed by private investors.

The money does not go into the general funds of any South American Treasury. It goes exclusively to the company handling the project which is responsible for repayment and interest. And it is being allocated only for special purposes.

Regardless of the differences, however, the salient fact is that Uncle Sam is pouring dollars into South America once more in a powerful drive to keep Germany, Italy and Japan from obtaining a dominant position in the financial and economic life of Latin America.

Japanese Shipping Firms Investigated By Maritime Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced it had subpoenaed books, records and correspondence of two large Japanese shipping companies in an investigation of a reported shipping rate war.

The subpoenas were served, the Commission said, on the Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya in New York City and upon Williams, Diamond & Company, agents for the line in San Francisco, and in Seattle upon the Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha and its agents, Swayne & Hoi, in San Francisco. The rate war was alleged to have been started by these operators, the Commission said.

They were summoned to appear at a hearing here Dec. 21.

The Commission said its investigation was directed primarily into Japanese shipping activities in ocean trade between South America and Pacific Coast ports of the United States.

Numerous protests, a Commission spokesman said, have been received from shippers and shipping companies alleging that the Japanese are employing unfair trade practices. The Commission said it had been estimated that the alleged practices might result in a loss of at least $25,000 a month to one American flag operator.

The Commission said the protest followed "sudden, drastic and allegedly unwarranted reduction in rates, particularly for transporting coffee from South America to United States ports."

Royal Typewriter Co

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Typewriter Company and domestic subsidiaries reported for quarter ended Oct. 31 net profits of $392,848, equal to $1.22 a share on common stock against $643,245 or $2.15 a share for the like period last year. Company's plant is at Hartford, Conn.

Promoted

Arthur B. Newhall

Elected Executive Vice-President in Charge of Production and Sales of the B. F. Goodrich Company. He was also appointed a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Newhall is President and a Director of the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown, Mass., a Wholly-Owned Goodrich Subsidiary.

Railroads Coming To Aid of Steel Mills, Says Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age reports in its weekly trade summary the Union Pacific may be in the market soon for 80,000 to 100,000 tons of rails in a year-end buying spurt by the carriers.

"The railroads, which have been a relatively minor factor in steel business during the past year, are coming to the aid of the steel mills at a time when new business in other lines is affected by the year-end inclination to hold inventories to a minimum," the trade publication said.

It cited among large orders placed lately by 25,000 tons of rails for the Chesapeake & Ohio and 3,000 tons by the Norfolk & Western, with prospects the Southern Pacific may come into the market for a "sizable tonnage."

Railroad equipment also has become more active, the publication noted.

Forecasting renewed buying of automobile steel, the Iron Age said continued large consumption of metal in the automotive industry was indicated by the fact that assembly schedules call for output of about 10,000 units a week through January and possibly into February.

Not much additional year-end decline in steel is anticipated in trade circles, it continued.

"Steel companies are confident," it said "that by mid-January at the latest, operations will be pointing upward again, aided by increasing releases for construction projects, railroad orders, resumption of tin plate production on a larger scale and the continuance of generous consumption by the automobile industry."

Pig iron makers, it reported, have opened their books for first quarter business at unchanged prices.

The publication estimated operations in the steel industry this week at 58 per cent of capacity, down 2 points from last week.

Regarding the steel scrap market it said although prices show signs of weakness at some districts the Pittsburgh and Chicago prices are steady and the Philadelphia quotation is 50 cents a ton higher based on a moderate sized sale to a mill.

Standard Oil, Ind. Offers New Worker Retirement Scheme

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced a new employee retirement plan providing for old age security for 25,000 workers.

A special meeting of Standard stockholders has been called for December 22 at Whiting, Ind., to approve the program.

The plan recognizes past and future service of employees in two ways:

For service after December 31, 1938, annuities will be purchased from an insurance firm under which employees voluntarily may accumulate 2 per cent of their monthly pay up to $250 a month and 5 per cent of all pay above that figure. The company will match the savings dollar for dollar.

In recognition of service prior to January 1, 1939, the company expects to continue annuities out of the current earnings such as at present.

Normal retirement ages will be 65 for men and 60 for women.

Retirement annuities under the plan, together with benefits under the Federal old age pension system, were expected to pay employees a monthly income amounting to about 1½ per cent of their average monthly wages for each year of service.

Recommends an Economic Study of Canning Industry

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—An economic survey of the canning industry to solve problems of over-production, under-consumption and selling at a loss was recommended by Karl K. Mayer, of Denver, Colo., President of the National Canners' Association.

Addressing the New York State Canners' Association, Mr. Mayer suggested that the study be started with the seeds which farmers plant and continue through all phases to distribution from grocers' shelves.

Declaring that "more than 500 products, from rattlesnake meat to Boston brown bread" are canned today, Mr. Mayer said the problem now is to find out what to do with those products, not to find out what more can be canned.

Federal Officers Arrest McKesson Executives Today

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—F. Donald Coster, President of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and George S. Dietrich, Assistant Treasurer, were arrested by Government agents here today after being served with warrants charging them with violation of the Securities Act of 1934.

George Vernard, Montreal agent of W. W. Smith & Co., English agents for the drug concern, was also ordered taken into custody.

Warrants for the seizure of the three men were filed in Federal Court by Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving H. Kaufman.

Overt Act Charged

Mr. Coster lives in Fairfield, Conn., and has been president of the firm since 1926. He is 54 and a native of Washington, D. C. The board of McKesson & Robbins yesterday demanded his resignation.

The overt act charged in the complaint was that Vernard, on Dec. 3, 1938, deposited a check for $15,000 in a Brooklyn branch of the Chase National Bank, drawn against Manning & Co. on the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal.

Manning & Co. is one of the concerns which supposedly had warehouses in which McKesson & Robbins stored crude drugs. Testimony has indicated that much of this stock was non-existent and it was because of alleged irregularities in the crude drugs department that McKesson & Robbins' assets were overestimated by perhaps $18,000,000.

The concern filed a petition in Federal Court last Thursday for reorganization under the Federal Chandler Act. Simultaneously a Federal inquiry, one by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office and another by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., got under way.

A brother-in-law of Mr. Coster testified in a hearing in the Bennett office that a sizeable brokerage account in his name, John O. Jenkins, was actually operated by Mr. Coster himself.

Mr. Jenkins is a brother of Mrs. Carol E. Coster who is under a temporary court order restraining her from using a $100,00 brokerage account in her name.

A "Dummy" Account

Mr. Jenkins told Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall he worked for McKesson & Robbins for four years prior to 1930.

The brokerage account in his name is with the firm of Steiner, Rouse & Co.

"The account was carried in my name" Mr. Jenkins said when Mr. McCall showed him a document bearing the name "John O. Jenkins'."

"Would it be correct if I called it a dummy account?" asked Mr. McCall.

"I don't know the terms used in such matters," Mr. Jenkins said.

"Who was the true owner?"

"Mr Coster."

Mr. McCall showed Mr. Jenkins a statement of the brokerage firm which indicated a payment on Dec. 29, 1936, to the Jenkins account of $139,130.51, and asked Mr. Jenkins what he did with the check.

"I endorsed it and gave it to Mr. Coster," he said.

Next the Assistant Attorney General produced another account, opened Feb. 16, 1938, with one entry on Nov. 30, showing a deposit of 10,000 shares of McKesson & Robbins, common, and 4,000 shares of preferred stock.

A final entry in the account indicated the sale of the preferred stock and showed a balance of $14,000 in cash and the 10,000 shares of common stock.

Loans to Business Expand $15,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks turned upward in the week ended Dec. 7 after three weeks of small declines.

The Federal Reserve Board said business loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $15,000,000 to $3,881,000,000 during the week. The increases occurred chiefly in the Chicago and San Francisco districts. The volume in New York City was unchanged.

Australian Wool Prices Boosted by U. S. Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—The improved demand for Australian wool from the United States of America has had the effect of boosting wool prices here, according to Queensland wool growers.

In previous years America has been a very spasmodic buyer of Australian fleeces. During the 1935 season American buyers purchased 87,022 bales and in the 1936 season 277,351 bales of Australian wool. Last season, however, America's purchases dropped to 19,262 bales, due to the unsettled conditions in the United States, which according to wool experts here, resulted in a "falling off" in the demand for woolen goods. This season's purchases by U. S. buyers are expected to reach, if not surpass, the 1936 season figures.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Charming 5-room Spanish bungalow, hot water heat, nicely furnished; 10 minutes to city; reasonable; all the fruit you wish. 610 Equitable Bldg.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 mornings, 2 afternoons. 11 W. 42 St. Office 1040. CO. 5-3233, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS
CAPE COD—Quaint old house; guests may rest and enjoy good food; $20.00 weekly. Martha Hastings, Hyannis, Mass.
THE GUEST HOME
240 Chilean Ave., Palm Beach, Florida
All rooms, baths, showers; private suites.

PERSONAL SERVICES
Woman—COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR—offers her services and car whole or part time; also ASSIST SHOPPING. Tel. AS. 8-2032 (N. Y. C.).

PIANOS FOR SALE
STEINWAY, model L, like new, cost $1975, sell $600; no dealers. Kenmore 1361, Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRINTING
Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work all kinds, low prices, good service. Call Pilz Co. 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.
PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley St., South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE
LIFE IN THE COUNTRY BEGINS when you acquire a good little home not too far from the city, all equipped with modern conveniences, located upon a sunny hillside, with glorious view, fine old shade trees, garden plot, clear mountain air, and supply of pure water. If interested in a place like this, see ANNIE L. PRICE, 604 Scranton Lackawanna Trust Bldg., SCRANTON, PENNA. Tel. 4-6977

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts
Apartments, houses, furnished, sale or rent; $200 up, season. Foster-Juen, Inc., Real Estate, 601 N. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.
FOREST HILL, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN S. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030
HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
353 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5253

REPAIRING
REICH'S WATCHMAKER STORE, repairing guaranteed, done by expert; useful gifts for Christmas. 607 North Hampton St., Easton, Penna.

ROOMS AND BOARD
BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.
OCEANSIDE, N. Y.—Room and board in quiet, cheerful, modern home, adjoining bath room. MRS. E. HANNER, 39 Roosevelt St.; tel. Rockville Centre 2810-M.

ROOMS TO LET
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable home, breakfast, study, ocean view, near church; permanent, transient; reasonable. Mrs. Shear, Maharba Apts.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest, study; near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1810 Pacific Ave.
BOSTON, Mass. (Fenway)—Attractive, quiet, sunny front room; near The Mother Church; meals optional, gentleman preferred. Ken. 6728.
BOSTON, Mass., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Rooms for refined guest in well regulated home. Phone Com. 9441.
BROOKLINE, MASS. 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house; convenient location; permanent, transient guests; parking. Lon. 8775.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For business girls, newly furnished and decorated studio rooms in refined modern elevator apartment; all home privileges; maid service; excellent transportation; near Christian Science church; reasonable. IRMA LEVENKIND, 319 St. Johns Place, STerling 3-9178.
N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.
N. Y. C., W. 96th St.—Desirable sunny room, adjoining bath; radio; private apartment; elevator; lady; $8; smaller $5. RI. 9-2161.
N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. (Apt. 8-D)—Beautifully furnished room, sunny room, suitable two; adjacent bath; all conveniences. RI. 9-1143.
N. Y. C., 600 West 113th St.—Large, sunny room, a real home for one needing such; board: 1 or 2. LOOMIS.
N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Apt. 4-D)—Large, front, beautifully furnished, separate dressing room; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; elevator.
N. Y. C., 505 W. 161 St.—Cheerful, outside room, adjoining bath; kitchen privilege; private family; excellent location. Evenings, Kochmann.
N. Y. C., 80th St., 303 W.—Pleasant front room, studio couch, piano; kitchen privileges; others, $5 up; elevator, telephone Bennett.
N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11-C)—Large, bright, corner studio, quiet, semi-private bath; convenient church, transportation. AC. 2-3633.
N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, running water, private entrance; refined family. ATwater 9-0887 Young, 1350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRAD

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

ALLEN BLANKFIELD RADIO
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
SALES SERVICE R.C.A.-Victor Philco Radio
Guaranteed on Any Make Radio
PHONE 6-8756 1914 ATLANTIC AVE.

Dial 4-7424 Telegraph Delivery Service

Harry Hasson
FLORIST
1744 Pacific Ave.

TELEPHONE 4-1261
Homberger's
Visit our store for smart ready to wear, millinery, and practical Christmas gifts.
New York and Atlantic Avenues
Atlantic City, N. J.

ERNST BECKER
New Jersey and Atlantic Aves.
All kinds of fancy foods for your Christmas Dinner
Imported cheeses from Holland, Norway, England, France, Switzerland and Italy.
Fine quality Salt Mackerel.
PHONE 5-0864

SHOP AT SCHOPPY
for Gifts That Last
WM. SCHOPPY, *Jeweler*
1130 Atlantic Avenue

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collinswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

REMINGTON RAND
ELECTRIC CLOSE-SHAVER

AC or DC
$15.75 WITH LEATHER CASE
$15.00 WITHOUT CASE
ACCLAIMED everywhere as the finest dry shaver of them all. Shaves without soap, blades or lotions. Now at the new low price.
BELL'S DRUG STORE
9 North Union Ave. Phone Cr. 6-1233

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Victor and Decca Records
Radios $9.95 and up
All makes of radios repaired
621 Central Ave., Or. 3-8300

Place Your Order Now for Your
Christmas Cakes
FECHNER'S BAKERY
458 Central Ave. Or. 3-1709

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
66 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7186

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Delicious and Unusual
Fruits—Candies—Nuts
Aplets, Maple and Honey Confections
Fig and Date Balls—Christmas Wrapped and Mailed, 60c a pound
Tree ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
OLIVE MAY CO., INC.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

Springdale Service Station
337 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

CHRISTMAS TYPEWRITERS
All makes new portables, $29.75 up
Large stock Rebuilt Standards $27.50 up
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main St., Orange, N. J.

A Royalty of Gifts
HELEN YEATMAN
Unusual and Distinctive
CHRISTMAS CARDS
OPEN EVENINGS
237 Park Ave at Grove St.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
LONDON, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster, Tel. Whitehall 6681
PARIS, 30 Faubourg St. Honoré, Tel. Anjou 80-97
BOSTON, One Norway St., Tel. Commonwealth 4320
NEW YORK, 500 Fifth Ave., Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Tel. Randolph 9061
DETROIT, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Tel. Madison 3810
ST. LOUIS, 3970 Railway Exch. Bldg., Tel. CHestnut 6172
LOS ANGELES, 210 West Seventh St., Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO, 620 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE, 634 Skinner Building, Tel. MAin 3004
MIAMI, 1220 Investment Building, Tel. 9-2443
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

KROLL *the Jeweler*
Authorized Dealer for
Hamilton, Gruen and Bulova Watches
We invite you to open a Charge Account Now
Divided Payments Up to 10 Months
No Interest Charges
515 MAIN STREET, Opp. Muir's

Cheery and Individual
Christmas Cards

Cost Little—Mean Much
SHOP IN EAST ORANGE
Post's

SPECIALS for limited time only
59c Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses 59c
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
35c Suits Sponge Pressed 35c
FAMOUS CLEANERS AND DYERS
11 LINCOLN STREET OR. 4-4809
We Call and Deliver

RE 2-2579
HARRY P. LANZ
Inc.
JEWELERS
15 Maiden Lane
New York

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244, Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

WILLIAM HAIRDRESSER, INC
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture
EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
19 So. Harrison St. OR. 4-4918

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
extends to Monitor Readers
JOYOUS HOLIDAY GREETINGS
14 So. Harrison St. OR. 4-8330

Give Homemade Candy for Christmas
from
SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main Street Or. 5-9729

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

Millinery
Hats made to order $1 and up
Hosiery 69c and Up
V. C. HAT SHOP
330 MORRIS AVE. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD

"VIVIEN"
18 N. Van Brunt Street
Hats of Distinction, Ready Made and to Order, also Beautiful Suede and Kid Purses, Evening Head Wear.

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Christmas Gifts
which men really like
Quality Clothes Since 1888
GEISMAR'S
222 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

For Christmas Gifts
Give Beautiful Flowers
or select something from our new Gift Shop.
GRULICH & SONS
TWO STORES
616 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. 2930 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Member F. T. D. A.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MAPLEWOOD

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Ave. SO-2-2692

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

"Old Woman in the Shoe"
Useful Christmas Gifts from one minute up—
Posture Builder Shoe Shop
157 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9691

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream for your Christmas Dinner in Special attractive moulds.
HOME MADE CANDY FRESH DAILY
178 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

SAVIDIS, Delicatessen
Home made Salads
Chicken Chow Mein, Daily
MAPLEWOOD AVE.
Free Delivery SO. 2-3843

Earl's Sea Food Market
Shell oysters and clams delivered Christmas morning and every holiday.
5 Highland Place SO. 0-0214

FRAENTZEL
Hardware
The Season's Greetings and a Merry Christmas to our Monitor Patrons
Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-6030

YOUR
WHELAN DRUG STORE
Offers
Holiday Gifts and Toiletries by Elizabeth Arden, Lentheric, Du Barry, Yardley, Coty, Hudnut, Houbigant and Bourgois.
WE DELIVER
185 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-9685

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware—Housewares
Paints—Sporting Goods
The Season's Greetings
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOWNES GLOVES
The Store Where You Can Buy Gifts that Men Like
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church St. at Montclair Center
SWANK JEWELRY KNOX HATS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Candy, Ice Cream, Toiletries
CALL MONT. 2-9400 or MONT. 2-9401
KAUFMAN'S
DRUG STORES

Gifts for Christmas
Books, Stationery, Artwares
Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
MADISON'S
627-629 BLOOMFIELD AVE.

Radio Service Bureau
S. G. HOLBROOK, Prop.
(Member of Radio Manufacturers Service)
All Makes of Radios Repaired, Serviced
OPEN EVENINGS
Let Us Repair and Service Your Radio
6 Midland Ave., Montclair M-2-4360

A General Insurance Service
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
84 TUXEDO RD. TEL. MO. 2-8666-M
OFFICE: 84 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN
TEL. 3-3030—3031

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

TOYS
for the Kiddies!
Gifts for Everyone!
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Custom Venetian Blind., Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 3-0179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
The "HOME ELECTRICAL" Shop
Phones: MOntclair 2-0764, 2-3235
393 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Tel. Mont. 2-5000
HughesAgency
Dependable Insurance
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

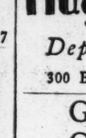
Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a licensed underwriter. It will cost you nothing to consult
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Annuities, Automobile, Endowment, Fire, Employers Liability, Compensation, etc.

GIFTS FOR MEN
RELIABLE Outfitters
CLOTHIERS & HABERDASHERS
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282



Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

No gift more appropriate for this season of the year than a growing plant or lovely cut flowers.
Smith's FLOWERS
Flowers by wire. Montclair 3-1000

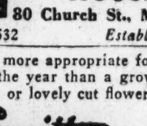
Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
For Every Occasion
Phone Montclair 2-5465
Night Phone Verona 8-4865
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
GREENHOUSES: VERONA, N. J.

NEWARK

OUTSTANDING
VALUE



$100.00

Platinum ring with blue white and perfect center diamond. 8 side diamonds.

WISS
560 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
ESTABLISHED 1870

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508
daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-{7055 7056

A Specialty

The Rose Shop Inc.
Invites you to do your Christmas shopping here
Our stocks are complete and moderately priced plus service and quality
228 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

PHONE ORANGE 3-0700
OLSEN'S HOLLYWOOD FLORAL SHOPPE
Large Selection of Christmas Plants and Flowers
87-89 Main Street near Hillyer Street

Do your Christmas Shopping at
The Morris Shop
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
296 Main St. Cor. Day St.

Traflets
HOME MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
Tel. OR. 3-8624
Cor. SO. ESSEX AVE. and CENTRAL AVE.

SOUTH ORANGE

ELITE ART & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. Miss Albert, Mgr.
Make your selection early for Christmas cards, toys, and gifts from our choice and varied stock.

BELLIN'S
"A safe place to shop"
A large assortment of desirable merchandise suitable for Christmas gifts for men, women and children.
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
N. B. C. Cheese Sandwich Crisp
Cheese Crackers.....2 packages 29c
Monarch Telephone Peas...3 cans 50c
Wayne County Pure Apple Sweet Cider.....29c gal.
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

THE BECKER GIFT SHOP
Select and Buy your Christmas Cards and Gifts Now.
Open Evenings
5 Vose Ave. SO. 2-3939

ALBERT VOSS
Orders are now being taken for personal Christmas cards
Toys, games, Christmas wrappings, tags and seals
Open Evenings to 9 P. M.
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-1656

Star Tailoring Co.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. S. O. 2-1962

NUTLEY

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Homemade Candies in Gift Boxes
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
DELIVERY Phone Nutley 3-1058

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

Abbott's Department Store
634 MAIN AVENUE
Gifts for
Men, Women and Children

Sweetwood Florist

PATERSON

For Practical
Christmas Gifts
WESTERMAN'S BABY & JUVENILE SHOP
Van Houten and Washington Sts., Paterson, N. J.

Sherwood 2-9206 Prop., Chas W. Miller
Island Park Florist
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Christmas Greens
For Outside and Inside Decorations.
MIDDLE OF W. B'WAY BRIDGE

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
COKE COAL OIL
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.

GIFTS
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware for Christmas. Cash or Credit.
Robert Lipton, Inc.
Established 1892 06 W. Front Street

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Phone Plainfield 6-0005, 6-0006
A. M. Griffen Hardware Co., Inc.
20-34 Somerset Street
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR SALES
From Dec. 26 thru to January
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
186 E. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Happy Holiday Greetings
Sandy's Hat Store
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

"Floral Art For Christmas"
DOLLY WEISSMANN
"House of Flowers"
209 Main Street Hack 2-5583

Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack 2-7157
Mrs. I. Greenhouse sends Season's Greetings to All Monitor Readers

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS AND GIFTS
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO., INC.
"The Big Store"
9-13 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Mail and Phone Orders Filled Phone Ridge 6-0106—6-0107

THE IDEAL GIFT
Berkshire Hose, Gordon Hose, Gordon Undies, Potter Moss Robes, Mark Cross Gloves, Wesley Bags, Laros Slips, Polar Mitts.
A Nice Selection of $1 Gifts.
Open Evenings until Christmas
QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. RI. 6-2721

The Everlasting Gift
For the Whole Family
A MOVIE CAMERA!
8 mm $32.50 16 mm $39.50
ALJIAN
Everything Photographic
15 W. Ridgewood Ave.

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
66 E RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

THE TAVERN RESTAURANT
Under New Management
Near Warner's Theatre
166 E. Ridgewood Ave.
"Excellent Food for the Most Discriminating"
NO LIQUOR SOLD
STEAKS CHOPS SEA FOOD

Quality Candy and Ice Cream
at moderate prices
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES
THE WIGWAM
Inc.
West Plaza Tel. Ri. 6-0955

METROPOLITAN MARKET
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Gus Yearing, Prop.
48 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. 6-0204
See Our Window Display for Fri. and Sat. Specials

THE TAFFY SHOP
Home Made Confections and Ice Cream for Christmas
Canes—Chocolates
Fancy and Plain Boxes
146 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. Ridg. 6-3037

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

MARCUE SHOE SHOP
63 E. Ridgewood Avenue
A Practical Gift
DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE FOOTWEAR

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

ROBERT'S CO.
Finery Hose
Barbizon Underwear

WEBER
THE WATCH MAN
Jeweller and Silversmith
Watson Silver and All Leading Makes
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Fine Repairing
36 E. Ridgewood Avenue Since 1909

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and Crosse and Blackwell Products
29 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Free Delivery
Phone RIdgewood 6-5528

RUTHERFORD

Practical Christmas Gifts for the Whole Family
at
PARK HARDWARE CO.
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

Christmas Greetings
Say it with Home Made Candies, Novelties and Favors
Large Assortment to choose from at
RUTHERFORD SWEET SHOP
116 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1800

INSURANCE
FIRE LIABILITY COMPENSATION BURGLARY JEWELRY
LIFE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM TOURIST
ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 Wilson Ave. Ru. 2-4315

SUMMIT

NOBLE'S SWEET SHOPPE
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Christmas Favors
Schrafft's—Page & Shaw—Maillard's Gift Boxed Chocolates
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Mid-Winter Cleaning
OVERCOATS TOPCOATS
Time to Re-condition
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

A Christmas Suggestion Shop Early
at
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
"Our Gift Lines Complete"
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
FLEXIBLE FLYER SLEDS
CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS AND LIGHTS
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

W. L. BAKER, INC.
Why not make this Christmas a practical one? We have lots of useful Gifts for men and boys. *See the new lightweight traveling bags.*
426 Springfield Ave Summit

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Meyers Service Station
Cedar Lane Tea 6-5430
Electrical Gifts
Toasters Refrigerators
Irons Radios
Waffle Irons

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
466 Cedar Lane
We Specialize In
Children's Haircutting

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane
208 Main St., Ft. Lee 330 Anderson Drive, Grantwood

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service To Meet Every Need

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your Insurance with your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LAFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea 6-8855

Give Practical Gifts
WM. LUDEWIG
Housefurnishings Glass
Hardware Paints
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea 6-4991

TRENTON

Gifts of Jewelry
WATCHES — Bulova, Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
DIAMONDS—$15.00 to $500.00
TOILET SETS—$6.75 to $47.50
RINGS—(Birth stones) $5.00 to $35.00
GIFTS FOR ALL—$2.00 up
The Friendly Store
REID'S
15 East State St. Tel. 5829

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
4 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
We Deliver
Christmas Greens and Trees
Decorations and Gifts
4 West End Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. E. R. Blake, Mgr. Tel. 5857

UNION CITY

YOUR PORTRAIT
The Christmas Gift That Only You Can Give
MATERNE STUDIO
140-48 St., Union City, N. J.
Pastime Thea. Bldg. Union 7-3042
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday 9 to 7

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL E. DARBY, Inc.
Corner South and Summit Avenues
Mary Lincoln Candies
Yardley's Products
Costa's Ice Cream
Telephone WEstfield 2-1198

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone We-tfield 2-2103

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK

DELIVERIES

WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD WATCHUNG DUNELLEN PLAINFIELD

205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5542

TUTTLE BROS

CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD

PHONE 1492

Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

Christmas Greetings

"The Old Gray Mare—
She Ain't No More"

But, Oh Boy! You should see the gifts behind the Old Barn Door.

OLD BARN STUDIO
EVA SANFORD DIETZ
118 Ferris Place

THE GIFT STORE
Since 1900

Brunner's
JEWELERS
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

We invite you to inspect our Christmas stock of Barbizon Slips and Gowns, Mojud and Berkshire Hosiery. All Free Wrapped and Ready to Give.

MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

NANCY JO'S BEAUTY SALON
is now located at 425 SUMMIT AVE.
Anniversary Special for December
3 Items for $1.00
Telephone for Appointment WE. 2-4031

Merry Christmas

Paul Allemann
JEWELER—WATCHMAKER
104 E. Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-0736

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

A gift of *plants* or *flowers* expresses your Christmas sentiments beautifully at prices from $1.00 upward.

DOERRER & SONS
167 ELM ST.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919

Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

Christmas Shoppers will find a most extensive line of Ladies' and Men's Watches to fit everyone's purse. They carry our guarantee of Quality and Value.

We also invite you to inspect our large selection of beautiful gifts and jewels.

L. J. Rad
Bergenline Ave. 639
West New York, N. J.

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford *Genuine Parts*
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Use Flowers
for Christmas as Gifts
Schnyder's Flower Shop
800 Bergenline Ave.
West New York, N. J.
UNION 7-2353 Member F. T. D. A.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.

Everything in Flowers
Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-2013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.

"One of Pennsylvania's Better Stores"

Alive with
GIFTS
for Everybody!

Each of our six floors is brimful of Gifts to tell the Christmas story in a bountiful, lasting way!

Appel JEWELER

CHESTER

"Wayne" Oil Burners
Installed Complete
$190.00
WM. T. FOWDEN
Third and Concord Ave., Chester, Pa.

EASTON

Frank H. Ricker Est.
Your Patronage Solicited
PLUMBING AND HEATING
118-126 Ferry Street Tel. 3831

Secure your Future
Life Insurance and Annuities
TED WHITESELL
Drake Building, Easton, Pa.

OLANDA BEAUTY SHOP
All branches of beauty work
Expertly done in this pleasant shop
Wil-bor Theatre Bldg. Tel. 2-4691

NEW MODERN BEAUTY SHOPPE
under same management
224 Northampton St. Tel. 2-9162

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR HIS LEISURE HOURS
A Flannel Robe
of warm, all-wool flannel
$6.95
others $8.50 to $17.50
A Silk Robe
of luxurious Suskana silk
$15
others $10 to $35
Fine Hand Type Monogram
at no extra cost
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street

TROST *Shoe Shoppe*
Hosiery for Christmas
Matrix Shoes
Children's Shoes
Rubber Footwear
14 West 8th St. Phone 24-670

RYAN—FLOWERS
Lend That
Merrie Yuletide Spirit
351 West 8th St. Phone 78-275

A. B. Sieger ONLY JEWELER IN PINE
POCKET and WRIST WATCHES
Silverware
Diamonds
Clocks
Many Attractive Christmas Gifts
—May We Serve You—
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

LAVER'S
Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Gift Wrapping Papers, Tyings, Seals for your Gift Packages
On Sale Main Floor

PARIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness.
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-837

SPROWLS
Home Made Ice Cream
Special Prices to Churches, Schools, Clubs. Select Line Nursery Grown
CHRISTMAS TREES
426 Cherry St. Phone 22-720

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us
Leave Your Orders at **PULAKOS**
926 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

FORD E. O'DELL
Jeweler
Less Than 10 Shopping Days till Christmas
107 W. 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you!"

A CHRISTMAS GIFT THAT
Keeps giving. See the new 1939 Portable Typewriters — the finest and Hansomest ever made.
Davis Typewriter Co.
103 West 10th St. 23-724

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Erie Book Store
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
Ask for our Catalogue
We Carry Books Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Beautiful Line of GREETING CARDS
Delivered or Mail Orders Filled
17 EAST 8TH ST. PHONE 23-354

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

The Art and Gift Shop
GIFTS • ART NEEDLE WORK
105 N. Second St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
M. EMMA KUNKEL

J. H. TROUP'S
Christmas Radio Sale
ALL MAKES
15 So. Market Square

Gift Selections Are Complete at
Pomeroy's
Flowers for Christmas
Harry J. Killian
FLORIST
214 N. SECOND ST., HARRISBURG, PA.
FLORAL SERVICE PHONE 33571

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

Gift Suggestions
Lamps, Vases, Chenille Spreads etc.
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
123 NORTH SECOND STREET

STANLEY R. LINGLE
FLORIST
933 N. Third Street Phone 23136
Large assortment potted plants, cut flowers for Christmas

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
26 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Full Line of Toys
Lionel Trains
Christmas Trees and Greens
Ard. 1496

Lois Umbsen Galleries
63 St. James Place, Ardmore
Interior Decorating
Antiques, Unusual Gifts, Upholstery
ARDMORE 535

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
HOSIERY, LINGERIE
PAJAMAS
— Open Evenings

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

TERRY'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Permanent Waving
8026 YORK RD.
MELROSE 4711

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

R & R
CHICKEN and PUDDINGS
READY COOKED

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

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1939 RCA Victor
Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy
Hardware — Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store

For Christmas Gifts
- Jewelry
- Watches
- Clocks
- Silverware

217 York Road Ogontz 1416

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods
FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue

Furniture
Rugs Bedding
Russell Smith
INC.
Ogontz 4661, 416 York Rd.

Electrical Appliances for Christmas
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 375

BARGAIN
'38 PACKARD Touring Sedan—Price $1050
Radio, heater, defroster included
WALLER MOTORS
York and Harte Roads Ogontz 3400

ALADDIN Book Shop
Christmas Cards Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

perfumes
prince matchabelli
chevalier garde
christmas cards and gift wrappings
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

Christmas Cards
Gifts for Everyone
"Don't look at the price tag, buy cards that reflect your personality."
(Ask for free Memory Calendar)
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad and 5003 N. Broad

FARM PRODUCTS
RAYMOND E. BEACH
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc.
Delivered from Bucks County Farm
Fresh Daily right to your door
City Address, 2419 W. Allegheny Avenue
Telephone—Sagamore 6069—Philadelphia

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West. 22-66

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
Phone orders gladly taken.
109 So. 18th St., Philadelphia RIT. 1882
All types of Fine Needlework, Mending, Monogramming, Children's Clothes, Infants' Wear

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

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Hardwood Floors
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Edward Kay Co
5421 Market Street
She 7900 West 2368

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

RCA-VICTOR
Combination Sale
Console $85.00
Subscription 2.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
(Save $11.00)
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
323 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9216 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

R. F. ARNHEIM
The Jewelry Shoppe
Antique Jewelry, Silverware and Curios
If it's Jewelry we can repair it.
117 Fifth Ave., May Building GRant 8223

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

IN BELLEVUE IT'S . . .
Louis Knell & Son
for Christmas Gifts and Toys
SLEDS—DOLLS—TRAINS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
511 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

Nichols Choc Shop, Inc.
Christmas Candies
Delicious Home-Made Assorted Chocolates from 50c to $2.50
GIFT BOXES
601 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

LINDEN 3745 PROMPT DELIVERY
Give Flowers This Christmas
Bellevue Floral Shoppe
Satisfactory Flower Service
FLOWERS BY WIRE
18 HAWLEY AVE. BELLEVUE, PA.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

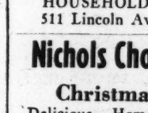
PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

For the Coming Holidays
SEE ZE-WE'S
for All Groceries of Quality
Christmas Delicacies
Tel. Lehigh 5903 626 Washington Road

READING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

More People in Berks County EAT



Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Order Your
HOLIDAY TURKEY
CHICKEN, DUCK, CAPON, etc. early from
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

—CHEESE—
All popular varieties from leading countries are offered here for lovers of good cheese, at reasonable prices and with courteous service always.
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
4 NORTH FOURTH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POMEROY'S
World's Fair of Gifts

offers thousands of the finest items to supply every need of your gift list.

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Fine Diamonds and Jewelry
Gifts of all Kinds
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You are always welcome whether you want a very small gift or an expensive one, and we can supply all you need.
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arline b. mosher florist

scranton's smart flower shop
flowers—gifts
308 adams avenue
telephone 4-1644

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR from
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Coal Exchange Building Tel. 4-6622

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WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

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Refrigerators, Ranges, Radios
Dishwashers and Cleaners
Small Appliances
W. C. CARTER CO.
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"Scranton's Leading Electric Store"

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Lamps for the Child's Room
Spode Dinnerware—the Gift Supreme
Addyman and Kirkwood
431 Linden St.—Opp. Post Office

GIFTS From 95c to $50

The Heinz Store's Gift Shop
Gives a real meaning to the old phrase
"Gifts Galore!"
Come, see for yourself . . .

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When you buy MONITOR-ADVERTISED BOOKS
Will you buy them of us?
Toys—Games—Cards
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Who would not be pleased with a gift in smart leather?
211 North Washington Avenue

MODISH GIFTS
HATS GLOVES HOSIERY HANDBAGS
SMART STYLES MODERATE PRICES PLEASANT SERVICE
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 North Washington Avenue

Do not hesitate to give pictures for gifts. We have many that are so lovely they would be bound to please.
Decorative Plaques for Children
HENRY KUCK
318 North Washington Ave.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

RAE WATKINS
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
Hosiery
Lingerie
Handbags
House Coats
Handkerchiefs
Accessories
Gloves
430 Spruce Street

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
Good Food Well Served
Plum Pudding
Dark and light fruit cake
Special Christmas boxes
Overbrook Town Shop Recipe Book
200 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Alpacuna Overcoats
The finest combination of warmth, wear and lighter weight. These nationally famous Overcoats are exclusive with us in Scranton. $40.
SAMTERS

Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue
Tel. 2-8921
Scranton, Pa.
Gift Flowers by Telegraph

Christmas Greens
Home and Table Decorations
Gifts of Pottery and Glassware
Corsage Bouquets of Beauty and Loveliness

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Plan Now to have extra money next December by joining our
1939 Christmas Club
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

Philco Radios Magic-Chef Ranges
W. J. MULLAN CO.
420 Beaver St., Phone 425
Kelvinator Appliances
Bendix Washers

D. W. CHALLIS & SONS
Incorporated
General Contractors - Builders' Supplies
Coal and Coke
Locust Place and Centennial Ave.
Tel. Sewickley 378 and 379

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas Gifts—Cards and Gift Wrappings

Electric Wiring & General Repair Work
HANDY'S ELECTRIC SHOP
432 Beaver St., Ph. Sewickley 388

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
Unusual Novelties for CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS
503 Beaver St. Phone 788

Eatmor Cranberries
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat
ESTABLISHED 1874

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MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

1939 PLYMOUTH
on display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Ave., Phone 1390

SHOP IN COMFORT
Haberdashers— Ladies' Wear
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

SHEAFFER PENS
Royal Portable Typewriters
FRED A. FISH
JEWELER
21 South Ave., Below Court House, Media
GRUEN WATCHES

MOVE SAFELY by
J. C. STILLWELL, JR.
FOR SALE
New and Used Furniture
STORAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

WEIL'S GIFT SHOP
6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Arrow Shirts, Neckwear, Interwoven Hose, Stetson Hats, Daniel Hays Gloves, Hickok Suspender and Belt Sets, Silk and Wool Robes, Sweaters, Leather Jackets, etc.
He will be pleased with the gift you buy here.

Jonas Toy Shop
7028 Terminal Square
Formerly West Garrett Road
Ask for our Billy and Ruth Catalog of newest toys.

Greeting Cards
Upper Darby, Pa. *Open evenings*

Minerva Shop
Dresses and Millinery
7021 Garrett Road, Blvd. 4408

CALL DELIVER
STEWARTS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
(FURS) Cleaned—Glazed Remodeled—Stored
(RUGS) Cleaned—Repaired Shampooed—Stored
Coats Relined and Remodeled
7046 Marshall Road Boulevard 2338

FRANK DAVIS
Your Jeweler Since 1907
53 Long Lane 17 N. 52nd St.
Upper Darby Philadelphia
Open Evenings
GIFTS—GREETING CARDS

Buy HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT *at*
MOORE'S
Arrow Shirts and Neckwear
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Hose
Botany Neckwear
7038 Terminal Square Open Evenings
Estab. 1914

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE,
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market St. Blvd. 1553

Cadwallader
For Quality Paints and Painters' Supplies
7040 Terminal Square Blvd. 934

VOGEL'S *flowers*
When It Is a Matter of Quality
BLVD. 45 WEST GARRETT RD.
Telegraphed and Delivered Everywhere

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies
and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
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Gifts of Perfume, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery
Mother Will Want a Fur Hat With Her Fur Coat
9 NORTH DUKE STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Cushy?

Said Joseph P. Kennedy to us, over luncheon in London recently: "If this is anybody's idea of a soft job, he can have it."

He was referring to his position as American Ambassador to Britain, and he told us one version of how he got the job.

"When it was talked about that I might possibly go to England," he said, "I was sitting in the President's office one day when he said to me, 'Joe, you have been working very hard for a long time. You can go over there and take it easy for awhile. You know, they have week ends over there from Thursday to Tuesday.'

"To me," Ambassador Kennedy added, "the term 'week end' is now synonymous with 'crisis.' I have not had a week end that I know of since I have been here when somebody has not said, 'Something is going to happen on Saturday!'"

Oh—Oh!

A cynic sitting next to us suggested that these Saturday crises have given new meaning to the well-known words "week-end retreat."

Our neighbor also declared that so many envoys are going home nowadays that they are thinking of changing the spelling to "envois."

Classic

It is a cliché to say that things are not always what they seem; but a story comes to us from France which makes the temptation to repeat the cliché irresistible.

A beautiful statue of Venus, in the pure classical Greek style, including broken arms, was dug up on a farm near St. Henetienne in the Loire Department about 18 months ago. The local Council, convinced that a great art treasure had been discovered, rewarded the peasant who had unearthed the statue with $25, and set up the work of art in the local museum.

The Ministry of Fine Arts in Paris soon heard of the Venus and it was not long before several of the Ministry's inspectors journeyed to St. Henetienne to inspect the find.

The experts found the statue to be a fine piece of work, remarkably well-preserved, in Tierra Carrara marble. They classify it officially as of Greek origin; and the plowman's Venus was scheduled immediately as a national art treasure.

Then it was, when the findings of the experts were officially documented, that François Cremonese, Italian sculptor resident in a nearby village, claimed the statue as his own work!

"Nobody would ever come and look at my work," he announced, "and I was in despair. I had this piece of fine marble, sent to me by my father from Italy, and I carved the Venus.

"Nobody came to look at my Venus," explained Signor Cremonese, "so I suddenly thought of a plan. I knocked the arms off and damaged the work a little, and then I buried the statue where I knew it would sooner or later be discovered. All I have had to do is to wait.

"The art experts are all agreed my Venus is a masterpiece. Very nice. Now maybe they will come and see my other work and admire that also."

Challenged to prove his story, the sculptor not merely named a witness, but also declared that he has a plaster cast of the original, which he had taken "just in case."

The only difficulty is that the statue is now officially classified as a work from Ancient Greece, and in France when anything is officially classified it takes more than a sculptor's chisel to unclassify it!

Flying High

While on the mainland of Europe, let us proceed to Antwerp, Belgium, where something else unexpected has happened.

J. de G, of Brussels, reports the startling political debut in Antwerp of a one-man party, now represented on the local Council.

Chairman, committee, and sole candidate of this party is a man whom J. de G. terms "ambulant-merchant"; and his party machinery is a tricycle. The new Councilor is not merely an advocate of his own brand of technocracy, but also a traveling salesman. So he took the opportunity of selling simultaneously his brands of technocracy and grocery to housewives while he made his daily rounds in the popular quarters of Antwerp.

The result was that while most everybody seemed to take the roundsman-politician as a joke, they found at the election that the laugh was on them. The technocrat was elected by 26,000 votes.

His program includes: compulsory teaching of Esperanto, acknowledgment of every man's right to make speeches in the open air, annual income of $11,000 for every citizen when technocracy is in full swing, nine months' holidays with pay each year, and a free home for all. To put this full program before the country, the pedaling peddler is to stand for Parliament in 1940.

His promises certainly make ham and eggs look very small fry.

J. A. M.

Daily Anecdote

Right Address

Famed in history, because of his famous ride, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was one of the great leaders of the Union Armies in the War Between the States. He and his men were campaigning against the forces of General Early, and captured so many Confederate guns that it required almost super-human efforts on the part of the Southern command to resupply Early with ordnance.

Finally new guns were shipped from Richmond. On the side of one of these some witty rebel had inscribed in large letters: "To General Sheridan, care of General Early."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: An American can economize if he has to, but he figures he doesn't have to till he runs out of money and credit.

Washington Post: It is wondered why persons who know exactly how to run the world write newspaper columns instead.

Detroit News: "In the not far distant future, people will be living in glass houses," declares an architect. Shucks, people in small towns have been living in glass houses all along.

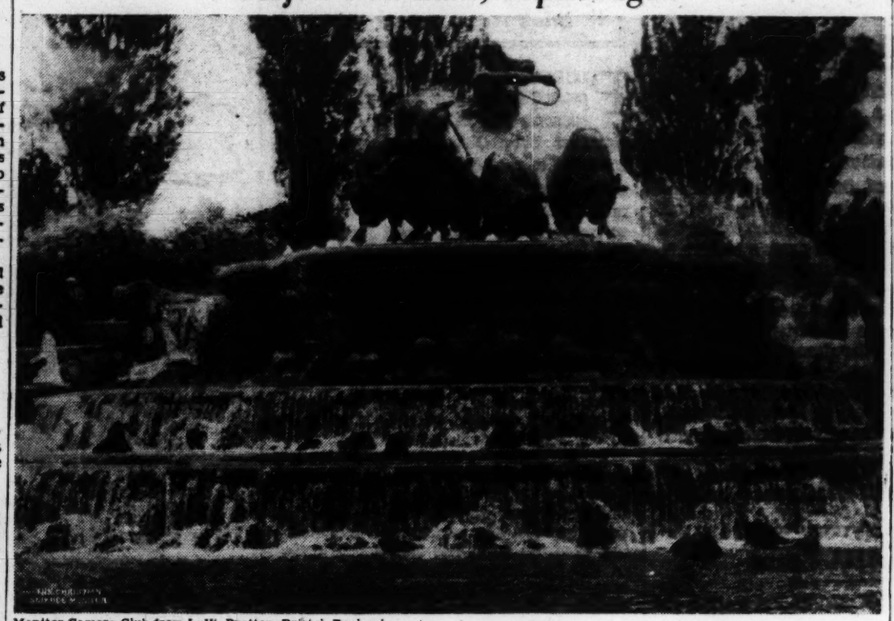
Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Many are willing to turn this country back to the Indians, but some think we ought to let the Republicans play with it first.

Milwaukee Journal: The new postage series gives Calvin Coolidge a position of honor, on the $5 stamp—a typical instance of being elevated to obscurity.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Government is now making feverish preparations to defend our hemisphere from the other one. The plans include ten thousand airplanes and a new song by George M. Cohan.

Sunbonnet Sue

Gefjon Fountain, Copenhagen



Monitor Camera Club from L. W. Pratten Bristol, England

The Statuary Represents the Old Myth of Gefjon, Who Won the Favor of King Gylfe of Sweden. This Was in the Days of Long Ago, Before Europe Had Assumed Its Present Configuration. As a Reward, the King Promised Gefjon as Much Land as She Could Encircle With the Plough in a Day's Work. So She Transformed Her Four Sons Into Bulls, Yoked Them to the Plough, and Cut What Is Known as Zealand Out of Sweden.

Quotation for Today

PROSPERITY gets followers, but adversity distinguishes them.
—SHAKESPEARE.

Party Fun

Going Down

This is a hilarious game. It can be played with a mixed crowd of youngsters and grown-ups, with few or many players—only limited by the size of the room and with one or more tennis balls, according to the number of players.

The ball is tossed from one to the next, and so on round the ring. If a player misses, he goes down in the following order: First miss, he stands on one leg; second miss, he goes down on one knee; third miss, he goes down on both knees; fourth miss, he sits down; fifth miss, he lies down on his back; sixth miss, with his face down; seventh miss, he is down and out.

If at any time he catches the ball, he goes back up to the position he just lost.

The last one out wins. For small folk a more easily caught ball may be used.—Mrs. W. C. Eugene, Ore.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Bell Has More Than One Tone?

Miss D. I., of Dayton, Ohio, writes: "Why does a bell have two tones?"

To begin with, Miss D. I., a bell may have more than two tones. For instance, Hemony of Zütphen is said to have required a good bell to have three octaves, two fifths, one major, and one minor third.

SOLID LINE - shape of bell. DOTTED and BROKEN LINES - shapes between which bell vibrates on being struck.

How, then, are all these tones produced when a bell is struck? All sounds result from vibrations. When the bell is struck, it is set in vibration, and sound results. The bell, however, does not vibrate as a whole without at the same time vibrating in parts or segments. The vibrations of these smaller divisions or segments produce higher tones than the vibrations of the bell as a whole. This is on the same principle as the commonly observed fact that shortening the vibrating portion of a violin string raises the pitch of the tone.

The higher vibrations of the segments produce tones known as overtones or partials. Their coexistence and intermixture with the fundamental vibrations determine the quality of the sound produced by the bell.

When a bell is struck, it divides into four vibrating segments. The point at which it is struck invariably becomes the center of a vibrating segment. Directly across from this point is the center of another such segment, and the other two segment centers are at 90 degrees from these points. The bell's vibration consists of a rapid succession of alternations between an oval shape running from the point at which the bell was struck, to one diametrically opposite, and an oval running at right angles to the first.

If the bell is of perfectly uniform curvature and thickness, many inharmonious overtones or partials are likely to sound when it is struck. To overcome this tendency to produce inharmonious tones, bells of various shapes and materials have been designed, and famous bell-founders, like Van de Gheyn and Hemony have formulated laws and patterns which are very generally used in the making of bells.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

The 5:15 Plane

Airplane Builder: "This new plane is so big that 58 persons can stand on each wing."

Mr. Jones: "Hm-m! So it's going to carry commuters?"

Sh-h!

Boy—"Father, do you know that every winter an animal puts on a new fur coat?"

Father—"Hush, Son; not so loud! Your mother is in the next room."
—Pasadena Post.

Glad Privilege

The author was in a prominent bookstore, autographing copies of his second edition.

One buyer said: "Too bad this book isn't from your first edition."

"Oh, this is a real novelty for me, Madam, to autograph a second edition," replied the author.

Defendant

The Justice of the Peace was performing his first wedding ceremony, and he found it difficult to disassociate from it several police cases he had heard earlier in the day.

"Do you take this man to be your lawfully wedded husband?" he asked. And the bride demurely said she did.

Turning to the groom the Justice asked: "What do you have to say in your own defense?"

Going, Going, Gone

Up in Maine the railway station had been displaced by an old passenger coach.

The man from New York looked at it with disdain and finally approached the ticket agent. "Is this the best depot you can offer the traveler?" he asked.

"Guess you're about right," answered the agent. "We used to have a real good depot here years ago. But the boys—well, they just naturally whittled her down."

Little Chauncey

"Have my whiskers been turned in yet?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Knows No Fear

Arcadia, Calif.

In a new subdivision one morning some workmen began to clear away the weeds and brush, preparatory to begin building a new house. When the lumber began to arrive, one pile was placed aside to be used at some future time. As the building progressed, the workmen became interested in the many quail that came very near the building, giving their quaint calls.

At last, when the house was finished and all unused lumber was to be hauled away so the landscape gardeners could begin their work, this last pile of unused lumber had to be moved. As they began loading it, the men noticed a little quail come limping out of the pile. One of the men knew then that she had her nest under the pile of lumber and was trying to attract them away from it by her seeming crippled condition.

But as the lumber had to be moved, they continued to load it. Finally they found the nest on the ground, with 14 little eggs in it. The pair of quail stayed about 30 feet away and tensely watched what was taking place. The workmen did not wish to destroy the nest, so, taking a large shovel, one of them lifted the nest and eggs very carefully and carried them off the lot and put them under a large shrub some distance away, and placed some brush over the nest.

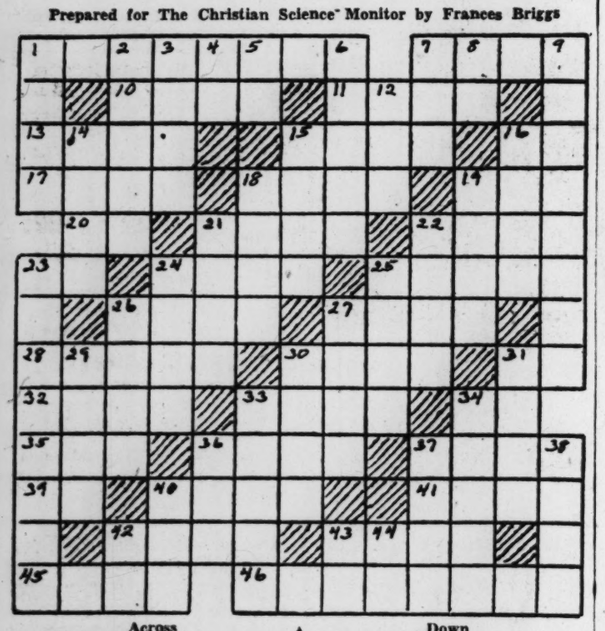
The next morning when the workmen came back, they looked to see what had happened to the nest and eggs; and, behold, the little mother quail was on the nest as contented as could be—and in a few days she hatched out her little brood.

Spoken by a Great Artist

"Today, when Behavior seems to have taken the place of the Art of Acting, those of us who have seen and remember the art of the great ones feel it a duty to cry out to the artists of the theater today: 'You are behaving your role, not acting it; you are entertaining your audience with outside show. You are not revealing the thoughts, feelings, and character of the individual you are impersonating. There is no arresting development, no vital imaginative work, no composure that slowly unveils.'"—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the main thoroughfare in New York?
7—Who in Greek mythology was the goddess of youth?
10—What fell before St. Nick arrived on the night before Christmas?
11—Who was the principal feminine character in "The Good Earth"?
13—Who wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"?
15—What is the largest of the Marianas Islands?
16—What state is known as the Keystone State (abbr.)?
17—What do Carmack and Le Pelley do for a living?
18—Is a pinto a wing, a ship, or a pony?
19—Who was supposed to have invented the pipe known as syrinx?
20—What is the symbol for Argon (abbr.)?
21—What is the name of a Chinese secret society?
22—What is the opposite of minus?
23—Within.
24—Who was the nursery rhyme character who "would a-wooing go"?
25—Distributed.
26—From whom did England's policemen become known as bobbies?
27—Buffoon.
28—How many kittens lost their mittens, according to Mother Goose?
30—What state is south of Kentucky (abbr.)?
31—What is the symbol for zinc?
32—If you had a gorgoneum for a door ornament, what would it be?
33—What is the unit of currency in Italy?
34—What syllable is applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale?
35—In what month is Mother's Day observed?
36—What is the Mexican dollar called?
37—Which of the States is nicknamed the Bonanza State (abbr.)?
39—Neuter pronoun.
40—Who was Naomi's daughter-in-law?
41—A clasp or brooch is sometimes called what?
42—What Teutonic race once overran most of Roman Empire (sing.)?
43—What Bible book follows Joel?
45—The most characteristic feature of Cyrano de Bergerac was what?
46—What natural scientist is famous for his theory of relativity?

Down

1—What is a ptarmigan?
2—Statuette presented by Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is nicknamed what?
3—Over again.
4—Act.
5—What syndicated columnist writes of those who "middle aisle it," etc (init.)?
6—Salt Lake City was founded by whom?
7—Who was Noah's second son?
8—Half an em is what?
9—In what city is Northwestern University?
12—Ballad.
14—What is the native name for Persia?
15—What do Major Bowes' entertainers most dread?
16—What was first name of American patriot famous for his ride from Charlestown to Lexington?
18—What game is played upon a table having six pockets?
19—If someone gave you a celesta, would you wear, play, or sail it?
21—What is a medlar?
22—Who was the founder of Pennsylvania?
23—What is an inhabitant of an isthmus called?
24—If you had a chough, would you wear, feed, or ride it?
25—What is the middle name of Charles Gibson, famous artist?
26—When the mantis is waiting for its prey, it assumes a position as though it might do what?
27—What is the point of departure in reckoning?
29—High temperature.
30—What is the name of a famous Mary Roberts Rinehart character?
31—Brass is an alloy of copper and what?
33—What in Greek mythology was the river of Hades?
34—What animal made Walt Disney famous?
36—Set.
37—That which may be debated is described as what kind of subject?
38—Spare.
40—The eggs of fishes are called?
42—What are the initials of Mme. Dudevant's nom de plume?
43—What is first word in title of Theodore Dreiser's best-known work?
44—Manuscript (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

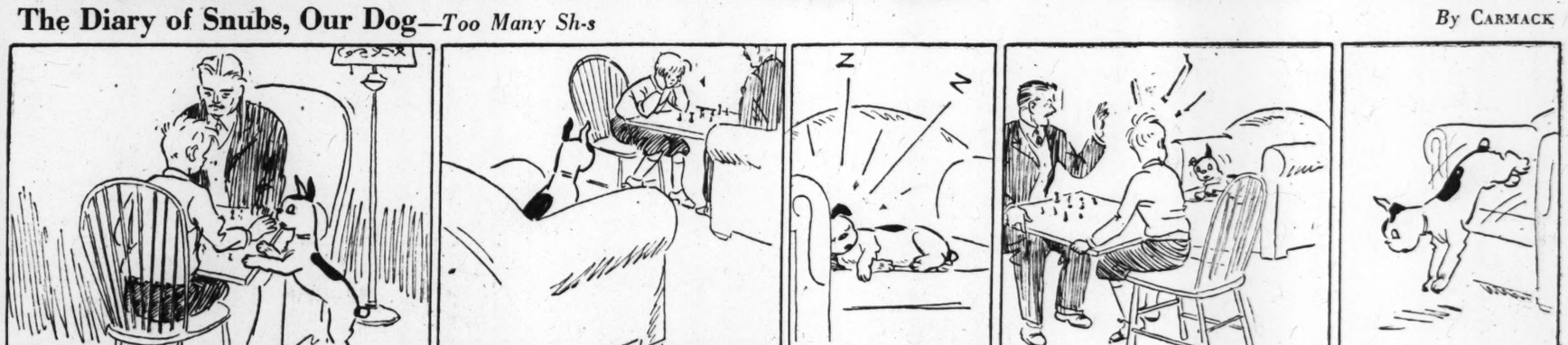
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Jake's Cabin*

By LE PELLEY

HURRYING THROUGH THE WOODS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE, THE BOYS LEAD THE WAY TO THE CABIN OF THEIR OLD FRIEND JAKE
THERE'S HIS CABIN!
HMM - HE MUST BE HOME.... THERE'S SMOKE
HE'LL BE GLAD TO SEE US
HOW DO YOU DO...? IS YOUR NAME MR JAKE?
SURE
OH... I REGOGNIZE YOU BOYS... FRIENDS OF MR LANEY! WE FOUND SOME TREASURE ONCE... ...COME IN.. COME IN...
JAKE - WOULD IT BE ETHICAL FOR ME TO ASK IF YOU HAVE SOME SORT OF DEALINGS WITH THE SODO COMPANY?
YES - AND I'VE BEEN WORRIED EVER SINCE!! LET ME TELL YOU WHAT HAPPENED!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Many Sh-s*

By CARMACK


The Boss and his Dad kept shushing me last night - said they were playing chess, or something like that—
But there was mighty little playing to it, if you ask me. About all they did was sit and look-
Z Z
I finally got bored and went to sleep on them—
But even that seemed to bother them - Anyway, they woke me up-
Hm-m - What a game!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Looked Easy But—*

By THE HAGERS

WE BADE OUR HOST GOOD-BY NEXT DAY, AND ONCE MORE STARTED ON OUR WAY.
WE CLIMBED MT. WIDGEON'S SNOWY SLOPES; 'TWAS PLAIN WE WERE NO ANTELOPES.
"WE'LL SKI DOWN TO THAT LITTLE HUMP AND THEN," I QUACKED, "WE'LL TRY A JUMP."
WE DID! AND HEARD A MIGHTY CHEER. THERE STOOD THE CUB AND BABY DEER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Invention, Inc.

EVEN glass is not always clear. And it is not always easy to explain what the eye can see. For example, that delight of the woodcarver, a full-rigged ship inside a glass bottle, presents the riddle, "how did he get all those tiny pieces in there and assembled into place?" Rather similarly the Temporary National Economic Committee ("Anti-Monopoly Committee" to you and a lot of businessmen) has a puzzle before it in the question of how the Hartford-Empire Company has assembled and is using 717 patents on various processes involved in making so familiar an object as a glass bottle.

Through its licenses to manufacturers the Hartford Company collects royalties on 67.4 per cent of all the glass containers—milk bottles, fruit jars, pickle jars, ketchup bottles and so forth—used in the United States, and together with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company controls 96.6 per cent of such manufacture. The corporation is, according to its president, a sort of research and engineering department for its manufacturers.

In this sense it exemplifies modern corporate research or institutionalized invention. In this present-day process, the holder of a patent is often not the inventor but rather a company for whom the inventor worked as a salaried employee or to whom he sold the patent for a fee. Thus the monopoly the Government confers as a reward for invention may mean millions of dollars to the financial promoters and legal guardians where it has meant only hundreds to the actual discoverer.

In fact, the Committee is interested in learning whether in this instance the hundreds of patents acquired by the Hartford Company are used for another purpose, namely, of regulating competition in the industry and of suppressing rival processes which might be developed to the consumer's benefit. The president of the company denied that expressions in this direction by a former counsel represented policies of the company, but readily testified that the company grants or refuses licenses at will and limits the type and volume of production of licensees in the interests of "stability" in the industry.

As suggested by a member of the Committee, the policing authority thus exercised by a private corporation in the glass container industry and possibly by similar organizations in some other industries is not unlike the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to regulate production and plow under crops. To assure inventors the fruits of their inventions is one thing but to grant a private franchise to regulate industry is another.

The Committee and Congress may well consider to what extent present patent legislation carries out the constitutional mandate "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries."

The Navy Program

THE new naval building program to be presented in the next Congress shows that American naval policy is taking shape mainly along defensive lines. Judging by the stress it puts on plans for new fleet air bases in the Caribbean, Alaska, and a few strategic south Pacific islands, naval policy is tilting unmistakably in the direction of the Monroe Doctrine. The program aims largely to strengthen continental defense. The proposed Pacific bases would enable the Navy to patrol the western naval frontier which has been officially defined by drawing a line from Alaska to Hawaii to Panama. Caribbean air bases would serve as defensive outposts to the easterly approaches to the Canal.

Regarding the two projected 45,000-ton battleships, many people will feel the Navy is taking a dangerous tack away from its defense goal in building unprecedentedly big weapons primarily designed for far-ranging offensive operations.

The danger from this bigger-battleship trend lies in more than one direction. The proposed 45,000-tonners are based on rumors that Japan is building near this size. But if Japan has not yet decided to build beyond the traditional 35,000-ton limit (and apparently no one is sure) she may now feel forced to do so to match the threat imposed by her powerful Pacific neighbor. In that event, the United States might be held responsible for provoking this kind of a race. This phase of the program, at least, should be considered carefully by Congress.

WHAT ABOUT WOMEN'S rights in the land of the free? The news story describing the Anthony Edens' costumes on their arrival in America devoted seventeen lines to Mr. Eden's apparel and only four to Mrs. Eden's!

THE NORTH POLE is getting warmer, a Russian weather bureau report states. The man who sold the Eskimos a refrigerator no doubt will soon start north with a load of electric fans.

PHYSICISTS TELL US the poles receive sixty-five hours more sunlight a year than the equator. And to think that such natural summer resorts should still be unexploited!

"Correcting" the Czechs

THE anticipated farewells to Czechoslovakia as a democratic state are now being said. Premier Beran has introduced legislation which provide for decree government on totalitarian lines. A measure of the change is the report from Italy that "immediate correction" is being made of the Czech press's failure to print a fictitious dialogue supposedly written by Mussolini. This gentle piece depicts former President Beneš and Emperor Haile Selassie lamenting the lot of those who rely on the democratic powers.

The Fascists really believe in the power of the press. And if they can exercise this kind of control over in Czechoslovakia, boundaries will be relatively unimportant. There is increasing evidence that British and French boundary guarantees to Czechoslovakia will not become embarrassing.

More FHA Loans

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S action in authorizing, as provided by the National Housing Act, an increase from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in the amount of Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages to be outstanding at one time probably will meet with general approval. The FHA has been one of the few conspicuous examples under the New Deal of co-operation with private business and finance. It has also been one of the more successful in attaining its objectives.

Some will reserve a question as to the wisdom of its guaranteeing mortgages up to so much as 90 per cent of the appraised value of houses costing less than $6,000 and will wonder how many of these would come back on the Government in times of serious stress. In the main, however, the loans thus far appear to have been carefully supervised and the program has accomplished at least two important goods: it has helped to place home financing on the long-term, moderate interest, gradual repayment basis which home buyers have needed; and it has helped materially in promoting business activity through encouraging home construction or modernization.

"Implications"

AMONG the most striking of the "political implications" attaching to Anthony Eden's visit to the United States is the apparent futility of denials that such implications attach to it.

Yet it is just possible Mr. Eden simply accepted an invitation to give a speech on a subject in which he is vitally interested to an audience vitally interested in the same thing. Neither the invitation nor the acceptance need have been inspired in Government circles. Yet such a visit as Mr. Eden's, and such a speech, and such an attitude of interest in things American as he declared before the N. A. M. and has exhibited in his sightseeing the last few days, cannot be without meanings that are all the stronger for being unofficial; cannot be without implications which are "political" in the better sense of that word. The question may remain moot as to intentions; it is already being answered by effects.

Politics at Deer Island?

CHARGES have been made by a chaplain at the Deer Island House of Correction that the $20,000 recently spent by the City of Boston to establish a hennery at the institution might have been better spent to start the idle machinery in the prison shops which would manufacture much-needed clothing for the inmates. While the lack of suitable clothing apparently is serious, it would appear from the chaplain's statement that the personnel problem is even more acute.

The making of three new jobs at salaries considerably above those of the regular staff, whose raises were denied for "economy" reasons, does not make for good morale. If the charges are true and conditions at Deer Island are as described, it would appear that a searching investigation is in order.

Sanford Bates, Former Director of Federal Prisons, once wrote:

> Standardization of prison service as a career service and the improvement of the human element in the conduct of our prisons—will be the most outstanding contribution in a generation to be made to prison work in America.

Whether it be a Federal penitentiary, a State prison, a county jail, or a house of correction, the same principles must apply if satisfactory administration is to be had. The merit system must be employed. Members of the prison staff must know that advancement will not depend on the whim of some politician and that removal from office cannot occur for a similar reason.

TODAY'S APPRECIATION: To H. W. Prentis, Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers, for his broad-visioned address before the Congress of American Industry—an address constructive in substance and co-operative in spirit.

"EVERY nation must examine its own motives before rebuking others," says a Japanese newspaper in complaining of America's role in the Pan-American Conference. What was that?

A Conflict of Ideals

Book News of the Day

PEOPLE of the West have no doubt settled to their own satisfaction the reasons why little Japan has found conquest over China's untold millions so easy a matter. They have noticed differences in character, temperament and mental outlook that seem sufficient to account for the unequal fortunes of the struggle.

But their conclusions are based on an extremely limited view of the two nations. They might have some difficulty in explaining, for example, how it comes about that the oft-conquered Chinese still retain their old way of life, while the Japanese, though never conquered, surrendered without a struggle to the foreign ideals of the West.

It is Harley Farnsworth MacNair's purpose in THE REAL CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.) to fill in some of these gaps in the background by selecting excerpts from the parallel histories of the two nations to show the fundamental differences of the two races at various points in their development.

* * *

This device may lead to the dangerous expedient of writing history to support a thesis. For example, the author cites early political assassinations in Japan as early evidence of that ruthless nationalism which several times in recent years has taken a similar form—a point of little value since the history of almost any nation would yield political murders. But Professor MacNair generally avoids such pitfalls and succeeds in showing the various elements, climatic, geographic and economic, that brought deep-lying differences.

It is perhaps difficult for Westerners to grasp the political idealism which set up the Chinese Emperor as the Lord of Ten Thousand Years, swaying an empire that was regarded as the center of the universe and replying to King George III's first overtures for a British embassy:

> You, O King, impelled by your humble desire to partake of the benefits of our civilization have dispatched a mission respectfully bearing your memorial. I have perused your Memorial. The earnest terms in which it is couched reveal a respectful humility on your part, which is highly praiseworthy, but . . . Europe consists of many other nations besides your own. If each and all demanded to be represented at our Court, how could we possibly consent? The thing is utterly impracticable.

But the might of this great ruler was not conceived in terms of practical sovereignty. He had only the flimsiest hold over his outlying subjects and only a handful of soldiery for police work. His office was in fact a philosophical-religious, rather than a political term in the Western sense.

* * *

Very different are the practical islanders of Nippon, who in half a century rose from an insignificant medieval kingdom to the rank of third of the great world powers. The nation that could watch the successful methods of the West in battering a way into China and immediately set itself to learn those methods for later application to similar ends was essentially the realist. The cool calculation of statesmen of the then insignificant island kingdom may be gathered from a well-known memorial of Viscount Tani in 1887 which advised:

> Cease holding the policy and principles of the past, laying aside the spirit of dependence. Improve internal government affairs, make our country secure by military preparation . . . and then wait for the time of the confusion of Europe, which must come sooner or later. . . . We may then become the chief nation of the Orient.

—H. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The War Build-Up

WE ENTER a season of the year when there will be much talk and song about peace on earth, good will to men. Yet hate crackles in the supercharged atmosphere of the world.

Never in our generation since the four-minute speakers and Liberty bond orators, poster artists, publicists and preachers inflamed our passions two decades ago has there been such a build-up for war in this country as is going on right now.

Let's not fail to recognize that fact. Let's realize the ghastly and ultimate futility of war as the answer. This is a time for cool-headedness. For preparation, yes; but not for a lashed-up fury that will make us yearn to use the new guns we are building.

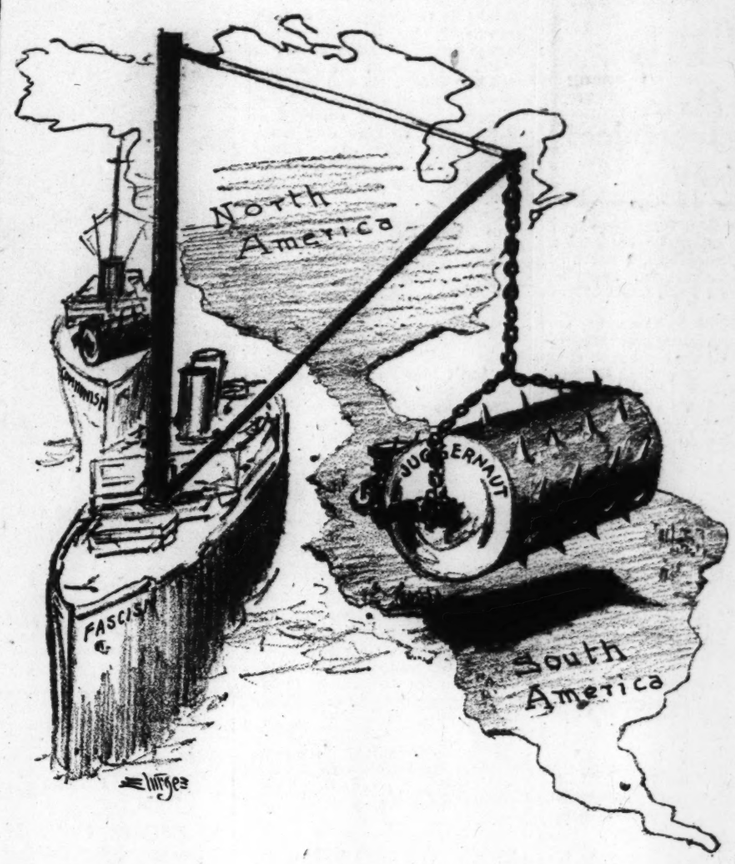
It is hard, of course, to hold our heads in face of the persecutions that are going on abroad. But let us not fail to remember that the good we can do in helping find refuge for the afflicted can be great through peaceful processes, but that resort to war would only multiply a thousand-fold the hardships of those already afflicted, while increasing a million-fold the number who would pay and pay and pay, with life and limb and health and money.

Hate is an emotional thing. It doesn't solve problems. Let's confine our hating to hatred of war and use our heads to keep out of war.

Looking around us today we think the time has come to reprint once again what Mark Twain in his "Mysterious Stranger" wrote, years before 1914, about war:

"There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances."—*New York World-Telegram.*

They Must Not Land Here



When Business Flourishes

Leaves From an Author's Diary

OUR first business venture was a cafeteria, or what we preferred to call a hostelry. The building was about two feet in height and was constructed from slabs of wood intended for the furnace. Its door hung on leather hinges and swung in or out at the lightest touch. Over the entrance was chalked in big, childish letters, "DOGS AND CATS HALF-WAY HOUSE."

As the hostelry was located directly under the kitchen windows and was sheltered by a lilac bush, it was invisible to cook. Mother, however, noticed our zeal in clearing plates after each meal and our immediate disappearance with a pan of broken food far in excess of the amount required by the family cat and dog. For some time she had wondered at the procession of pets from all the neighborhood round about, not to mention sundry four-footed tramps that daily crossed the lawn with the regularity of clockwork. This procession always converged toward one point. Its members came with singleness of purpose instinct in every eye, ear, and tail, and gamboled away satisfied. But now the mystery was solved. As the lawn had been recently seeded, the result of mother's investigation was a summary closing of Half-Way House.

But the razing of the hostelry at the very peak of its popularity, far from dampening our ardor, only heightened it, and our next venture was a circus. The menagerie was housed in the grape arbor and the first specimen was a giant silkworm captured on the spot. Still clinging to his Concord leaf, he was placed in a berry box, together with a cocoon vacated by one of his kind the previous year and was labeled "Sphinx" because of the sphinx-like rearing of his horned head and a portion of his body. Next to the Sphinx's cage was a pickle-jar aquarium in which a small spotted lizard disported himself. A label, decorated with painted flames and bearing the words, "Salamander—purported to Live in Fire," again invested an exhibit with the glow of romance.

* * *

Toads were described as "Wild and Domestic Bufo Americanus." These specimens inhabited Toad Village, which was built of planing-mill blocks and consisted of four houses with damp floors good for burrowing, a nicely watered street, and a swimming pool. In the pool (a large baking-powder can sunk in the ground), a huge grandfather toad sat and croaked. He and five of his companions were dressed in bits of bright calico while the remaining members of the community went unclothed, but untamed fauna and domesticated citizens were equally contented. Indeed, they had reason to be so, for no fisherman with a large family to feed ever inspected his nets more anxiously than did we the silvery webs of spiders.

Led by Jellico, the giantess, who was stuffed with straw and propelled on a broomstick, round and round the ring in comic masks and fantastic garments we circled, to the admiration of the assembled mothers. The performance closed with a feat of tight-rope walking and an aerial flight of the smallest performer, lowered down a wire from poplar tree to plum bush.

In spite of its unquestioned success, the circus was promptly disorganized and the animals freed. "It was fine, of course," said mother, smiling, "your looking up all those scientific names, but you shouldn't have dressed the toads." On this point I disagreed with her, and I am still certain that as I relieved Grandfather Bufo Americanus of his coat and set him gently on the grass, he turned squarely about before hopping away and gave me an affectionate glance from his bright, intelligent eyes.

As the senior member of the group of four, I was beginning to yearn for what I conceived to be the amenities of life in high social circles. Too young to be invited to the parties an older sister attended in the Middle Western town where we lived, my ideas were gleaned partly from the society columns of the local paper, and partly from the descriptions of saloons and first-night performances I had read in novels.

* * *

I proceeded to construct an opera house of cardboard, with a practical drop curtain. My small sister Helen drew and painted the paper-doll ballet dancers, as well as the individual members of the audience. Each of these society folk led a complex existence outside the theater as well as in. They ranged in distinction from dukes, countesses, and an artist decorated with the red button of the Legion of Honor to lesser personages who resembled the young society people of the town to such a degree that their portraits were readily recognized by our elders.

This publicity spelt the downfall of the élite, for the prime mover in the enterprise overheard father and mother discussing the matter. "Mary is thirteen," said mother, "she is really too old to be playing with children." "Too old," objected father, "I think I prefer she should play as long as she will."

But I played no more, unless the publication of a profusely illustrated sheet called the Jumble can be called play. This periodical appeared for a number of months and contained a story about a New York maiden which I entitled "A Daughter of the Pyramids." I still clung to my idea of high life, you see. My heroine "wept much in her boudoir at night." This literary masterpiece was submitted to Harper's Bazaar and was promptly returned, with these words from Margaret Sangster on the rejection slip, "Not quite right, my dear." This brought me down to earth and my next story, an honest account of a much-loved school teacher, was accepted. Thus from defeat sprang success, as it always must as long as the imagination of childhood, united with courage, endures.

MARY MEARS

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Settling of Hungarian Claims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I write a word about the reports on the settling of Hungarian claims against Czechoslovakia which appeared in American newspapers.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman v Kanya announced in Parliament that the Czechoslovak Government in its last proposal had offered Hungary 11,300 square kilometers with 740,000 inhabitants (presumably 1910 census). The Hungarians had demanded 14,150 square kilometers with 1,090,000 inhabitants, according to the 1910 census. By the totalitarian arbitration, Hungary got according to Mr. Kanya 12,000 square kilometers with 863,000 inhabitants (1910 census) and 1,030,000 (1930). Counting out refugees, fewer than 1,000,000 people returned to Hungary. Of these, even according to Hungarian statistics, not more than 600,000 are Hungarians.

(14,150 square kilometers equal about 5,445 square miles, instead of 8,000; 12,000 square kilometers equal about 4,600 square miles; 11,300 square kilometers equal about 4,363 square miles instead of 3,800.)

R. H. MARKHAM

Budapest

The Wide Horizon

Rounding Out Recovery

By Malcolm Bayley

DON'T give the automobile all the credit. It has become customary, whenever a business revival shows signs of getting under way, to credit the automobile industry with starting the ball rolling, so to speak, and to shower the manufacturers with praise—and, indeed, they deserve it. The motor makers, by bringing out new models at a time when business as a whole is still suffering from the effects of loss and fright, contribute in a mighty way towards pulling prosperity out from behind that corner where it has been hiding for so long.

One hundred and forty-four other industries, more or less, find themselves directly benefited by increased automobile production, including agriculture, mining, milling, transportation, and manufacturing. But while the motorcar is largely responsible for industrial revival, other products of our modern civilization which have become household necessities have a share in the upswing.

Take, for example, the humble washing machine—yet not so humble in its modern glory, compared with its crude, wooden, hand-operated predecessor of a generation ago. Ten years ago the electric washer was a thing of copper and painted steel. The tub was difficult to keep clean and often became unsightly. But behold the washer of today! It is of gleaming white porcelain, trimmed with shining chromium or black enameled metal, baked on like that of a typewriter. Not only is it easier to keep clean, but the life of today's machine is said to be twice as long as that of ten years ago.

Because the industry is offering all this beauty and utility for an average of a little over $100, whereas the machine of 1928 cost from $160 to $175, sales have leaped ahead and plants have increased their capacity. Another reason for greater public buying is the fact that manufacturers offer a dozen models from which the housewife may choose, while ten years ago no one made more than two or three types.

* * *

A still larger employer of labor, contributing much to recovery, is the radio industry. Here again is an instance of offering an improved product for less money, and thereby greatly increasing public response. Radio sales have stepped into the bigger-sales procession, business reports say, and naturally pay rolls have increased.

Glance back with a mental eye at what we paid $300 or $400 for in 1925-26. It was a huge piece of furniture, its mechanism hardly reliable, and with a life span of only three or four years. Today's first class radio runs in size from that of a mantel clock to a five-foot cabinet which is a handsome addition to the average living room. Moreover, the modern radio is so constructed that it can reproduce a comprehensive musical range without distortion and can withstand without injury an overrun of current. But, quite as important as this improved tonal fidelity and quality, today's radio sells for less than half its top price of ten years ago and is built to last two or three times as long.

Many families who are far from affording two cars in the garage have found two radios in a home a convenience, more especially when the tastes of individuals therein differ, as tastes invariably will. This takes no account of still another receiving set which may be found in the family car.

A device which has meant better business for at least one prominent manufacturer is a little black box which one may place on the arm of one's chair or an end table in another room, without visible connection to the radio, with which the listener may switch from one to another of eight predetermined stations, increase or decrease volume, or turn a program on or off without leaving his seat.

* * *

Perhaps the most striking of the industrial revivals of 1938, however, is that of piano building. From 203 manufacturers with total sales of 365,000 units in 1923, the industry slumped to thirty-one factories with 27,000 sales in 1927. Four years ago a campaign to restore the piano to its place in the American home was begun, and this has culminated this year in sales well past the 100,000 mark. And this despite the simultaneous increase in sales of radio sets to whose ascendancy, in large part, the slump in piano manufacturing was laid.

Three years ago a new type of piano was introduced. Although vertically strung, it was not like the old upright, and it became known as the console or spinnet type. Today the average factory price for this new piano is $136, compared with the 1923 factory price of $203 for the upright. The parlor grand, or baby grand, too, has regained its great popularity and likewise is reduced in price.

But this industry has grown, not merely because it is turning out a good product for less money but because of its intelligent methods. Simpler teaching methods have been promoted, 15-cent piano lessons established under public auspices, and a campaign of education diligently pursued.

A dozen other major industries might be mentioned as occupying a prominent place in the march of industrial recovery. Their combined efforts appear certain to bear fruit in increased employment and a wider spread of improved living standards.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 14, 1938

Young Men on Elephants

By Erwin D. Canham

AS EVERYBODY with any sense knew it would, the Republican Party has revived. And the old elephant has acquired a whole new crop of mahouts. What are they like? Which of them shows the most promise? Can any of them develop into strong presidential candidates in 1940?

There are four principal young men now tossing in the howdah; there are two particularly acute young men trotting along beside the elephant's head; there are crowds of young men flocking alongside. In the howdah are Thomas E. Dewey, Henry Cabot Lodge, Harold E. Stassen (though he is in the background), and Robert A. Taft. At the elephant's head are John Hamilton and Franklyn Waltman. Running alongside are such men as William H. Vanderbilt, John A. Danaher, Raymond Baldwin, John W. Bricker, Arthur H. James, Clyde Reed, Arthur B. Langlie, etc., etc., etc.

Of course, some of these men are "young" only in political parlance, which really means that they are fresh to national office. But a surprising number are under 40, and even more are between 40 and 45. A few have just turned 30. They are an eager crowd. They are the Republican Party of the new day—the post-November 8 day—and they will be the major officeholders and elder statesmen of some tomorrow. They are the 1938 Freshman Class, but they have got to assume the responsibilities of the seniors betimes.

As in the Old World after the war of 1914-18, so in the United States today there is a lost generation. For six years the Republican Party has been in the wilderness. There is a yawning void between its old leaders, now a decimated remnant, and its young men. That is why the coming men of G. O. P. seem so green and inexperienced. But they must speedily take the responsibility, and 1940 is just around the corner.

It is, of course, anybody's guess whether the next Republican presidential nominee will be one of the old group or one of the newcomers. Republicans of eminence, who in 1936 or before Nov. 8, 1938, were loath to hear the party's call, are now stirring themselves eagerly and sniffing the air. For now there appears some hope for victory in 1940; now the nomination is worth something.

Therefore men like Arthur H. Vandenberg and Charles L. McNary are in the field. As in 1935 and 1936, Senator Vandenberg is a very likely prospect. Physically, he is the very picture of a Republican Presidential candidate, and he has a real vantage point in the Senate, plenty of experience to go on, seniority and skill and a national reputation. Beginning with his profit-sharing incentive tax committee, which opened hearings in November, Senator Vandenberg has many irons in the fire which he can withdraw and put to work.

Hence it would be a real mistake to assume that the 1940 choice will inevitably go to the newcomers. Senator Vandenberg is really able; it would be delusive for the party to chase after new faces and ignore him just because his smiling, handsome countenance is all-too-familiar. On the basis of straight merit, the Michigan Senator must rank high in the party's race for leadership.

All the same, his wares really are shopworn. People have been saying for four or five years, often with a sort of sigh: "And, of course, there's Vandenberg!" He does not stir the enthusiasm which some of these

Bachrach

THOMAS E. DEWEY, District Attorney of New York County—He Showed Great Vote-Getting Power in His Bid for the New York Governorship

Harris & Ewing

HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., United States Senator From Massachusetts—He Frequently Outliberals the Liberals

Bachrach, Harris & Ewing, Wide World

THEY MAKE THE ELEPHANT TRUMPET WITH NEW ÉLAN

Above, Left and Right: Harold Stassen, Republican Governor-Elect of Minnesota; Robert A. Taft, Republican United States Senator-Elect From Ohio. Lower Row, Left and Right: Senator Charles L. McNary From Oregon, a Republican With Staying Power, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg From Michigan, Top-Flight Republican

new men arouse. Despite his experience and his vantage point, Senator Vandenberg approaches the 1940 convention with very palpable handicaps. After the nomination, during the actual thick of the campaigning, Senator Vandenberg's drive and experience would come in very handily. He might well out-campaign any of the new men. But party conventions sometimes reach their decisions on the basis of glamour, not cold reasoning.

And so we come back to the glamorous young men. Take the four in the howdah first.

Thomas Edmund Dewey

Young Mr. Dewey is 36. He ran so ably against Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York that he was not disqualified for the 1940 presidential running. If James A. Farley, with political diplomacy worthy of a Richelieu or Mazarin, had not persuaded Governor Lehman to run again, Mr. Dewey would today in all probability be Governor-elect of New York and well on his way toward the 1940 nomination. Instead, he has run worthily, and he can continue his often spectacular work as District Attorney. But he must watch his step, for a lot of people will be on the alert to catch the slightest slip.

Yet, working carefully, attending to business and grasping the many opportunities that will come his way, Mr. Dewey can keep right on enhancing his reputation between now and 1940. He will also have plenty of time to make up his mind about his real views on national politics. During the gubernatorial campaign, Mr. Dewey gave some evidences of progressive leanings. But he spoke almost wholly on state issues. It was by his omissions that he made liberally inclined observers think that he might lean in their direction. He did not thump the tubs about dictatorship; he did not ring the changes on the New Deal as a mixture of communism or fascism. He was alert and modern, seeking the votes of the American Labor Party which he had received as District Attorney, following the lead of his political manager, Kenneth Simpson, relatively a Republican liberal.

But there is little in Mr. Dewey's record to show his actual national viewpoint—where he fits in that scale of nominal Republicans which runs from Fiorello La Guardia to Herbert Hoover. It is a fair assumption that he fits somewhere in the middle, and that he is capable of change in one direction or other as the occasion demands between now and 1940. This is not to accuse Mr. Dewey of volatility or hypocrisy. But it would be natural enough if his national political ideas have not quite jelled, that he still has a somewhat open mind. And, if true, this uncommittedness is no trivial asset. Mr. Dewey can set his sails to the winds of public opinion; he can respond to the will of people, become the kind of candidate they want. And so he is a strong entry in the sweepstakes.

Robert Alphonso Taft

Mr. Taft gets into our youth movement by political parlance; he is 49 years of age, and was a purposeful undergraduate when his father was President. As Senator from Ohio, elected in a campaign concentrated on well-defined national issues, he becomes a national figure of prominence. Unlike Mr. Dewey's, his political views are very well jelled. He may be described with simple objectivity as a conservative. He is an intelligent conservative; he is probably not a reactionary; but he uses all the arguments of the extreme right wing of his party.

So if the Republican Party is swinging with the pendulum back toward a type of conservatism far to the right of Alf Landon and much of his 1936 campaign, then "Bob" Taft would be an appropriate candidate. If the way to oppose the New Deal is to oppose it in nearly all its works—and that is a simple rule of political conduct—then Mr. Taft might be the man of the hour. He seems to be farther to the right than Senator Vandenberg, much farther to the right than Mr. Stassen, probably more conservative than Senator Lodge and perhaps than Mr. Dewey, even if the latter finds his views bearing him more and more to the right.

But Mr. Taft, too, has a year and a half in which to develop his public platform. He has the Senate for rostrum. His viewpoint on public affairs, his chart for the Republican Party, will be presented to the nation along with others more liberal and others more conservative. The party can choose.

In Mr. Taft it will find a lawyer of demonstrated ability, experienced in his state legislature and on the boards of several corporations, a link between business and government—the pre-New Deal kind of government. The Taft name is just right for a period in which the public will probably want peace and stability from Washington. The Taft roots go down in Ohio, "mother of Presidents." The wheel-horses of the Republican Party would fall in behind Mr. Taft with the utmost enthusiasm. He would be a candidate they could understand, a slightly modernized version of Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge, a good party man, none of your mavericks, none of your Wall Street, none of your agrarian radicals, but a solid man from the midland. But whether or not Mr. Taft is the nominee will depend on Mr. Taft's own appraisal of events from his senatorial vantage point, and his action thereupon. It is up to him.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Senator Lodge is four months younger than Mr. Dewey. But by what different, though equally difficult, routes they have scaled the elephant's flanks! Mr. Dewey came to New York from Owosso, Mich., to study law, study music, perhaps practice at the bar, perhaps sing at the Metropolitan. He was a better barrister than baritone. By 1931, at 29 years of age, he was beginning to emerge, and from 1935 his rise as a rackets prosecutor was steadily spectacular. Young Cabot Lodge couldn't make *his* way Dewey-wise on ability alone; he had to live down the family name. Once he had turned the corner—had got himself regularly elected to a good public office—the name became an asset, but definitely not before.

Cabot Lodge prepared for his public career methodically; he worked for newspapers for nine years, served brilliantly for four years in the Great and General Court of Massachusetts; and then got elected to the United States Senate by dint of hard campaigning, hand-shaking, a broad and alluring platform, friendly help of the Townsend Clubs, and the all-important fact that he was a handsome young St. George battling that florid old dragon, James Michael Curley.

Once in the Senate, Cabot Lodge applied himself to a shrewd form of guerrilla warfare. He did not stick his head out from behind his own log, did not seek to command the troops, but waited for the Administration to expose itself, and then let fire. His was not an orderly, consistent, and high-sounding program. He believed that the best course for the opposition is to trip up the other fellows, let the trips fall where they may. With the sage advice of Tom White, who was also special adviser to Calvin Coolidge, Senator Lodge is carefully preparing for a broader career. He is a Republican to be reckoned with.

Harold E. Stassen

The Governor-elect of Minnesota is only 31. He is a very pleasant young man, definitely a mid-westerner, tall and broad of frame, with a wide smile, a big head, a first-class platform presence, an unassuming, friendly manner. He is distinctly a Republican of the new generation, and he comes to office with the support of many Farmer-Laborites. His political philosophy has not yet been entirely clarified. He may run a progressive administration, a sort of pre-Floyd Olsen Farmer-Labor affair, or he may bow consciously or unconsciously to the pressure of the old guard Republicans in Minnesota and the powerful interests.

Just conceivably, Harold Stassen will have great opportunities to make a name for himself as Calvin Coolidge did in the Boston police strike of 1919, or Alf Landon in his Topeka years. And if G. O. P. turns in the progressive direction by 1940, Harold Stassen will certainly be one of its most available men. But so far he is an unproved quantity, mightily promising but still problematical.

At the elephant's head, we remarked at the beginning, are John Hamilton and Franklyn Waltman. National Chairman Hamilton is not himself devoid of ambition, he is building up a following throughout the party organization, he is an aggressive man with many qualifications for political warfare. But he is also a target for all sorts of grievances; so much a target that he is almost eliminated as a presidential possibility.

Frank Waltman is not a candidate at all. He is simply the hard-working, ingenious, experienced newspaperman who is now handling Republican publicity. No man more than he is responsible for guiding the elephant in the months ahead. Sometime we will tell his story at proper length.

We have omitted most of the more familiar faces: Congressmen who are in strong positions, like Bruce Barton; Governors like salty George D. Aiken of Vermont. For the moment the howdah is given over to the newcomers. This is their day. How will they use their opportunity?

A GALLERY OF HOPE

International News, Wide World, Bachrach

Left to Right: Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor-Elect of Connecticut; William H. Vanderbilt, Republican Governor-Elect of Rhode Island; Arthur B. Langlie, Republican Hold-Over Mayor of Seattle; Arthur H. James, Republican Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania; John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Franklyn Waltman, Jr., Republican Publicity Mentor; John A. Danaher, Republican Senator-Elect From Connecticut; John W. Bricker, Republican Governor-Elect of Ohio

Colonies: No Treasure Trove

Whatever Their Military Uses, Colonies Play a Minor Part in World Trade and Supply Only a Small Percentage of Raw Materials, Other Than Rubber and Tin

By Lothrop Stoddard

THE QUESTION OF COLONIES and their relation to raw materials is an outstanding issue of our times. A voluminous literature has appeared on the subject, much of it dramatized around the controversial doctrine of "Have" and "Have-Not" nations. Unfortunately, the realities of the situation have been obscured by self-interest and propaganda. It is therefore useful objectively to analyze the issue and segregate the various factors involved.

The basic problem is how the industrialized countries of the world can obtain the raw materials necessary to sustain their economic life. Those countries are grouped mainly in west-central Europe, plus the United States and Japan. Even the best-endowed of these nations do not produce within their home territories anything like a complete list of the raw materials necessary for a complex industrial economy.

Such is the primary factor. And, of course, it is an old one. Long before the World War, European nations sought to assure their supplies of imported food and industrial raw materials by acquiring colonies or by extending colonial empires founded before the industrial era. This imperialistic trend was best illustrated by the scramble for Africa toward the close of the last century, and it still strongly influences the foreign policies of the three outstanding "unsatisfied" powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In analyzing this urge for colonies we should clearly distinguish genuine economic factors from political and strategic motives. The desire to acquire colonies in order to amass raw materials for waging war or to get new recruiting grounds for soldiers is obviously on an entirely different plane from normal economic needs. In fact, such desires are insatiable, since there is no logical end to the piling up of troops and war materials in a general armament race. We shall therefore disregard such factors and confine our survey to the economic field.

* * *

Before discussing the relation of colonies to raw materials, we should remember that the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire are not in the colonial category, being practically independent states. On the other hand, some Latin-American countries, though technically sovereign, are yet economically so dependent upon industrial nations that they tend to assume a semi-colonial status. While these may be called marginal cases, we should bear them in mind while considering the true colonies and their significance.

The colonial realm is vast in area and extends throughout the world. First and foremost stands the far-flung British Empire, exclusive of Britain and the Dominions. Next comes France's overseas possessions, followed by those of the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Japan, and the United States. Lastly, there are Mandated Territories assigned to various colonial powers after the great war, under the supervision of the League of Nations. Most of the colonies lie in or near the tropics. Their output of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for industry must thus be what the tropics or near-tropics can produce. This fact sharply restricts the colonies' ability to supply the basic food requirements of the industrial nations. The outstanding tropical cereal is rice, and Japan is the only great industrial nation where rice is a staple article of diet. Tropical fruits are healthful but not vital. Coffee and tea are not true foods. Thus, so far as foodstuffs are concerned, the colonies play a distinctly minor role.

When we turn to agricultural raw materials, we find that the colonies are more important, though not as much so as is often supposed. Rubber stands head and shoulders above aught else. Ninety-eight per cent of the world's rubber supply is grown in the colonial area—British colonies and the Netherlands Indies being the chief producers. Although the colonies might become large-scale cotton growers, they at present produce only 19 per cent of the world's crop. The United States alone accounts for over 50 per cent of the total, increasingly supplemented by Brazil and other sovereign states. Other noteworthy colonial products are hemp, jute, and vegetable oils used in industry as distinguished from their use for human food and cattle feed. Analysis thus discloses the fact that rubber is the one agricultural raw material supplied by the colonies which is supremely vital to the industrial nations.

* * *

There remains the field of mineral raw materials, including those fossil fuels, coal and petroleum. Our industrial civilization is built upon a mineral basis, especially upon that metallic "Big Four"—coal, iron, petroleum, and copper. What part do the colonies play in this respect? As regards the first two, their contribution is negligible. Not that some colonial areas do not contain large coal and iron deposits. The trouble is that, in most cases, the colonies themselves are so far away from the industrialized nations that freight rates are prohibitive. Petroleum and copper, being more valuable per unit of bulk, can be profitably transported long distances; so we find the oil of the Netherlands Indies and copper from Central Africa making their way on the world market. However, in no case are the supplies large enough to be a major factor. The entire petroleum output from all the colonies is less than 5 per cent of the world total, while the combined colonial copper output runs only around 15 per cent.

Tin is the one metal wherein the colonies furnish a major portion of the world supply. British Malaysia and the adjacent Netherlands Indies together account for over one half of the world total, while the colonies as a whole produce nearly 60 per cent. Other outstanding metallic contributions of the colonies are: Tungsten, 77 per cent; natural phosphate, 59 per cent; chromite, 41 per cent, and manganese, 33 per cent. The colonies likewise produce important, but not outstanding, supplies of lead, zinc, bauxite, nickel, and molybdenum.

There appears to be no adequate support for the claim so often put forward these days that the raw material problem (including foodstuffs) is predominantly a colonial one. Rubber is the only raw material vital to industrial life which is typically a colonial product—that is, which colonial territories alone produce or are in a position to produce. It is true that the colonies are likewise the sole producers of two other raw materials—palm oil and copra. These, however, form part of a large group of vegetable oils and fats that can be used interchangeably and some of which are abundantly produced in many sovereign countries. The one outstanding colonial metal, tin, enjoys no colonial monopoly, since large deposits are found outside colonial areas, especially in Bolivia. All the other colonial products have to compete with much larger outputs in sovereign lands.

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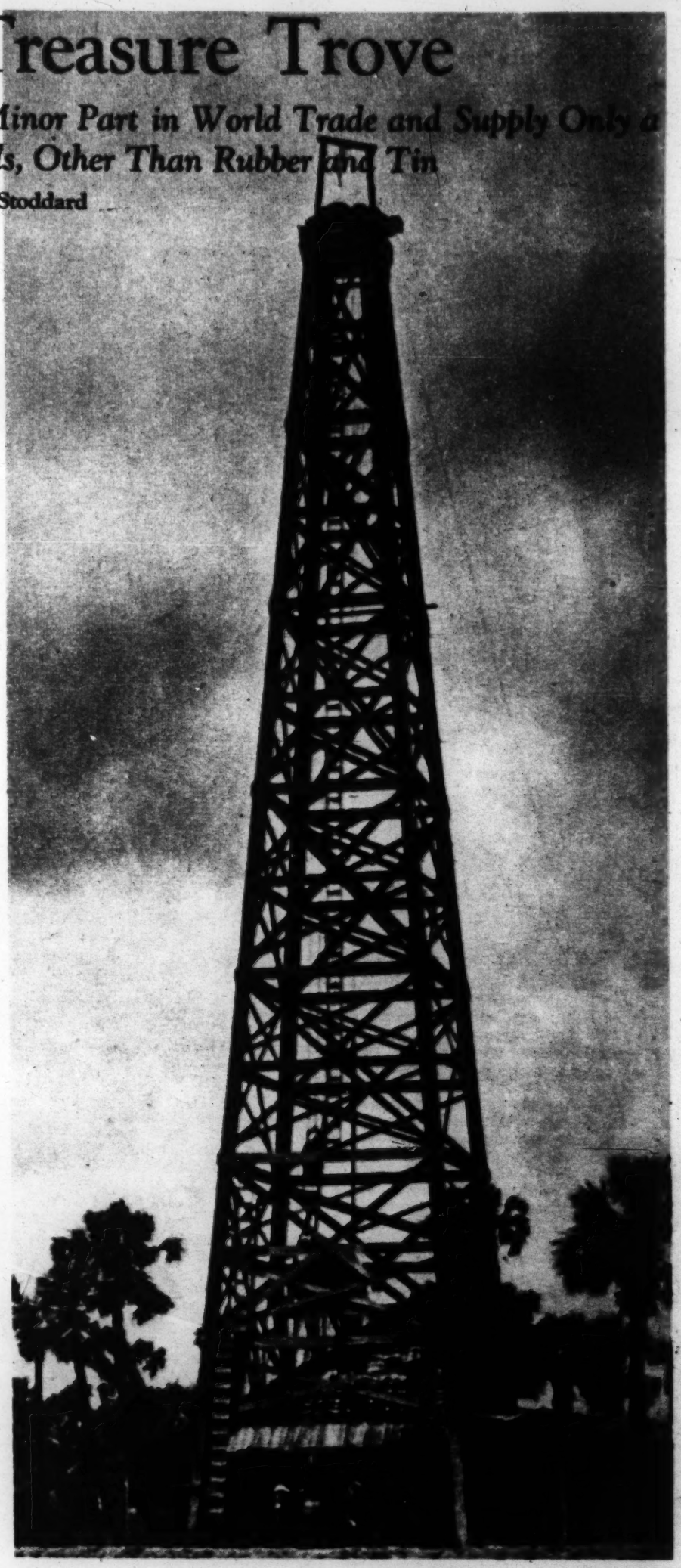
The relatively minor aspect of the colonial factor is indicated by the report rendered in 1937 to the League of Nations by its Committee for the Study of the Problem of Raw Materials. After an exhaustive investigation, the report concludes thus: "The Committee reached the conclusion that most raw materials are produced wholly, or to a great extent, in sovereign countries. . . . A calculation, which necessarily can only be a rough one, seems to indicate that, including production both for domestic consumption and for export, the total present production of all commercially important raw materials in all colonial territories is no more than about 3 per cent of world production, a substantially smaller percentage than is the proportion (12.5 per cent) of the population of those territories to world population. Nor is the share of colonial territories in international trade much more important. In 1936, these territories provided 9.7 per cent of world exports and took 8.1 per cent of world imports. . . . Whatever importance individual colonial products may have for particular countries, it is clear that colonial raw-material production does not represent more than a relatively unimportant proportion of total world production."



OIL FUELS THE ENGINES OF IMPERIALISM — Wide World
Where These Oil Derricks Are Found, There Colonial Rivalries Are Keen

How nations can buy from abroad what they need to run their machines and feed their people—this is the real problem of raw materials. Our statistical survey has conclusively shown that no redistribution of colonies would solve this problem, which involves every country—colonies and sovereign states alike. The problem itself is distinctly a postwar phenomenon. Before 1914, the world was economically so stable and so well integrated that no country had much difficulty in buying whatever it required, because it could sell enough to pay for its foreign purchases. Ever since the World War, the world has been economically so dislocated that international supply and demand cannot effectively balance. The raw-material countries suffer periodic gluts when their products go begging and often have to be sold far below cost. On the other hand, the consumer countries, lacking gold or foreign exchange, cannot purchase the raw materials they so desperately need. Not until these larger aspects are tackled can the general situation improve.

This does not mean that specific colonial arrangements cannot be bettered. Certain colonial powers could help by easing exclusive, discriminatory tariffs and regulations which hinder foreign trade and enterprise. The point to remember is that all such reforms would, at best, be palliatives. The need for a solution of the basic raw-material problem transcends all other questions in relation to colonies.

In the Gay Company of Flowers

Begonias Have Blossomed Into Sumptuous Versions of Their Old Selves Under the Hand of Frank Reinelt of California

By Jewel Spangler

DOUBLE CAMELLIA DEVELOPED BY FRANK REINELT
The Bloom Pictured Above Is Seven Inches in Diameter

ON THE SHORE of Monterey Bay, Calif., is the home of the Reinelt begonias. Every year thousands of people visit his plant-breeding and hybridizing nursery. They drive up a winding road, past fields of flowers, planted for experimental or seed purposes—perhaps a sea of tall, blue delphiniums or yellow calla lilies. But that which the visitors have come to see is disappointing from the outside. Just two hothouses painted a rather uneven white.

But wait. Step inside the greenhouse door! Great begonia blossoms fill the room. The sun filters through the glass on orange, peach, salmon, apricot, yellow, pink, white, scarlet, red—and every conceivable variation of each color—flame orange, soft yellow, light salmon, dark salmon, yellow salmon, apricot salmon. On tall plants and on short plants they grow.

From the ceiling some of the shades are repeated in great clusters of begonias that spill over and cover the baskets containing them. That row of ruffled pink begonias hanging so fresh and dainty next to the group of the white flowers makes one visitor think of the first pink ruffled party dress she wore as a child.

"How do you do it?" asks the amateur gardener, following an earnest-looking young man about the hothouse. She has come hundreds of miles to look at the begonias, and he is picking a few to give to her.

"How do you do it?" she repeats. "I bought six begonia plants once, and not one came to anything. Why was that?"

The young man smiles. He touches a great, seven-inch blossom gently before he plucks it. "Why," he says, "you don't love them enough." Then his smile broadens into a grin. "I come down here every morning and smile at my begonias. Maybe you don't smile widely enough."

Don't let him fool you. It wasn't all loving and smiling that brought the begonia to its present form, although that may have helped. It was plain hard work, with long hours and much self-sacrifice.

As a boy, Frank Reinelt became interested in gardening. After three years as a traveling apprentice, he attended a gardening school in the Moravian city of Brünn, which was later to become Brno, Czechoslovakia. He heard a good deal at that time about Luther Burbank's many successful plant experiments in California and longed to work with him. After service in the Austrian army during the World War, and gardening employment on the estate of Queen Marie of Rumania, Mr. Reinelt finally got to California in 1926, the year that Mr. Burbank passed on.

In Europe, Mr. Reinelt had grown dahlias originated by Carl Salbach, a California plantsman. Now, searching for men who would help him, he went to Mr. Salbach in Berkeley. At that time he spoke hardly a word of English. Mr. Salbach took him next door and introduced him to Mrs. Sydney Mitchell, who acted as interpreter.

Mr. Mitchell is librarian at the University of California, and is a hobbyist plantsman and iris hybridizer. He obtained books for Mr. Reinelt from the university library about plant breeding, and especially about the work of Burbank.

On a private estate, where he obtained a position as head gardener, this earnest young man got his start in begonias. He obtained permission to work on them in his spare moments. Then his interest in them became so great that he hired a man at his own expense to do the work for him so that he would have more spare time.

In his small cottage, where he kept house for himself, there were little labeled jars of seeds everywhere—in the kitchen, bedroom, bath. Every moment Mr. Reinelt could find was spent with his great love, plant breeding and hybridizing. Not only begonias received his attention, but delphiniums, narcissuses, gerbera, gloxinias, freesias, primroses, and many other flowers.

* * *

But begonias became his greatest achievement. All of his savings went into his work. As he labored with the tiny begonia seeds, which are so small that they number 3,000,000 to an ounce, he was trying, through patient pollinization, to enlarge the color range, to strengthen the stems, and to achieve finer form.

An English seed house had long been outstanding in tuberous begonia culture, because they knew more about hybridizing them than anyone else. But eventually Mr. Reinelt outclassed the English begonias. He doubled the size, strengthened the stems, and produced an almost perfect form. When others began to admire his results, he went into business for himself.

Mr. Reinelt has brought the versatile begonia a long way since it left the equatorial wilds for the civilized gardens of Europe and North America. In fact, it is doubtful if the glorious specimens found now in many Pacific coast gardens would even recognize their primitive forebears.

Tuberous begonias are native to Central and South America. They thrive particularly in Bolivia and Peru on the slopes of the Andes and are found also in Mexico. They grow at elevations ranging from sea level to about 12,000 feet. They grow practically anywhere in the United States, but do especially well where the air is moist. They prosper either in partial sun or in shade, but they prefer a strong, filtered light and protection from the wind. The delicate flowers blight easily if the sun strikes them when wet, and they burn if exposed long to a hot sun.

Two decades ago, following the embargo on tuberous begonias, which were mostly imported from Europe, American growers began producing them on a commercial scale. Seed was imported from Belgium, Germany, and, a fine quality from England. Belgium and Germany still produce most of the seed offered on the market in the United States.

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The American home gardener has in recent years bought begonia bulbs increasingly. There are many varieties. There is the camellia type, which often resembles a rose more than a camellia; the older peony type, typical of the German or Belgian strains; the Fimbriata Plena, or double frilled, popularly called the carnation type, which sometimes resembles carnations, marigolds, scabiosas, or sometimes even hollyhocks; the rosebud type, its charm lying in the delicate, two-tone coloring; the double type; and the hanging type. In the single types there are four groups commercially distributed: the plain single (which sometimes reaches 10 or 11 inches in diameter), the single frilled type, the crested type, the Narcissiflora (in wnich the flowers resemble slightly the trumpet daffodils).

Mr. Reinelt has also done outstanding work with other flowers. His delphiniums are known all over the world. Some people call them perfect, but Mr. and Mrs. Reinelt will have none of that. Nothing is ever perfect in their eyes, where their flowers are concerned. There is always room for improvement.

Besides the large quantity of bulbs shipped each year, Mr. Reinelt sends a truckload of carefully packed, cut begonias into San Francisco three times each week during the begonia season, which lasts from June to November. Their vivid or soft colors may decorate tables, enhance weddings, set off and even match evening gowns as corsages.

And the home gardener, who proudly exhibits a lone little begonia he has so carefully tended, or has his own hothouse full of the gorgeous blossoms, may thank the immigrant boy who, through a love for beauty, coupled with hard work, has realized his ambition.

FRANK REINELT IN ONE OF HIS GREENHOUSES IN THE BEGONIA SEASON

French Morocco Progresses

Firm but Enlightened Administration by Gen. Auguste Noguès Guards French Colony Against Political Division and Social Unrest

By Captain F. H. Mellor

WHITE HORSES AND TURBANS
Negro Bodyguard of the Sultan in French Morocco

AN ARCH IN THE FRENCH EMPIRE
Gateway in Fez

Ewing Galloway

BERBER VILLAGE
They Are Houses Not Haystacks

YOUNG ARABIAN STUDENT

FRENCH MOROCCO, after a troublous time, intensified by the Spanish Civil War, is now settling down under the supervision of General Auguste Noguès, friend and confidant of the former Moroccan administrator, Marshal Lyautey.

When the insurrection under General Francisco Franco broke out in the Spanish zone of Morocco, the French Protectorate's condition was very different from what it had been in Marshal Lyautey's time. After him had come a succession of civilian resident-generals, who had paid, so many people thought, more attention to the demands of the colonists, and the pacification of outlying districts, than to the welfare of the Moors. In addition, a series of bad harvests caused want in the Berber country, and drove many of the tribesmen into the towns.

Thus it is not surprising that many of the people were ready to listen to the leaders of the Nationalist, or Young Moroccan, movement, a political party which attracted considerable notice as long ago as 1934, and which had enlisted a large following by the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War on July 17, 1936.

In addition to these troubles, French relations with the Spanish Nationalists of General Franco soon became strained and troops were concentrated near the border. At this critical moment it was realized that a soldier, a man of action, one who understood the Moorish mentality, was needed to represent France in Morocco.

General Noguès was selected in October, 1936. The new Resident-General faced a heavy task, for in the early spring of 1937 crop failure occurred in two regions.

Doubtless, this event provided many recruits for the Moroccan Nationalist cause. The movement, gathering momentum, led during the autumn of 1937 to outbreaks and disorders in the larger towns. The Moors felt that so many Frenchmen were obtaining jobs that places could not be found for Moslems. Again, many native landowners had sold their farms, either to colonists or French, Moorish, and Jewish speculators. Though the price appeared upon the face of it a fair one, the sellers soon were chagrined to see their old land rapidly increase in value, owing to irrigation work and intensive methods of agriculture.

They felt they had been cheated. There was a good deal to be said for their point of view, since the French could have educated them in modern agricultural methods as a means of keeping them on the land. Once their money had gone, they found it difficult to get work, and from being unemployed they only too often became unemployable. The storm broke in the autumn at Meknes, where interference with water rights—a sensible measure undertaken on hygienic grounds—was made the excuse for rioting. The troops were called out; the Foreign Legion was compelled to open fire, and there were casualties on both sides.

Capture of papers and a flag showed the aim of the Young Moroccans to be the establishment of a Pan-Islamic empire stretching right across North Africa, with their leader, Allal el Fasi, as Viceroy in Morocco.

Now at last the Young Moroccans had gone too far. Some of the leaders were merely ambitious; others, no doubt, were genuine patriots; but in either case their efforts to stir up strife could do nothing but harm to the people. French rule, I believe it could be proved, was much better than that of their old rulers and had established itself too firmly to be displaced.

* * *

The chief design of these men was to gain control over the Makhzen, or Sultan's government, and to establish Arab rule in Morocco. They wished to abolish the great Berber Kaids, Berber customary law, and even the Berber language, quite ignoring the fact that the Berbers had established themselves in the country long before the Arabs came, and formed the majority of the population. The movement had now become a revolt aimed not only at the French, but also at His Sherifian Majesty, Sidi Mohamed.

Once the leaders were removed, the seditious movement soon collapsed. As always, a parade of force, combined with tact and determination, had succeeded in a manner astonishing to those unfamiliar with the Moorish character. Now a favorable atmosphere prevailed for the introduction of the promised reforms. General Noguès, who had handled the situation so well, now came to Fez, and inspected the work which was being done in the northern capital.

He saw the renovations and improvements he had ordered in the Medersas, the Kairouyin, and the Andalus mosque, granting on the spot some of the students' requests. These were practical benefits, which the Moors could appreciate, for the sacred buildings are renowned throughout Islam; but, above all, they admired a ruler who, to use their own expression, could grant favors with his left hand, while holding a sword in his right.

Thus by the beginning of 1938 affairs were progressing more smoothly than they had done for many a long day. A vast expansion of Franco-Moslem education was in progress; reforms were introduced into the legal system whereby many additional posts would in time be created for Moors; the Moroccan diplomas were given equal weight with French ones as regards government employment; building operations began at Rabat and Casablanca to improve workmen's accommodation; many Moors became settled on the land and vast irrigation schemes were set in motion to insure that famine conditions would not occur again.

During a recent prolonged visit to Morocco, I was able to note the slow but steady improvement in the relations between the Moors and the French. It is essential that the fundamentals of protection should never be departed from, I believe, and the whole fabric of Sherifian Government—the Sultan and the Makhzen—be retained with all the ancient panoply and prestige. Not only is the Sultan a temporal ruler, he is also a religious one in his capacity as Khalif of the Western World and thus exercises dual functions.

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Sympathetic recognition of these things made Lyautey's rule so popular and successful, and General Noguès, who had the advantage of working with him, is at present proceeding on similar lines. Modern western innovations are all very well in their way, but the people must be treated with sympathy and guarded against food shortages if foreign rule is to be tolerated.

The auguries seem auspicious as regards French Morocco, though really settled conditions are probably not to be expected until the Spanish war comes to an end. Many Berbers from the French zone, carried away by their martial spirit, have crossed the border and are now fighting for General Franco; communications between the zones are interrupted and trading has come to an end and, worse of all, there has been considerable intrigue carried on in Spanish Morocco against the French.

Since the whole country is officially under the Sultan's rule, such differences are most unfortunate. The Spaniards are nervous about French invasion, while the French are concerned lest Italy or Germany establish a base in Morocco, a move which would infringe the 1912 agreement between France and Spain.

The Spanish conflict ended, France and Spain will be free to unite in providing for the prosperity of Morocco and the welfare of the Moors. In this way, and no other, can the presence of European powers in African territory be justified.

The Three Chamberlains

The Chamberlain Family Finally Produces a British Prime Minister in Neville Chamberlain—the High Office Almost but Never Quite Within the Grasp of Joseph and Austen

By J. B. Firth

IN RECENT MONTHS the name of the British Prime Minister has been on everybody's lips—Neville Chamberlain. A general loathing and detestation of war, conducted as it is today by wholesale massacre of civilian populations, found expression in praise of the statesman who had been the leader in averting the threat of war.

Whether or not a continuing peace has been brought nearer it is still too early to say. But that Mr. Chamberlain will sustain his efforts is sure, and for a reasonable settlement such as men of good will everywhere desire, it would seem that Great Britain would readily make actual and not vicarious sacrifice.

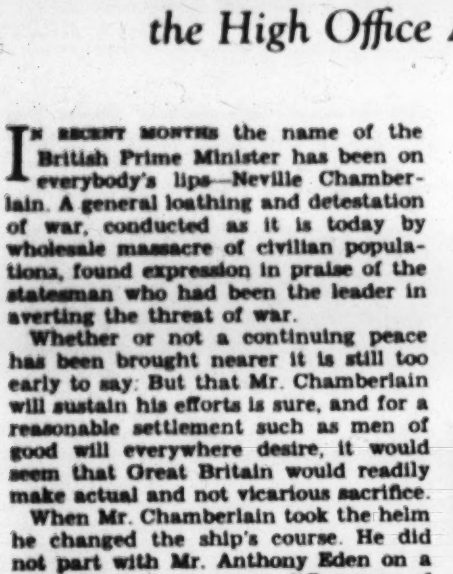
When Mr. Chamberlain took the helm he changed the ship's course. He did not part with Mr. Anthony Eden on a punctilio, but on grave differences of method. In diplomacy it has been said le ton fait la chanson. Mr. Chamberlain abruptly changed the tone. It is always arguable whether a certain course is right or wrong on balance of the short view and the long. Not without some temporary loss of prestige for the Western Democracies was the catastrophe averted. But the faults and mistakes which had produced the desperate situation were committed long before. Having cut the loss, Mr. Chamberlain "sees what he foresaw."

The Chamberlains are realists. That does not mean that they lack ideals. But they know that without realism ideals remain in the clouds.

Britain had three closely related Chamberlains in the forefront of British politics during the last 50 years. That is a rare, if not unprecedented, occurrence. For father and son to hold high office is not uncommon, but, even so, the early advancement of the son is usually due to the paternal influence. William Pitt, for example, would never have been Prime Minister at 23 had he not been Chatham's son.

Joseph Chamberlain, father of Austen and Neville, passed on nearly a quarter of a century ago. He had every qualification for political leadership—strong personal ambition, intense driving force, clear vision, the demagogic touch which sways the multitude, readiness in debate, and a power of invective which made him formidable in attack.

Joe—for he was always Joe to English politicians—once said in private conversation that "the only position in public life worth having was the Premiership, because for a short time you could do as you liked." However,



International News

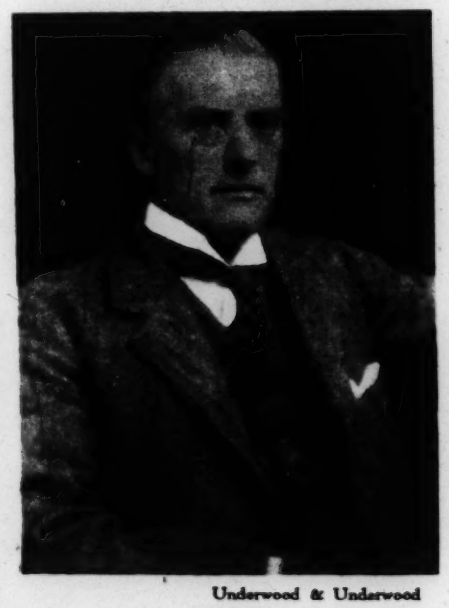
THE LATE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, FATHER OF NEVILLE AND AUSTEN

he was never Premier and thus was never able to do all that he might have done. If he had not broken with Gladstone over Home Rule and split the Liberal Party, he might have had the reversion of the Liberal Premiership. When he became the ally of the Conservatives, the most he could do was to teach the British people to "think imperially" and to advance his fundamentals of educational, social, and economic reform.

"I hope to lay firm and deep," he said, "the foundations of that Imperial Union which fills my heart when I look forward to the future of the world." It was a grand and inspiring ideal, but Lord Salisbury and many other Conservatives of the old school could never overcome their rooted distrust of the one-time idol of provincial radicalism and militant nonconformity.

Wide World

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, GREAT BRITAIN'S CRISIS LEADER
He Put the Name of Chamberlain on Every Lip During the Munich Upheaval



Underwood & Underwood

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN Was British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and More People Expected Him to Be Prime Minister Than Expected It of Neville

Next to Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain was for a generation the most dynamic figure in the British political scene. Nothing daunted him. He never rested. In office he was worth half a score of ordinary Cabinet Ministers and half a hundred rank and file. At the Colonial Office, which till his coming was a stagnant pool, they called him "the master." In opposition he was an adept with all the Parliamentary weapons which conduce to a clean "kill." He had the genius, in equal measure, of making friends and enemies. John Morley wrote of him: "His fidelity to a political ally is incomparable." Yet T. P. O'Connor was by no means the only man who, with a vigor beyond party resentment or honest rage, spoke with rancor against Joseph Chamberlain.

Where, then, could the two keen-witted boys who called him father have found a more bracing and stimulating upbringing than at Highbury, with its orchids and its books and its atmosphere of talk—hard, earnest, controversial, inspiring talk, talk which revolved round big causes and hard-fought political battles—smashing victories and dire defeats. It was a home to produce practical and resolute men of affairs. The two sons more than fulfilled the confident hopes of the father, though the pattern of his plans was altered by the nature of events.

* * *

Austen, the elder, so it was early settled, was to be the statesman, serving his full term apprenticeship before entering Parliament and setting foot on the ladder of official promotion. Neville, the younger, was first to go into business and make money and then perhaps take a hand in Birmingham's civic affairs, and later, possibly, find a way to Westminster. But there was no thought that he should make politics his career. Joe did not live to see Neville enter Parliament, much less win the big prize his brother, for all his political successes, had missed.

I cannot believe that Joe would have withdrawn, as Austen did, his claim to the Unionist leadership on Balfour's retirement, even though his rival, Walter Long, did the same, and both made smooth the way for Bonar Law. The chance never came again. He was admired and applauded for his self-sacrifice, but he had made the grand refusal.

Yet it was a keen disappointment that he—leader at last of the Unionist Party—was driven into the wilderness with Mr. Lloyd George, when the post-war Coalition Government fell and Bonar Law had cropped up again at the famous Carlton Club meeting with the then almost unknown Mr. Stanley Baldwin as his Chief of Staff. Truly, the events turned against him.

No one was more punctilious, no one more conscientious, no one more the model of honor and courtesy in all his ways than Austen Chamberlain. But he lacked his father's incisiveness and fire. By assiduous practice, indeed, he overcame a certain stickiness of speech which impeded the flow of his words, but he rarely swept an audience along with him to the conclusion which they in fact had often reached before him. His influence in the House of Commons was highest when he had said farewell to office and was just "The Elder Statesman," enjoying an Indian summer of well-earned ripeness and repose.

Bonar Law once said that there are "no friendships near the top." Austen Chamberlain was the standing corrective of that cynicism, for he had been a loyal second in command in turn to Balfour, Lloyd George, and Baldwin. He had his special hour of fame and glory when, as Foreign Secretary, he and the representatives of France, Germany, and Belgium negotiated the famous Pact which was to inaugurate a new era of security and peace in Western Europe.

But there is a mournful sound today in Locarno's fateful syllables with which M. Aristide Briand, in one of his noblest flights of oratory, made magical play as he descanted on the sure return of the Saturnian Age. These things hardly bear thinking of. It seems sinister to recall them in connection with Munich, yet how dare one quite forget?

* * *

It is curious that all three Chamberlains should have had to do with attempts to reach agreements between Britain and Germany. It is not that they were "Germanophile," in the accepted meaning of that word. When Joe sought an understanding and even alliance with Germany in the 'nineties, it was because British relations with France were strained and Germany was insistently offering her benevolent neutrality at a price. Nor is Neville Chamberlain "Germanophile" because he seeks a basis upon which a lasting peace can be secured. He is no more Germanophile than he is Italophile. Nor has he Fascist sympathies because he would come to a modus vivendi with the dictators. He is just a realist whose ideal is peace.

Neville Chamberlain was a businessman till he entered Parliament at 50. His experience of municipal administration helped him bring to a conclusion the vast building schemes which have rehoused a large proportion of the British working classes and to carry through an elaborate and intricate reform of the rating system. Despite an unaccountable "slip-up" in his last budget on his original plans for making big business pay a special contribution to the cost of rearmament, he left the Exchequer with the reputation of being a master of sound finance.

Mr. Baldwin "adopted" him as heir to the Premiership very much as the Roman Emperors associated their successors with them in the Principate. Nor was a word of criticism offered against an innovation which would have shocked the constitutionalists of an earlier generation. There was, in fact, no accepted alternative within sight, and thus a Chamberlain at last became Prime Minister.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain leads an active life, walking before breakfast in the Park with his wife, fishing up north when he can snatch a day or two from work. He rises from his desk if he catches the chuckling note of the Downing Street blackbird which imitates the song of a thrush.

Statesmen cannot help being judged by the event, but the event is still on the lap of the gods. There is a strong hand on the British helm, though there are plenty to call it weak. There is a strong will behind the course which he has set. There is an honest man laboring for the peace and welfare of Britain and the world.

. . . PEACE . . . GOOD WILL . . .

By Albert Field Gilmore

NO MORE APPEALING incident occurs in the marvelous story of the Nativity than the singing of the angel chorus. Luke expresses it in these words, "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Never was holier message received from on high, never have words conveyed a deeper significance, a more exalted vision. He whose material birth was thus heralded was and is the Prince of Peace, the Exemplar to mortals of true living, of the good will which liberates from the self-imposed bondage of materiality into the freedom of the children of God. What more important message could be delivered to a world bound then and now in the bonds of self-will and material enslavement!

There is an inextricable relation between the two prayerful salutations, peace . . . and good will. God is to be glorified by the advent of him who was to reveal to mortals the nature of Deity as it had never been revealed before. Henceforth God was to be known to humanity as Spirit, as the loving Father, as eternal Life. The concept of God as Jehovah, a God of peace and a God of war, was outmoded. Their long-held idea was replaced by a true concept of Him in whom, as Paul declared, "we live and move and have our being." It was this true understanding that would glorify God in the highest degree. And the result of this right concept of God would bring that lasting peace, the peace that passeth all human knowledge, because founded upon a true concept of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. With one God, the Father of all, all must be of one brotherhood, His children held in that state of perfect peace into which discord and strife could never enter. It was out of this understanding that the angel chorus chanted its holy words.

An observer who could look upon the world objectively today might be tempted to believe that the mission of this Prince of Peace had egregiously failed. So little that is peaceful appears in the social order that one must search diligently to find even a trace of what the angel chorus so joyously proclaimed. Yet in the midst of this great turmoil, when humanity seems torn by the worst of human passions, here and there will be found those who are holding firmly to the heavenly vision in the firm conviction that as the clouds of strife are risen, there in the background is that same divine Love, that same unswerving Principle, panoplied in justice, righteousness, and Truth, that prompted the chanting of the angel chorus on that holy day.

The Prince of Peace has never suffered defeat, has never ceased to express the joys of peace and good will whenever humanity has been prepared to receive his healing message, the ever-present Christ. This Christ, this message of peace, has never ceased to stand at the door of human consciousness, ready to enter, whenever the door is held ever so slightly ajar. Received, entertained, this Holy Comforter displaces in human consciousness whatever is unlike itself, whatever is not expressive of the divine qualities. Thus is experienced that transforming process which Paul set forth with such effectiveness.

Humanity has been shown the way of escape from all that restricts, limits and defeats the highest purpose. To those who walk in this way there is peace based upon good will. Those who reject the gentle admonition of this Christ Comforter will of their own choosing still tread the thorny road of disaster and misery. What wonder, then, that the angel chorus, conscious of the infinite blessings, provided by a loving Father, a Father of infinite resources, which He bountifully pours out for all receptive to His offerings, what wonder, that it sang its song of great joy!

On the Natal day of the Galilean Prophet, this Prince of Peace, Christians turn in reverent prayer to the source of all reality, to the Father of all, grateful for His unceasing beneficence. In view of the recent manifestation of the efficacy of righteous prayer to ameliorate a threatening condition which, unless resolved by peaceful means, would, it seems, have again plunged the world into the terrible holocaust of war, humanity should be heartened and inspired to seek further from the Source of all peace that sense of true brotherhood which alone can remove the seeds of war. The sword which Jesus brought was not a weapon of steel, but the transforming Christ which alone can remove the causes of internecine strife.

How comforting, how assuring his words, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid" (John 14:27). The peace so given is attainable here and now when the nations cease aggressive strife and seek each its own in another's good. James was assured of the means whereby peace is attainable: "But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable. . . . And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

True peace is permanent in God's kingdom. It is both possible and practicable of demonstration in human affairs. The poet expressed his assurance of the fact thus:

> O Thou God of peace, be near us,
> Fix within our hearts Thy home;
> With Thy bright appearing cheer us,
> In Thy blessed freedom come.
> Come with all Thy revelations,
> Truth which we so long have sought;
> Come with Thy deep consolations,
> Peace of God which passeth thought.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had no slightest doubt as to the method of attaining peace through purification of human consciousness. She writes, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 340, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes: equalizes the sexes: annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Shock Troops of Pe

New England's Public Utilities, Reinforcing Its Workers With
West and South, Quickly Defeated the Destructiveness of

By Volney D. Hurd

PROCESS OF DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION
In the Upper Right the Task of Relief and Repair Is Engineered From a Warehouse in Watertown by Lantern Light

Roy J. Jacoby, Avery Lord

NEW ENGLAND'S BIG BLOW PLAYS STRONG MAN
Coal-Handling Bridge at Boston's "L" Street Twisted by Storm

Courtesy Boston Edison Co.

WHEN NIGHT FELL over New England Sept. 21, it darkened a scene of shambles. Wind whistled through broken trees, the last dying chords of a tropical symphony of three days of rain, climaxed by a furious finale of hurricane and high tides.

Rhode Island fishing villages and summer resorts were wiped out. Hundreds of thousands of trees were down. Roads were washed out, bridges carried away. Landslides covered highways and railways. There were several hundred fatalities.

Destruction had not sounded its last trump before reconstruction was under way. Trees crashing through wires had brought down poles and power and communication lines. Washouts had paralyzed railroad traffic. Floods had wrecked power stations and telephone exchanges.

Much of New England was in darkness that night—but across its great countryside thousands of flickering flashlights, oil lanterns, and gasoline emergency flood lights heralded the beat of reconstruction. The great utility organizations, often under fire politically during the past six years, were meeting the supreme challenge of their system. How they won that decision is our story today.

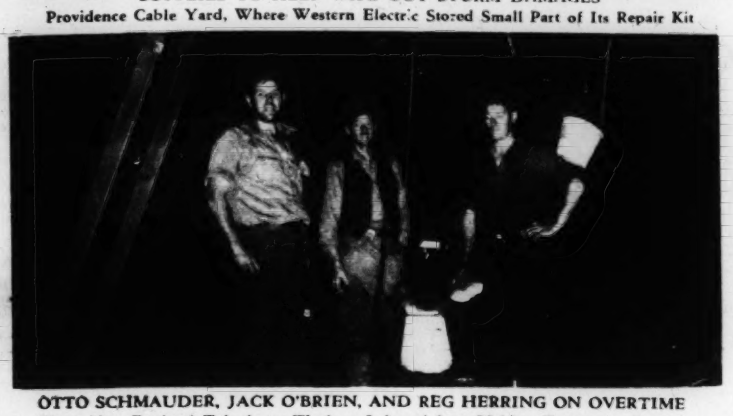
Nothing in reputable records shows any storm like the one of Sept. 21. A low pressure center had hung over New England since Sept. 18, bringing heavy

f Peacetime

ers With Similarly Trained Men From the veness of an Unprecedented Hurricane

ard

SUPPLIES TO HELP WIPE OUT STORM DAMAGES
Providence Cable Yard, Where Western Electric Stored Small Part of Its Repair Kit



OTTO SCHMAUDER, JACK O'BRIEN, AND REG HERRING ON OVERTIME
These New England Telephone Workers Labored Late Making Temporary Repairs on New Haven-New London Toll Cables at Lyme, Conn.

TRACKS DROOPED LIKE RUBBER IN THE WAKE OF THE HURRICANE
Temporary Trestles Were Swiftly Hammered Into Place to Get the Nation's Traffic Moving

rains. On Sept. 21, a hurricane was noted moving up the coast with unusual speed. Such hurricanes are not uncommon and always had veered out to sea before hitting New England. But on this day the hurricane found an inviting valley of low pressure over New England. Like water finding the easiest course, it swung straight into New England, finally passing off over Quebec with much diminished force.

The center of the hurricane was near the middle of Connecticut. A hurricane center is not the most destructive part. Hurricanes are a huge revolving mass of air, turning counterclockwise. Thus as a 60-mile-an-hour hurricane moves north, the area to the east gets much faster winds than the area to the west.

In this hurricane the coast of Rhode Island and central and eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire were in the path of the highest winds. Now in the meantime an unusually high tide was at its peak when the storm hit. The hurricane winds piled the waters even higher, so that what was miscalled a "tidal wave" swept into the southern shore. It flooded the Providence business district to second-floor levels. Summer houses along the shore were swept away, often without trace. Even the contour of the coast was changed, with peninsulas broken through and new islands formed.

The soaking rain for the previous three days had left the ground so soft that tree roots failed to hold under the impact of the heavy winds. Rivers swept along at flood levels. Hillsides, rain-soaked, slipped down across roads and rails.

Telephone, electric power, and telegraph lines were broken in thousands of places. Bridges and rights of way washouts had the railroads tied up. The life of communities dependent upon these things slowed down to a snail's pace.

The storm had hardly started with early reports of disrupted service before the power and communication companies were completely in action. The entire systems went on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Over the few remaining communication routes emergency messages were rushed to allied companies and supply houses in other parts of the country. Men and supplies had to be rushed into the storm area—and rushed they were!

From as far west as Illinois and as far south as Georgia trained telephone crews were hastily assembled. They might have been stepping on a bus for work in the next town, judging by appearances. Every man was in working clothes with climbing irons and tool kits alongside. There was no dressing up for this trip. These crews were rushed to airports, where special transport planes awaited. In a few hours they were in New England, had boarded buses and, having gone to various areas, were up poles and trees, going about the work as naturally as though they were at home.

Here one of the strongest points in common utility operation was emphasized. Identical equipment and training made it possible for this sudden transfer and effective work. Men who had lunched at home at noon in Maryland were setting up emergency lines atop poles in Massachusetts by nightfall.

Meantime, warehouses were working night and day loading equipment. Manufacturers were putting on 24-hour shifts to turn out needed materials. From south, and west, routes were cleared to get these supplies into New England.

While rebuilding went on apace, radio jumped into the service breach, in both meanings of that phrase. With the main telephone line out between Boston and Keene, N. H., a shortwave circuit was set up which kept messages going until repairs could be made. Elsewhere, less important temporary breaches were also spanned by shortwaves.

A few figures will give some idea of what this reconstruction meant. The telephone companies, for instance, had 2,338 trained men from 14 different associated companies sent in to expand the normal forces, while 621 motor-trucks and cars were rushed across state borders to put this force on wheels.

Working night and day, these men handled the following materials: 3,600,000 feet of cable, containing more than half a billion feet of conductor wire, shipped on 1,450 reels; 49,000,000 feet of drop wire, 21,800 telephone poles, 23,000 cross arms, 2,350,000 pounds of copper and steel line wire, 6,200,000 feet of strand, 2,000,000 pounds of hardware, comprising 275 different kinds; 22,000 cable terminals, 22,800 hand telephone sets, 494,000 pounds of lead sleeve, 132,000 pounds of solder, 280,000 feet of rope, 2,900,000 copper and steel sleeves, 16,700,000 cotton sleeves, 3,200,000 cable rings, 53,000 rolls of muslin containing 400,000 yards of four-inch width.

Whole freight trains were dispatched at express speed with this sort of material from supply houses as far west as Chicago. Every telephone warehouse within 600 miles was tapped except New York, where a trucking strike had everything tied up.

In local warehouses men worked by oil lamps all through the night, organizing, assembling, and shipping out supplies. Extra workers were put on even at distant warehouses to insure rapid delivery of much-needed goods.

And remember that this material was not coming in over normal rail lines. The New York, New Haven, & Hartford was completely out between Westerly, R. I., and Niantic, Conn.—a 30-mile stretch as devoid of working tracks as though there had never been a railroad there. Even passengers were being shunted by bus along tenuous, tree-littered routes on the Boston-New York run.

The Connecticut and other streams running north and south in western New England, surging along at flood levels, wiped out almost all east and west rail communications north of the Connecticut shore for many days. In fact, for days, the only way freight with needed supplies and food and milk could come into Boston was from the north. Freight was routed even up into Canada and brought down again to get around the breaks on the east-west lines.

Stories of the courage, patience, and fortitude of utility workers of this period would fill a large book. Grand men, these crews! Weather-beaten and grinning, driving ahead with ready quips to break the strain, happy in the idea of serving in an emergency, many far from home, sleeping in their clothes, working 16 hours a day and better—they took it all in their stride. When they finally left for home, communities marched them to buses and trains with brass bands. They were truly rescuing troops if there ever were any.

What the telephone workers did can best be summed up in a terse New England Telephone & Telegraph Company statement:

"In 27 days the 6,000 men of our own plant department, assisted by 1,588 men from other companies, restored to service a total of 504,000 telephones."

Incidentally, the storm cost this company $6,000,000. And the story of the southern New England company is the same.

The New England Power Association and the Boston Edison Company took almost the full brunt of meeting the storm electric current problem. Since the Rhode Island damage was the worst, the Power Association had the heaviest damage figures, $3,500,000, with Boston Edison running at $1,000,000.

As with the telephone companies, appeals were sent to different places and trained manpower brought in. The work was similar to that of the telephone workers. In fact, crews of 'phone and power companies were often alongside one another, since joint poles are used in many localities. During those days the niceties of ordinary joint-pole propriety were not observed. Telephone men might dig a hole for a pole and

(Continued on page 13)

RECONSTRUCTION MOBILIZED — F. W. Prelle Company
Repair Brigade of Michigan Bell Telephone Company at Hartford, Conn., on Way Into New England

Among the New Books

Lawrence of Arabia, Explorer and Craftsman—A London Letter

The Letters of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia, edited by David Garnett. Jonathan Cape. 25s.
Prisoner in the Forbidden Land, by Gustav Krist. Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d.
The Passing of the Aborigines, by Daisy Bates. John Murray. 10s. 6d.
Jamaican Interlude, by George F. Timpson. Burrow. 6s.

LONDON

IF HISTORIANS are ever looking for the typical figure of our generation in England, T. E. Lawrence, one feels, is the obvious choice. By typical I do not mean average. Abnormal and (like so many of the "typical" Englishmen, when you investigate their origins), not English, Lawrence was one of those men in whom the real currents of a period converge with agitation, whereas through lesser men they pass unnoticeably. Lawrence was the spirit of the period if not its flesh (that belongs to his famous namesake) and, now the newspaper glamour and mystery-mongering are wearing off, we are beginning to discover his real quality.

* * *

The difficulty about knowing both Lawrences, D. H. and T. E., is that far too many people knew them and got a kudos out of their acquaintanceship. One turns, therefore, with relief to the long-awaited edition of letters which Mr. David Garnett has edited. English literature has been fortunate in having the Garnetts for three generations; they ensure an experience, a judgment, a background and scrupulousness in the handling of precious material of this kind.

This edition is not a mere general accumulation; the book is 800 pages long but it is selective. I do not mean selective in the sense that taste and the censorship of the English libel laws have made pruning necessary, though T. E. Lawrence was one of those outspoken men who incur wrath; the book is selective in that it sets out to build up a full-length life portrait of Lawrence in his own words. The omissions are always indicated. This is therefore Lawrence's autobiography, as he revealed and contradicted himself, in the varying moods of a lifetime, to his friends and acquaintances; and while it is possible that "The Mint," which cannot be published until 1950, may contain "revelations," they can hardly seriously add to the portrait these letters make. Lawrence, for ever self-conscious and introspective, goes with restless defensive thoroughness into his own character and motives.

The letters fall naturally into set periods: the boyhood passion for the Crusaders' castles, the journeys to France in search of them; then on to Palestine on the same search and the beginning as an archaeologist, explorer, and student of strategy. So to the war, the disillusion, the R. A. F., and the Tanks. The artificial style of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" is not here—with his attachment to "titanic" books it is evident that Lawrence's admiration for Doughty had its influence—he writes vigorously, racily, humorously, always passionate about detail. They are the letters of a man with obvious drive, and he early learned to adapt himself to his correspondents. It is a letter to V. W. Richards which marks the beginning of the postwar weariness, the Hamlet state of the 'twenties; and to this time belong also a remarkable series to Lionel Curtis, in which he revealed himself with candor and despair. Lawrence's ascetism was based on an abnormal love of suffering and, as Mr. David Garnett remarks, his will tended in later years to outrun his intelligence. He was sometimes the film star, sometimes the saint.

Hakkerup Studio

Norman Thomas, Whose Latest Book, "Socialism on the Defensive" (Harper), Will Be Reviewed in the "Democracy" Issue on Jan. 11

But there was another side to Lawrence which seems likely to me to have more permanent influence than either the romantic or the neurotic figure, absorbing as these are; and this side of him is the craftsman, the technician, the man of exceptional practical curiosity in whatever he took up, from his journeys to war, speedboats, experiments in living and literature. His contribution to the translating of the "Odyssey," for example, was to bring a new life to the verse, given to work, tools, materials, and the making of things. In the R. A. F. his concern was to preserve this craft intelligence from the paralysis of military discipline and tradition. He worked to raise the status of craftsmanship.

Bernard Shaw, as a compatriot, understood Lawrence, but Lawrence, it is plain, saw through Shaw; a man, he said, who mistook the part for the whole and had been spoiled by England. Lawrence's play-acting—his "tomfoolery," Shaw called it—was partly racial, but also an attempt to stop the spoiling process. An unexpectedly large number of letters refer to money (Lawrence was very generous); like most technicians in our time he would have been glad of a fixed pension, because he hated exploitation. Unmarried, he was able to make his bizarre but fundamentally sane and logical stand against the money system. One is indeed struck in this engrossing collection by the general sanity of his judgments on any subject he seriously considered.

* * *

Lawrence, despite Captain Liddell Hart's praise of his strategy, seems to me to belong by nature to the ranks of the great explorers. Two new additions to my library on this subject are Gustav Krist's and Mrs. Daisy Bates's. Krist was one of the Austrian prisoners sent to Turkistan in the war. He escaped three times. He is a reserved, simple, lucid writer, and this time he has an exciting but often horrifying story. Mrs. Bates, who for 30 years dressed permanently in the fashion of 1900, like another Mary Kingsley, has lived alone with the aborigines of Australia, is another celebrated character. From time to time news of an unofficial Edwardian Queen Victoria ministering to these Stone Age cannibals has cropped up in travel books; but the authors have been misleading. Here is no Edwardian in the satirical sense—except for the fervor with which she kept Empire Day—but a woman of courage, incredible patience, and vast knowledge and sympathy, who has taken upon herself the duty of easing the last years of a race. Her book is engrossing to read, it is written unpretentiously, and is delightful.

* * *

Mr. Timpson's little book on Jamaica has also its value in view of the recent disturbances on the island, and his book will be useful to those who wish to see the background of those troubles. In some respects, Jamaica has been a model colony as far as the well-being of the Negro is concerned; but there are large numbers of propertyless Negroes who have not shared in the fortune and political development of the island since the 'thirtys of last century. There is an authoritative introduction by Lord Olivier.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Grandma Against the Philistines

Grandma Called It Carnal, by Bertha Damon. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.

"GRANDMA SAID that always to be grasping for more and more things and missing more and more values was no way for immortal souls to behave. Grandma called it carnal."

Most of Grandma's ways, and all of her opinions, were at variance with the accepted standards of the North Stonefield of her day. Through three quarters of the nineteenth century, and on through the first two decades of the twentieth, Grandma pursued a way of life which was incomprehensible to most of her acquaintances in that Connecticut town.

Before the Civil War, the first bitter rumors about the minister's young bride spread around the village: she didn't do her dishes; she roamed the fields with her husband, picking bouquets, listening to the birds; she read all sorts of books—Thoreau, Emerson, Ruskin, and Isaiah were her best friends; she didn't believe in Cooked Meals, in petty routine, in drudgery; she loved flowers, she detested gossip. North Stonefield never understood her, but, somehow, it always respected her.

When Grandma was 70, she was faced with the task of bringing up her two grandchildren: Alice, 6, and Bertha, 5. The years they spent under Grandma's extraordinary tutelage left an indelible impression on the two girls, and the younger has now written an appealing account of that formative period. "Grandma Called It Carnal," by Bertha Damon, is a wise and witty recapitulation of life in the Griswold home in the early years of the twentieth century.

* * *

It was "life near the bone, where it is sweetest"—a favorite contention of Thoreau, which here found a perfect exemplification. The Spartan simplicity of Thoreau's existence was closely rivalled in the Griswold household, partly because of extremely scanty financial resources, but mostly because of Grandma's sincere conviction that fripperies, modern innovations, and the pampering of the body were undesirable. Grandma called them carnal.

So the two little girls were raised in a home which Thoreau would have admired. There was no running water, no heat, except from hearth fires, no light, except from candles (tallow for every day, wax for company); meals were vegetarian and meager, beds were arctic expanses of muslin-covered straw, clothing consisted of heavy flannels and a perennial dress or two. Nevertheless, life with Grandma was full and joyous; with only a very brief sigh for the absent fripperies, Bertha Damon recounts the many incidents that contributed to the incalculable richness which Grandma brought into the lives of the girls.

Thoreau was proud to say: "I had this advantage at least in my mode of life over those who were obliged to look abroad for amusement, to society and the theater, that my life itself was to become my amusement, and never ceased to be novel. It was a drama of many scenes and without an end."

* * *

Grandma, too, could have said that. Her famous flower garden was a happy profusion of color, although the ground which nurtured it was rocky and apparently infertile. It exemplified Grandma's skill and joy in coping with adversity and in overcoming everything which challenged her need for full fruition. Grandma called this living.

M. W. S.

The Romantic Cuckoo

The Code of the Woosters, by P. G. Wodehouse. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

SO MANY PEOPLE like Wodehouse that one can only conclude that he satisfies a widespread longing for occasional frivolous relief. Especially does he please persons who easily get their fill of sententiousness. Not among his readers, probably, are the couple who walked out on a Toscanini interpretation of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, explaining that they had heard it before.

Wodehouse continues to pull the same old rabbit out of the same old hat and the observer's admiration grows through the years instead of being diminished by a repetition of the wonder. For a wonder it is that year after year he can keep up his satire of the conversations of characters in stock romances. He takes on one veteran fictional stencil after another and transforms it into a travesty of itself by wittily reminding the reader that these things are literary counterfeits. He exposes second-hand thoughts for what they are and incidentally entertains all persons who enjoy the lively impact of a mentality that is on its own.

Wodehouse in his latest antic describes the efforts of Bertie to escape in a gentlemanly manner from the threat that a former fiancée will entangle him again. His successor is temporarily in the doghouse, and it is up to Bertie—abetted by the infallible gentleman's gentleman, Jeeves—to bring the lovers together again. At times Bertie's campaign becomes as exciting as a mystery story and, if you can read Wodehouse at all, you will laugh over every page.

E. C. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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QUARTERLY

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An Inquiry Into Civilization in the United States

America Now, An Inquiry Into Civilization in the United States by 36 Americans, Edited, With an Introduction, by Harold E. Stearns. New York: Scribner. $3.

THE ANCIENT ADAGE that too many cooks spoil the broth may still be true for the culinary art, but that it is altogether outmoded for a literary causerie is proved by the character and quality of this volume. What would plainly be a heavy task for a single author is admirably executed by these 36 men and women, all of whom have been chosen because of some distinction won in the field about which they write. The combined articles present a view, of the bird's-eye type of necessity, of the present status of the United States today. Each author has dealt seriously with his problem and each speaks with a degree of authority.

Christian Gauss, Dean of Princeton College, a successful author and lecturer, deals earnestly with the problems that confront the educators of the country. Mass production may be successful for automobile factories but it will not bring the best results in education. The child or youth is an individual, with qualities and talents peculiar to himself, and must be dealt with accordingly.

* * *

Dr. Gauss sees in the end of frontier life in America the cause for the unprecedented rush of Americans to the colleges and universities. He points out that not one of America's most successful men, Washington and Lincoln, Carnegie and Rockefeller, Edison, the Wright brothers and Henry Ford, had a college education. Until it be determined who shall have the privilege of higher education and the worthy only shall be thus taught, he sees the educational system in a chaotic state.

The chapter by Bruce Bliven, journalist and publicist, is highly revelatory of methods used today to promote both private and corporate interest. Some of these utilize a type of propaganda to which the public needs to be awake. The story of the National Electric Light Association well illustrates the point. An inquiry was sent by this company to many college professors in the country, asking if their services could be had in case of need and offering a retainer of $500. The ayes had it and the $500 found the way into many scantily filled pockets. This was done for a period of years. In the face of this, can one imagine that government ownership of public utilities was urged by these beneficiaries?

Another story tells of a wealthy paper manufacturer who gained control of a bloc of newspapers by buying them outright, on the ground that as a paper manufacturer he was protecting his trade. He was, indeed, until he was caught. The susceptibility of the press to outside pressure accounts in large measure for the marked public loss of confidence in the papers.

Mr. Bliven makes perfectly plain something of the inconsistency inherent in expecting John Jones, average citizen, to be sufficiently informed about the multiplex public questions of the day as to enable him to exercise his right of suffrage intelligently. This leaves Mr. Jones in some degree victim of the propagandist and pressure groups which play so prominent a part in the political affairs of the day. It is an especially stimulating article.

* * *

So learned and in fact so admirably are the various chapters written that it is to be regretted that now and then appear statements written out of lack of understanding of a subject rather than knowledge of it. This applies especially to the deprecatory remarks about Christian Science, plainly emanating from the writer's prejudices and lack of understanding rather than from any adequate knowledge of the subject. However much one would enjoy accepting all the volume contains, it is this type of statement that somewhat lowers its standard. This is no place for a dialectic on the subject, but the incident should not be overlooked in a volume in general so worthy as "America Now."

This reviewer regrets the limit of space to make mention of its many excellent features of "America Now." There is scarcely a subject pertaining to modern society that is not illumined by a capable author. While, as it appears, one might not accept every point of view presented, for many presentations are purely individual, yet all are worthy of careful consideration. Articles on Race Prejudice, The Negro, Journalism, Protestant Faith, the Oriental, Mexican and English point of view regarding American social problems are worthy of careful perusal.

None can read this volume without gaining a better insight into many of the social evils as well as the positive good which characterizes life in America today. The brief biography of each contributor at the back of the volume enables the reader to judge as to the preparedness of each to make his contribution on a subject in which he may be regarded as a specialist.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

JACKET DESIGN FOR "PERRI"

'Perri,' to Companion 'Bambi'

Perri, by Felix Salten. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

FELIX SALTEN'S "BAMBI," a chronicle of the life of a young deer, has already become one of the indispensables on lists of books for children and for older readers who countenance allegory. Salten's "Perri" now introduces another creature of the Austrian woods to English-speaking readers.

Whereas Bambi commanded respect and admiration, Perri is gentle and amusing, for Perri is only a red squirrel. Her little history is recorded from the time when she began to explore the woods for herself, away from her mother, until, in the next spring, she and her mate were building their first nest. Playful and tender though the story is, it does not minimize the struggle for existence and the threat of danger. Perri and Porro, the boy squirrel, race and frolic, scamper in the leaves and swing breathlessly from tree to tree, but by drastic lessons learn to be on their guard against foes that walk, or climb, or fly—against foxes, shrew-mice, weasels, and martens, owls, hawks, and even crows. There was one enemy of the wild from whom Perri did not have to hide, the most heartless of all—he who walked on two feet and had a long, thin, third arm that made a thunderclap. He did not hunt for squirrels, but committed his misdeeds among the princely deer, and among pheasants and hares in vast and awful catastrophes, when beaters drove the creatures from the coverts, noises crashed on every hand, the whole lower world would become a scene of destruction, and the denizens of the treetops hid away.

Alone among the human race as Perri knew it, one was free from the stigma that the animals put upon it. That was the child Annerle, who understood their talk and was understood by them. It was because she was so small that she was still nature's link between human beings and the other creatures. Thus she understood the appeal of Perri's mother when she whispered, "Help me," and the jays and magpies when they shouted, "The marten's still here! Little girl, help the squirrel mother!" Until Annerle grew up to be 4 years old she could bridge the gap between her race and that of furred and feathered ones. Then she began to talk the human language; "and the language of the innocent forest creatures was gone like dandelion fluff in the spring breeze."

Salten's animal lore is not biology, or he would not give to animals the emotions and characteristics of human beings. Yet no less careful a student of wild life, Donald Culross Peattie, has said in his introduction to this book, "it was not by plodding technique that Felix Salten has succeeded against all our rational impulses to force biology and fantasy apart. He bridges the chasm in 'Perri' by spreading wings and flying. This is the natural locomotion of genius; it leaves the rest of us on the ground, staring up incredulously."

At the same time much patient observation has gone into Salten's animal stories, and still more ardent enthusiasm for the protection of wild life. Dr. Peattie hints that suspicious officials might find something else in "Perri"—a hidden allegory that might explain why, according to report, its author is imprisoned in a concentration camp.

We may take the story simply for its face value, as a charming fantasy of the woods, that avowedly teaches children to love the beauty and grace of wild creatures and to protect them. The translator, Barrows Mussey, has preserved the crystal quality of the diction.

The Book Window

The Meaning of the Humanities (Princeton, $2.50). Five essays by Ralph Barton Perry, August Charles Krey, Erwin Panofsky, Robert Lowry Calhoun, and Gilbert Chinard.

Millions on Wheels, by D. H. Palmer and L. E. Crooks (Vanguard, $2.50). A Consumers Union publication telling "how to buy, drive, and save money on your automobile."

The Paderewski Memoirs, by Ignace Jan Paderewski and Mary Lawton (Scribner, $3.75). First volume of the great pianist's autobiography, as told to a collaborator.

A Petite Pallace of Pettie His Pleasure, edited by Herbert W. Hartman (Oxford, $6.50). A new edition of the early Elizabethan classic by Grorge Pettie.

Patagonian Year, by Bruno Nordang (Knopf, $2.75). An engineer's experiences in the pampas of Argentina.

The Man in Europe Street, by Rupert Croft-Cooke (Putnam, $2.75). Opinions of the average European on the state of Europe.

The Poetical Career of Alexander Pope, by Robert Kilburn Root (Princeton, $2.50). A new interpretation.

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An American "Christmas Carol"

A Town Is Born, by Tom Sayres. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

TOM SAYRES HAS written something different in Christmas stories. "A Town is Born" belongs to America and to the present year of grace. The scene of the story is a coach on the all-Pullman Christmas Eve Limited which was tearing across the country through a blizzard. In the coach were five middle-aged men and one Little Girl. The Little Girl, a miner's child, had been put in the porter's care by her grandmother, to whom the buying of a Pullman ticket had been a momentous and sacrificial event.

As the train sped along through a deepening world of white the Little Girl tired of looking out of the window and wanted to play. Among all her five fellow passengers she selected the Fierce Man opposite her as a playfellow. "Let's build something on the floor," she suggested, and the Fierce Man, against his will, was drawn into her game. "We can build a town," she insisted, and proceeded to do so with the Fierce Man's sodden rubbers and the unlovely galoshes and flapping overshoes of the other men. These were perfect symbols of the houses in her town, and as she huddled them close together and crowded them with bits of crackerjack which she said were people, she chatted innocently about her village in the heart of the mining country. She told how many persons lived in the three-room houses, about the dump in the center of the town, and the stable where the men found their diversions, the cinders that covered everything with gray, and the grimy school. She shouted with delight at a trickle of water from the muddy overshoes, for that was the black rivulet where she and the other children played.

When she had finished the ugly little town she was saddened to find that the Fierce Man and the rest of them did not like it. "It isn't much of a town," she grieved. Then, "Will you build me a town?"

So they all did build one, gay and bright and clean, with each man contributing from his luggage and from the advanced ideas on town planning and community life that he had stored away in his thought. The Little Girl was pleased with it and made them promise that no one should take the town away from her, a promise hard to keep, since the town was built in the aisle and new passengers were coming in at the Junction. But Mr. Sayres has a constructive plan of solving the difficulty for the Little Girl's townsfolk as well as for her.

Perilously close to the borderline between sentiment and sentimentality, it escapes by force of the need for the message and by good writing. Best portion is that descriptive of the passage of the train through the white countryside and cities blurred by snow. William Lyon Phelps contributes a brief preface.

W. K. R.

Troubadour Sails On

Troubador Sails On, by B. J. Klitgaard. London: Seeley Service. 10s. 6d.

THOSE WHO REMEMBER Mrs. Klitgaard's "Sailing Troubadour" will welcome her new book because the earlier book was of the type that whets the appetite for more such enjoyable and wholesome diet. This new volume displays all that vivacity, sense of humor, courage and cheerful philosophy which made the first one such good reading.

For four years now Manitto Klitgaard and his wife have been singing their way through Europe. Klitgaard, skipper of the motor yacht "Talofa," with his fine operatic baritone does the singing, accompanying himself on the guitar, and his wife "Jim," the intrepid mate and author, collects from the crowd. Thus in a short sentence one may describe this romantic adventure, but it needs a book to bring out all the varying episodes, humorous and pathetic, that go to make up the kind of life involved in such an undertaking. Fortunately Mrs. Klitgaard is endowed not only with powers of observation and a sense of humor keen enough to make her narrative of absorbing interest, but she has as well an excellent literary style that adds greatly to the readability of her book.

"Troubadour Sails On" picks up the narrative at the point where they complete their overhaul in Holland and set out for Denmark, spending six weeks in German canals on the way. In Danish waters the real work of troubadouring began, and Klitgaard soon found himself regarded as a sort of national hero. They worked hard and saw everything in that delightful country, and the things they saw and did are faithfully recorded by Mrs. Klitgaard—the rough with the smooth. She even tells us in a striking chapter of a talk she had with "the devil" and how she exorcised him—"the devil" being the suggestions of fear and despondency that occasionally pressed upon her.

Mrs. Klitgaard is certainly a good companion, and so is her book, for it affords such a pleasant illustration of the cheerful overcoming of difficulties, and of a nature made happy by its own kindliness of outlook.

J. S. B.

A Vivid Account of Civil War in Spain

Man's Hope by André Malraux. (Translated by Stuart Gilbert and Alastair Macdonald.) New York: Random House. $2.50.

COLONEL ANDRÉ MALRAUX, commander of the International Air Force for Loyalist Spain, is also the André Malraux who wrote "Man's Fate," one of the few great novels of revolutionary conflict. His experiences in Shanghai impelled him to crystallize in literature those memorable days of 1927; now, in the midst of the internecine struggle in Spain, he has undertaken a similar task. What "Man's Fate" did for the revolution in Shanghai, "Man's Hope" does for the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War; although the latter book, obviously written under great stress, being episodic and more intent on reporting events than in clarifying its theme, has not the exceptional literary value which characterized "Man's Fate."

"Man's Hope" is primarily a factual account, even though it is in novel form, of the first eight months of the war in Spain, from the fascist revolt in Barcelona to the Loyalist victory at Guadalajara. It presents a shocking panorama of the barbarities inflicted upon a country at war. The savagery of warfare is portrayed in such detail that there are many readers who would find unbearable the grim descriptions of carnage. "Paths of Glory," by Humphrey Cobb, which some years ago roused much attention, was but a mild strophe lamenting war, in comparison to the implacable clangor of M. Malraux's tocsin. Coarseness and brutality alternate with courage and cowardice as the successive crises of the war progress with mounting intensity.

The point of view is naturally entirely Loyalist; M. Malraux's poignant episodes are at least comparable to the ancient strophes of the Greek dances in this respect: that they always turn to the left. Whatever the opinion of the reader, it must be admitted that André Malraux presents a compelling brief for his side. Nine centuries ago, one Rodrigo Diaz saw Spain in danger of being put under the heel of the Moors. Swiftly organizing an opposing force, Rodrigo surprised the would-be conquerors, who came for pillage and who met—war. Rodrigo had many enemies in high places, they called him a border ruffian, and unceasingly plotted against him. But the people, whom he befriended, and their country, for which he fought, have never ceased to pay him homage. To André Malraux, apparently, the new war in Spain is a struggle, not of one Cid, but of thousands, against forces which he firmly believes would vitiate in Spain his conception of freedom and brotherhood.

The Loyalists oppose violence with violence, no doubt; and they bear witness that "passion is riding the winds of history," as Carl Sandburg has said. The warning implicit in this record of their struggle should be considered soberly and earnestly. Conceptions of liberty may be formulated in diverse ways, but however at variance are the particular theories concerning its desired manifestation, the fundamental ideal is discernible. Man's hope for liberty is still irrepressible, and always the forces opposed to it will be constrained, like Augustus, to weep their legions.

M. W. S.

Three Christmases

Christmas Days, by Joseph Lincoln. New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50.

BY LIMITING THE action of "Christmas Days" to three Christmases in successive decades, Joseph Lincoln has given a holiday background to one of his typical Cape Cod yarns. It is another story of Bayport, of a sea captain's house, of cranberry bogs, pitch pine and scrub oak, of old men whose speech is peppered with sea terms, and of young men who were born to be sailors.

It was on a Christmas in the eighteen fifties when Rogers and David Day—15 and 13 years old—began to realize that their young foster-cousin Emily from Boston was extraordinarily attractive. On a Christmas in the eighteen sixties Rogers, now captain of his own ship and a village hero because he had recaptured his vessel from a Confederate privateer, had to face the unwelcome news that Emily was going to marry his brother. For 10 years Rogers avoided David, then in the eighteen seventys the two met somewhere north of the "Horse Latitudes," David sailing the storm-tossed and poorly provisioned Sunrise with his wife and newborn son aboard, and Rogers bound in the brand-new, full-rigged Bold Roamer for California. David needed flour and water, and delicacies for his wife. How would the stranger ship's captain, who turned out to be his long alienated brother, take his request? How Rogers did take it after having cherished his jealous anger for ten years, and how David and Emily showed their appreciation give the story its full measure of Christmas spirit.

The brief tale is worked out with commendable finish. Evidently Mr. Lincoln's heart was very much in this portrayal of an oldtime Christmas on the Cape, such as his own parents may have told him about.

Mr. Lincoln's Cape Cod "character" in this story is Thoph Tidditt, grandfather's hired man, who specialized in weather forecasting: "Been smurrin' up over to the west'ard all mornin' and now it's thicker'n burgoo and black as a nigger's pocket. Yes, sir, it'll snow—and blow, too, or I'm away off the course"—and so on in the vernacular of a weatherwise, seawise Cape Codder. Thoph, and the Christmas landscape, and the pictures Harold Brett made for the book are all good Bayport.

W. K. R.

Co-operatives in America

Co-operatives in America, by Ellis Cowling. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.

HERE IS A BOOK that has a definite place in the library of growing co-operative literature. Mr. Cowling has given us the finest factual history of consumer co-operatives extant. Particularly illuminating is his tracing of the emergence of the consumer idea out of the thinking of the Owenites and Christian Socialists of the opening years of the nineteenth century. He shows clearly the breakdown in the attempt to organize workers on a straight producer basis and the inevitable shift of emphasis to the consumer.

In like manner Mr. Cowling traces the history of co-operation through its various phases in America. He deals with the history of such organizations as the New England Protective Union, the early "Grange" movement, the economic structure built by the Knights of Labor, the ill-starred American Rochdale plan. Mr. Cowling's contribution lies in the painstaking research that it reflects. He does not, as so many writers have done, merely touch on these various movements. In each case he diagnoses the movement, shows the motivating idea behind each group and puts his finger on the flaw that caused eventual failure.

In analyzing the present consumer movement Mr. Cowling has written a section that should be studied by every co-operative group in America. He points out the dangers that beset the movement as it spreads, with membership in various areas beginning to overlap. He stresses the necessity for wider and deeper co-operation between regional groups.

The latter part of Mr. Cowling's book, in which he sums up the implications of the co-operative and gives his interpretation and evaluation, is open to criticism. Mr. Cowling declares his belief that the co-operative movement is not a middle way between the wings of fascism and communism. Yet, in almost the same breath he shows that the co-operative movement is slowly returning ownership and control of productive property to a widening group of people who have hitherto been propertyless. He further admits that without such ownership and control democracy is but the empty shell of political theory. He declares that co-operatives eschew political control. On this point he is correct. Yet he fails to recognize that a growing sense of power that comes from widespread ownership will in itself germinate a distinct understanding of and participation in the business of government. Mr. Cowling has confused political action, as we see it today, with the clear understanding of the political theory and the action that must necessarily grow out of the sense of ownership that co-operatives give to their member owners.

The first contribution the book has to make is its summation of the historical proof that any civilization decays when ownership becomes concentrated in the hands of a few and abject poverty and peonage become widespread. It is this trend toward economic autocracy and the attendant decay of democracy that the co-operatives are combating today. It is this historical fact that will force co-operatives to widen their sphere of action to embrace the whole of the national life, social and political as well as economic, as the movement grows in power and importance.

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. . Shock Troops of Peacetime

(Continued from Page 9)

leave it there, only to have it set up by power workers—and vice versa. Only one thing mattered—getting service restored at any cost.

Again were tremendous demands made upon a badly sagging rail transport system. Dozens of fast freights were called upon to rush materials. That these trains got through so that the utility companies could hang up a record of restored service is a tribute to the unselfish work of these carriers.

The power companies' figures indicate that New England Power had 536,555 customers without service Sept. 21. Normal service was completely restored Oct. 14. Boston Edison had 292,000 customers without service Sept. 21. Normal service was restored Oct. 6—just 15 days later.

* * *

As to materials used, there were: Nearly 2,000 miles, or 60 freight carloads, of wire; 10,802 poles, which, if laid end-to-end, would reach a distance of nearly 68 miles; 452,793 mechanical splicers and connectors, 1,112 transformers, 23,569 cross arms, 94,622 insulators.

The railroad drama had started days earlier, the flood waters even three days before having risen high enough to cause minor washouts. By the time the hurricane hit, trains were isolated at many points.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford was damaged from Providence to New Haven, with the 30-mile shore piece reported to be a total loss. Labor crews were picked up from every imaginable place, including the park benches of New York City. Ordinary track crewmen became foremen over the green help. Great loads of fill had to be provided. The railroad turned to local contractors. Divers were hired to go down and examine every load-carrying abutment under water along the famous shore line. Even a few Mexican railroad workers who had laid rails in the Southwest appeared, wearing gaily colored shirts. Dining cars were rushed in and the crews fed in steady shifts on a 24-hour basis. Great boats tossed onto the rails by the storm had to be moved.

The rushing of tidal waters running through new openings proved discouraging opponents of the engineers. Hours of work fixing a fill would suddenly be swept away, only to have work start again until a solid foundation had been laid. Demands on patience knew no ends.

* * *

Once straight tracks curved like ribbons of candy. Slowly, from either end of the break, the road bed was remade. Thousands of carloads of earth and gravel fill and rip rap (broken rock) were brought in, unloaded, packed, and graded. Then came the reclaiming of rails—the slow straightening out of the waving bands of steel.

A section of track completed, work trains moved in. Great cranes picked up whole sections of steel bridges, buried in water and sand, and swung them into place while riveters made them secure. Everything was specially checked to see that the roadbed was solid. In 15 days was completed a 30-mile stretch of track that would ordinarily have required two months!

Work trains were run across the new stretch, then freight trains. Finally, well tested, the line resumed passenger service.

In the meantime, the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads had been tied up in knots on their western divisions. Rivers had swung out of their course and, since railroads in hilly country usually run alongside streams to take advantage of water level transportation, the first cuttings of the rivers took out whole railroad embankments and their rails.

Road and bridge washouts made the getting of crews to these breaks impossible by road. It was necessary to work slowly into the area from either end, building as they went. Not only did bridges need rebuilding. The Boston & Maine found at Otter Creek a new river bed cut so wide as to call for the construction of a new bridge three times as long as the one washed out. Temporary trestles were put up and work started.

* * *

At Mt. Negus, in western Massachusetts, there was a landslide when a 100-car freight train was passing. Several sections of cars were knocked over. This landslide had to be cleared away, the cars restored.

At Millers Falls, 4,000 gondola cars filled with dirt and 500 loaded with stone were needed to fill in and build a new embankment at the serious washout there.

Local contractors supplied much of the fill. Again heroic crews stayed on the job. Working on a 24-hour-a-day basis, the railroad crews had things back to relatively normal by Oct. 9, just 18 days after the storm.

The cost to the Boston & Maine, without including loss of revenue, is estimated to be $2,300,000. A tribute to the management is that, despite facing this loss, the railroad, in order to get freight into New England, paid out of its own pocket the added costs of moving freight by roundabout routes over other roads.

The Boston & Albany had the advantage of a large parent company, the New York Central Lines, which was able to expedite trained crews even as had the telephone company. It had its quota of working crews, of bridge and fill work. In fact, it would have taken a freight train 14 miles long to have carried all the fill used in repairing the Boston & Albany right of way.

Stone bridges that had stood for a century went down in this storm. The Boston & Albany is rebuilding them and had an expert in the modern art of "soil mechanics" survey all the sites before permanent repairs were started. In the meantime, as with the Boston & Maine, temporary trestles were erected and trains carried through.

New England's thousands of uprooted trees and washouts not only carried out telephone and power lines but telegraph lines as well. Not so directly connected to the consumer, nevertheless the telegraph companies, performing their invaluable service, not only lost facilities but were inundated with new emergency business due to telephone and rail failures.

* * *

Utilizing the uniformly trained and equipped crews of a vast nation-wide system, the Western Union Company had emergency crews sent by boat and airplane from Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and other cities. Soon communication with hundreds of cities was restored.

Western Union sent messages from Boston to New York for over 24 hours by way of Newfoundland, thence to London and from London to New York. Two cities 220 miles apart geographically were thus put 7,300 miles apart telegraphically by the hurricane. Postal Telegraph Company had less damage but faced a similar situation with the same dispatch.

To all these railroad, telephone, power, and telegraph organizations, which not only carried on service under emergency conditions but tackled the vast job of reconstructing millions of dollars' worth of damage to their facilities, sufficient praise can hardly be given.

In the meantime, the two unaffected means of transportation, air and sea, jumped into the emergency. Mail ordinarily carried by trains was sent by airplane and boat and the Post Office authorities were facility itself in adapting themselves to these mediums for rerouting dammed-up mail. Even a United States naval cruiser came up to Boston from New York with one load of mail.

The American Airways made a most spectacular expansion. Ordinarily operating on a 10-trip-a-day schedule between Boston and New York, the line expanded in six hours to a 30-trip-a-day basis. Washington granted a request to permit other lines to operate on this route, and TWA, United and Eastern all sent ships and men. A world's record for passenger flights was made from Sept. 22 to Oct. 10, when 16,556 persons were carried between Boston and New York. More than 300,000 pounds of first-class mail and 150,000 pounds of express matter were carried during this period as well.

In addition, the American Airlines flew tons of relief loads into needed areas without charge as its contribution to the emergency.

The Eastern Steamship lines had no extra boats available, but packed in passengers in every available nook and cranny for 10 days. Some 75 tons of mail was moved a night in each direction between New York and Boston. Freight shipments were unusually heavy, of course.

Perhaps the happiest sight in the telephone, power, and railroad offices today are vast piles of letters of gratitude from the public.

In fact, New England today is perhaps the most unresponsive soil for attacks on public utilities that there is in the United States. This emergency proved so completely how organization can meet disorganization, how invaluable is the interchangeability, the immediate massing of manpower and materials in time of need that it can only bring to thought how the same system must insure efficiency in times of normal activity.

The reconstruction of New England after the floods and hurricane healed not only the breaches in wire and rail communication but also those which petty thinking had stirred up for years between the public and big organizations. Those organizations, at work, were found after all to be made up of men—and as many a New Englander commented as he saw repair crews doggedly pushing through their work, far into the night—"What men!"

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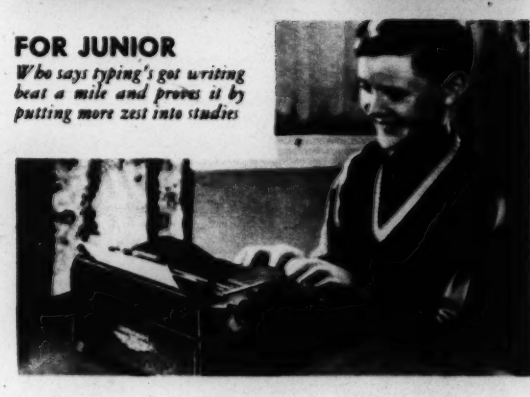

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Hawaii Combines Mystery and Glamour

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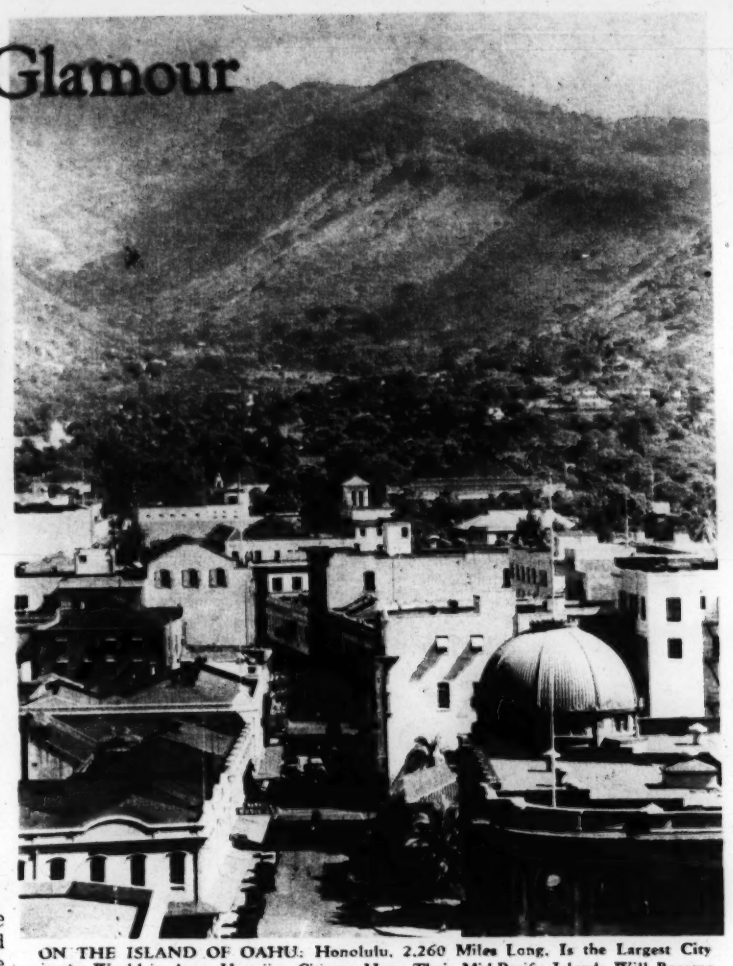
NIIHAU, MYSTERIOUS ISLAND: Farthest West of the Hawaiian Group, and Owned by One Family of Whites, Niihau Has No Harbor Into Which Ocean Vessels May Sail, So the Seagoing Cowboys Herd the Cattle Into the Sea to Swim Out to the Cattle Boats



ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU: Honolulu, 2,260 Miles Long, Is the Largest City in the World in Area. Hawaiian Citizens Hope Their Mid-Pacific Islands Will Become Uncle Sam's 49th State, and on Occasions They Fly a 49-Star Flag, Symbolic of Their Ambition

IF ONE WERE TO SEARCH for lands as fantastic as those described in fairybooks, he would not have to go outside the United States. The Islands of the Territory of Hawaii present scenes undreamed of by the people on the mainland.

On the island of Molokai, one of the Hawaiian group, is the valley of Halawa. Surrounded by almost impassable mountains of rock and accessible only by a narrow passage from the sea, Halawa Valley encompasses a strange survival of an ancient civilization. Ships pass the spot but never stop. Occasional airplanes fly overhead but never land. Virgin in primitive peace and plenty the Halawa Valley knows no modern civilization and the people are blissful in their isolation.

These Elysian fields make no provision for picnickers. Outsiders are not welcome. And a minor sort of tribute may be paid to civilization in this connection: action has been taken to preserve in the Halawa Valley the pristine splendors of wild, untrammeled nature.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul I. Fagan, of San Francisco and Hawaii, purchased the 9,000 acres of the valley to end the threat of exploitation. On the table lands above the valley, the Territory of Hawaii has done its part. There another barrier has been thrown up against invasion, a forest preserve of thousands of acres.

First act of the California banker, after he bought the tract, was to set a record as a new landlord. He proclaimed $1 per year as the rental for the little grass huts of the natives. He urged them to forsake what manifestations of modern life had appeared, and return to the simple life of their ancestors. Once again fresh-speared fish and poi, a mush-like edible, became the mainstay of the Halawa Valley diet.

The island valley has nothing to sell and nothing to buy. When junior wants a new toy boat he whittles it from a bough, and because this is what he knows best, he attaches the odd-looking framework that makes it an outrigger.

On the other hand, the Hawaiian Islands include an island that has been slowly reverting to dust. It is Kahoolawe.

A huge volcanic rock, Kahoolawe is a short distance off the coast of Maui, Hawaii's second biggest island. Ships plying the waters off Maui see a great spiral of red dust swirling plume-like upward. Trade winds blowing over the island have whipped ten feet of topsoil off the island, baring solid lava rock. Scientists say that the winds would blow the rock itself away in time.

But something is being done. The ten-mile-long island rears its head only 1,427 feet above sea level, not high enough to break the rain clouds, so it is arid. Reforestation is the only solution, experts say, and Algeroba trees, hardy enough to stand the punishment, are being planted.

Back in the reign of the Hawaiian Kings, it was a "Devil's Island," harboring as many as 50 convicts at a time, but late in the nineteenth century the island was taken over under lease by animal husbandry interests. Hopeful ranchers introduced horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The goats were a poor choice. They ate everything in sight, stripping the vegetation to its roots and, when aridity killed off the pasturage, the ranchers quit.

A caretaker, a few employees, now occupy the island.

There is an island that is labeled "the most mysterious island in America" and this, too, is in the Territory of Hawaii. It is Niihau, an island whose name is pronounced with as many syllables and with the same one accented, as Hiawatha's Minnehaha.

For forty years, Niihau has been owned by the Robinson family and while little is known of Niihau, virtually nothing is known of the Robinsons. Because there is almost no intercourse between Niihau and the other islands, less is known about it than any other similar island in the Pacific.

A potent factor keeps the island population down to its maximum, 150 people, all Hawaiians, but the Robinsons. The water supply is adequate for no more. If the Robinsons invited you out, you would find on the island's 97 square miles, no radios, automobiles, movies, streetcars, dogs, airplanes, police, jails or other evidence of the twentieth century.

About 125 miles west and a little north of Honolulu, the Island of Niihau can be found on every Government map, but it can't be found in the post office guide. The island has no post office. It has no political officeholders of any sort. Jim Farley wouldn't care even if the votes did count on the mainland. There are only 60 of them. Politically the island is part of Kauai and the 60 votes sometimes do mean something there. Rough seas once in a while prevent passage of the single whaleboat the island uses. The Niihau ballots don't get to Kauai for several days after election, and the rival candidates might not know for that length of time whether they had won or lost except: there are always 59 Republican votes, 1 Democrat. The latter, it is presumed, is just to keep the matter square.

A procedure far more effective than jailing an offender is the deportation threat. It keeps mischievous folk in line, for no one wants to leave Niihau.

Cattle raising is the major industry on the island, and the cowboys are as expert with their lariats as any rider of the plains back on the mainland. More, they must be better for part of their work takes place in the ocean. The island has no harbor for big ships, so the cattle herds are driven into the water and swim to the loading floats at shipside. The seagoing cowboys and their seagoing cows make one of the most unusual sights a Believe-It-Or-Not fan could desire.

Topping off this collection of incredibles, but actuals, Hawaii is the locale of the world's biggest city, figured in area. New Yorkers and Londoners are astonished to learn that Honolulu, outlined in boundaries printed on official maps, reaches southward to include Palmyra, 960 miles, and westward to include Ocean Island, beyond Midway, a matter of 1,300 miles. Thus is its length 2,260 miles. The Legislature says so.

T. S.

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THEME MURAL FOR SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION
The Bruton Sisters, Esther, Margaret, and Helen (Left to Right), Were Awarded a $20,000 Contract for a Gigantic Mural for the West Wall of the Court of Pacifica. Three Small Sections Showing the Detail Work of the Mural Are Shown Above

Mural for Peace

THE THEME MURAL, "The Peacemakers," of the Golden Gate International Exposition is being done by the Bruton sisters, Margaret, Esther, and Helen. This theme emphasizes peace and unity in the Pacific.

They were somewhat "flabbergasted" when the $20,000 contract was awarded to them, the girls admitted to this writer when she visited their Oakland studio, where the work is nearing completion.

* * *

This mural in relief will decorate the west wall of the Court of Pacifica, a wall four or five stories high and half a block long. It will be placed 16 feet above the ground, affording a sweeping view. Already over 8,000 square feet of carving have been done by the three (hand carving, mind you) on a wood fiber material varying from one to three inches in thickness. The process was invented by the artists when none was found to suit the requirements. Generally, a cast-in-mold method is used in such work, but the sisters hope to create a different feeling by the hand-carved mural—a feeling more primitive and striking.

East will meet West fraternally some day, is the message symbolized in the design, which depicts two central figures, a calm, wise Eastern figure and a stately Occidental woman in a white cowled robe. Toward these dominant figures advance a procession, the group to the left representing the peoples from the Far East and that to the right, the peoples of the Occident. The extreme background is a water motif with objects rising and falling, intended to convey the impression of the transitory quality of our material civilization.

Sound complicated? It wouldn't if you could have stood, as I did, and looked at the 4 by 8-foot model from which the work is being carried on.

* * *

"Some critics have scoffed at our idea as far-fetched," said Margaret, the oldest of the sisters, who are nearly of an age. "But—is it? A generation ago the only tie between nations was a diplomatic one. Today, things are different. For example, last summer both the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs held conventions in San Francisco, to which delegates came from all parts of the world. Such organizations are bringing nations closer together."

"Then there are the Boy Scouts and the Youths' Congress," put in Esther, the middle Bruton, who's small and blonde and buoyant, with freckles across her nose, and sky-blue eyes.

"And don't forget the airplane and the radio." This from Helen, the youngest, who is blonde and buoyant, too, and, like Esther, wears her slacks with an air.

"At any rate," said Margaret, seriously, "the thought we're trusting to make clear is that, regardless of outward differences of race, creed, or customs, we must continually strive to keep before us the realization of the brotherhood of man."

Their long, one-story studio is studded with windows and filled with tables heaped with portions of the mural in varying states of completion. Tiers of hand-carved sections were stacked along the wall, ticketed and lettered.

* * *

"We're doing everything according to a system," said Esther. "We have to if the mural is to be finished on the specific date."

"Even our time is budgeted," sighed Helen. "Nine to five every day."

"Including Saturdays," put in Margaret.

How, I wondered aloud, was this gigantic jigsaw puzzle ever going to be carried out to the Exposition grounds when completed?

"It will be put together somewhat like a jigsaw," smiled Helen. "You've noticed those tiers of finished portions? There will be 270 of those units and they will be taken to Treasure Island and assembled there. We started the panel in May and it is due to be placed on the wall in the Court of Pacifica early in January."

"And after that?"

"After that—" A look was exchanged between Margaret and Helen and Esther. "Well, we'll have to wait as patiently as we can for the opening date, hoping that the public will like our mural, and understand it."

* * *

The Bruton sisters live with their mother in Alameda in the house where they were born and share a studio in the sunny attic where they played as children. This mammoth mural necessitated leasing the temporary studio in Oakland.

"We have done things with our hands ever since we were toddlers," said Esther. "My first recollection is drawing animals with colored crayons on the window shades. We have a patient mother who became resigned early in our lives to having the place messed up."

All three Brutons have studied at the Art Students' League in New York. A New York exhibit of their etchings brought attention from the critics. They are versatile and work in many mediums, including sculpture, and when one of the sisters has a separate assignment the other two "pitch in" and help her all they can. Some years ago Helen was asked to do the mosaics flanking the entrance to the Mother House at the Fleishacker Zoo in San Francisco, and she had Margaret and Esther help her. The same thing happened when they did the mosaics in the Art Gallery at the University of California in Berkeley.

* * *

For the Circus Room at San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel they did murals depicting a circus in a sophisticated manner, with all the glamor but without the sawdust. Helen and Margaret say that the entire credit for this work belongs to Esther, but when asked, "Who was the artist?" the hotel management invariably replies, "The Bruton sisters." At any rate, the murals have delighted world travelers.

Over the Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

ERWIN D. CANHAM, head of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, recently made a political observation tour across the United States. Out of that and similar experiences, and out of his years of first-hand contact with national affairs in Washington, comes his survey of Republican presidential timber.

J. B. FIRTH provides his profile of the three Chamberlains out of long journalistic experience centering in London. He is often represented in Fortnightly Review and other British magazines.

CAPT. F. H. MELLOR, who gives a picture of present-day conditions in Morocco, has spent much time in Africa, particularly in Nigeria.

LOTHROP STODDARD, who discusses raw materials in their relation to colonial questions, has frequently contributed articles on international economic, political, and racial subjects to the Weekly Magazine Section. VOLNEY D. HURD relates the story of the public utilities' quick restoration of services after the recent New England hurricane. He is a Monitor staff writer.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, author of this week's page 7 editorial, is one of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He is represented just now in the daily issues of the Monitor by his series, "Links in Christianity's Chain."

New Color Style

The use of patina green paint, a delicate blending shade, on the new Thousand Islands International Bridge system from New York to Ivy Lea, Ont., may establish a new style trend in bridge coloring. New York City's Department of Public Works will use chrome oxide green in repainting the famous Williamsburgh Bridge and other city spans instead of using the more orthodox grey. The Thousand Islands International Bridge system, a series of five spans using the Thousand Islands as stepping stones across the St. Lawrence, was one of the first to be painted in bright green.

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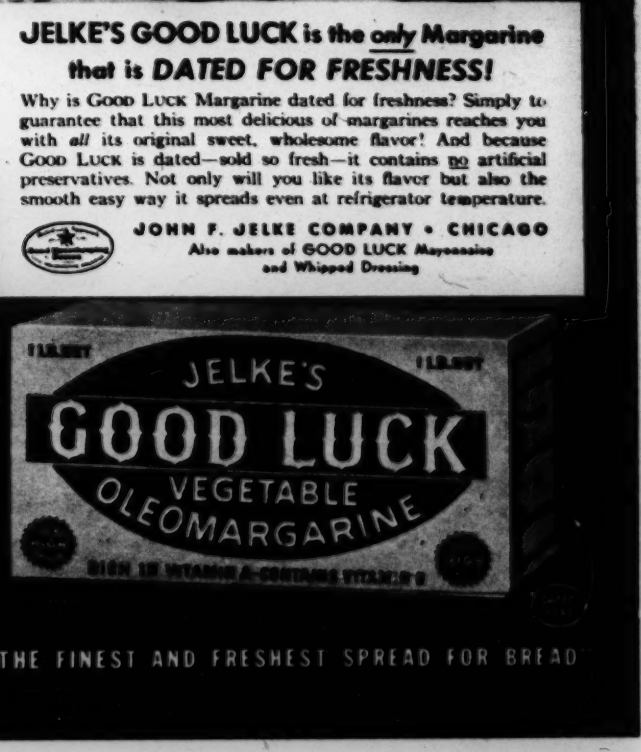

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